

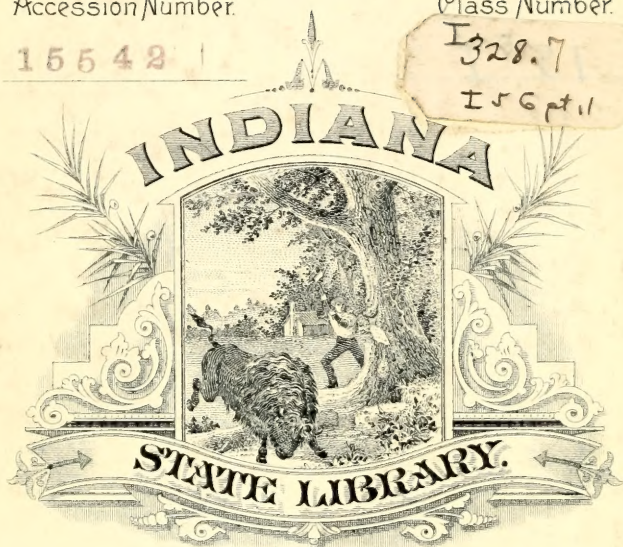
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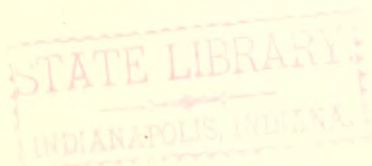
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA

AT THE

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION,

BEGUN ON THE 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1857

PART FIRST.



INDIANAPOLIS,

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGENT OF STATE,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WILLIAM J. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1856.

D. J.--1.

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REPORT.

OFFICE OF AGENT OF STATE, }
No. 27 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1, 1856. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

In obedience to law, the undersigned respectfully submits the following statement of the condition of the Public Debt, together with an abstract of bonds surrendered, transfers made, interest paid and remaining unpaid, expenses of the Agency, and an abstract of the State Debt Sinking Fund Register for the fiscal year, ending October 31, 1856.

Bonds Surrendered.

There was outstanding on the 1st of November, 1855, 435 bonds, of \$1,000 each.....	\$435,000 00
There has been surrendered since that time, 10 bonds, of \$1,000 each	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$425,000 00

Five per cent. State Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 1st day of November, 1855....	\$5,301,500 00
There has been issued since that time on same account	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Making total issued on 1st November, 1856.....	\$5,306,500 00

Two and a half per cent. State Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to 1st November, 1855	\$2,036,973 50
There has been issued since that time on same account	3,837 50
Making total issued on 1st November, 1856	\$2,040,811 00

Five per cent. Preferred Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock same as reported last year	\$4,079,500 00
---	----------------

Five per cent. Preferred Special Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock same as reported last year	\$1,216,737 50
---	----------------

Five per cent. Deferred Canal Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to 1st November, 1855	\$1,222,000 00
There has been issued since that time on same account	5,000 00
Making total issued to 1st November, 1856	\$1,227,000 00

Five per cent. Deferred Special Canal Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to 1st November, 1855	\$461,745 00
There has been issued since that time on same account	3,837 50
Making total issued on 1st November, 1856	\$465,582 50

Coupons.

There has been 8 coupons surrendered of \$25 each since 1st November, 1855, making	\$200 00
--	----------

I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to one fact in connection with the Agency, which in my judgment ought not to be overlooked. Under the law as it now stands, there is nothing but the oath, the official bond and honesty of the Agent to prevent him from issuing any amount of stock he may desire, and should he at any time be tempted, he might by an over issue render the State liable for thousands of dollars for which she would never have re-

ceived one cent. Aside for this, the Agency as the matter now stands, is liable to the charge of having over issued at any time. An unscrupulous stock jobber, may for his own purposes, see proper to make it, thus creating distrust in the minds of those interested as stockholders and casting odium upon the Agent, however honest and trustworthy he may be. This I think, could be obviated, by simply creating a registry, by which it shall be made the duty of some one to countersign and register each certificate after it passes out of the hands of the Agent before it shall become valid. This would, as a matter of course, be attended with a slight additional expense, but this extra expenditure would, in my opinion, be economy on the part of the State, when compared with the risk she runs by leaving the matter open as it now stands. The expenses of the Agency as compared to what they were prior to 1850, are light, as shown by the following statement. The Auditor of State reported the expenses of the Agency from Feb. 1st, 1848, to Oct. 1st, 1849, to be \$19,608 92, from which may be deducted for Agent's salary for second year, \$1,000, leaving the incidental expenses, \$18,608 92, for one year and seven months, whereas, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of November, 1856, a period of almost three years, the expenses of the Agency have only been \$19,614 14, all told—\$7,300 of which was for Agent's salary, making the incidental expenses of the Agency \$3,314 14 for three years. I make these comparisons in order to show that the expenses incurred by the creation of a registry can be afforded by the State without making a burthen hard to be borne. Three years' experience in the city of New York has convinced me that the issue of stocks of any kind cannot be too strongly guarded.

JOHN M. LORD,
Agent of State.

ABSTRACT of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by the Subscribers, from 31st day of October, 1855, to 1st day of November, 1856.

NAME.	Wash and Erie Canal.	Internal Improvement.	Madison and Indianapolis R. R.	Ill. Bonds.	Order when Act issued.	Principal.	Arrears of Interest.	State's half of Principal.	No. of Certificate Issued therefor.	State's half of Interest.	No of Certificate Issued therefor.	Canal half of Principal.	No of Certificate Issued therefor.	Canal half of Interest.	No. of Certificate Issued therefor.	Date of Surrender.
Von Beyher & Co. Amsterdam	£	2416	.....	.....	Jan 27, 1836	1,000	750	500	.....	375	.....	500	.....	375	.....	January 7, 1856
do	.....	2417	.....	.....	"	1,000	750	500	.....	375	.....	500	.....	375	.....	"
do	.....	2418	.....	.....	"	1,000	750	500	.....	375	.....	500	.....	375	.....	"
do	.....	2419	.....	.....	"	1,000	750	500	.....	375	.....	500	.....	375	.....	"
do	.....	2396	.....	.....	Feb. 14, 1840	1,000	750	500	.....	375	.....	500	.....	375	.....	"
do	.....	.....	.....	750	"	1,000	750	500	.....	375	.....	500	.....	375	.....	"
do	.....	.....	.....	700	"	1,000	750	500	.....	375	.....	500	.....	375	.....	"
do	.....	.....	.....	703	"	1,000	750	500	.....	375	.....	500	.....	375	.....	"
						\$4,000	2,250	\$4,000	2,077	\$4,000	2,077	\$4,000	624	\$3,000	424	"
Thomas Eykyn and Roger Eykyn	\$ 1957	.....	.....	.....	Jan 27, 1836	1,000	725	500	2353	362.50	2608	500	197	362.50	425	February 18, 1856
E. F. Post	.....	.....	121	.....	Feb. 6 1839	1,000	750	500	2153	375	2086	500	625	375	425	May 7, 1856.

ABSTRACT of Coupons detached from non-subscribed Bonds, surrendered from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

NAME.	No. of Bond.	Kind of Bond.	July, 1851.	Total.	State's half.	No. of Certificate.	Canal half.	No. of Certificate.	Remarks.
Frank Jaudon	4192	Internal Improvement.	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$12 50	.....	\$12 50	.....
do	308	do	25 00	25 00	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
do	163	do	25 00	25 00	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
do	4194	do	25 00	25 00	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
do	4020	do	25 00	25 00	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
do	45	do	25 00	25 00	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
do	2808	do	25 00	25 00	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
do	3976	do	25 00	25 00	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	April 29, 1856
			25 00	25 00	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
				100 00	100 00	2684	100 00	426	

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

No. of Trans-	No. of Cancel-	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4506	1466	\$1,000 00	H. E. Talbott - Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for Perry County Bank, Cannelton.	2063	\$5,000 00	The United States Trust Company of New York.....	
	1467	1,000 00					
	1468	1,000 00					
	1469	1,000 00					
	1470	1,000 00					
4597	2055	3,000 00	W. H. Neilson.....	2064	1,000 00	W. H. Neilson.....	
				2065	2,000 00	Fzra Houck of Frederick, Md.....	
4598	2051	5,000 00	Corning & Co.....	2066	2,000 00	Perdinand VanDerveer.....	
4599	1621	1,500 00	Marie & Kanz.....	2067	3,000 00	The United States Trust Co of N. Y.....	
4600	2032	4,000 00	do do.....	2067	1,500 00	do do.....	
4601	136	1,000 00	Wm. H. Ashe, in trust.....	2067	4,000 00	do do.....	
4602	921	500 00	A. B. Mygatt.....	2067	1,000 00	do do.....	
	921	563 00		2072	1,000 00	E. Whitehouse, for Morrison.....	
4603	2057	5,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2071	5,300 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	
	2058	5,000 00		2069	3,000 00	Marie & Kanz.....	
	2059	5,000 00		2070	22,000 00	Cammann & Co.....	
	2060	5,000 00					
	2049	10,300 00	Cammann & Co.....	2073	10,000 00	Hosea Webster, President.....	
4604	1785	5,000 00					
	1780	4,000 00					
	2062	1,000 00					
4605	2011	5,000 00	G Schmidt.....	2074	5,000 00	Decoyet & Co.....	
4606	2038	9,000 00	Corning & Co.....	2075	4,000 00	Corning & Co.....	
				2073	5,000 00	Hosea Webster, President.....	
4607	2072	1,000 00	E. Whitehouse for Morrison.....	2073	1,000 00	do do.....	
4608	2074	5,000 00	Decoyet & Co.....	2077	2,000 00	Lambert Gittings.....	
				2075	3,000 00	Robert D. Hiddle.....	
4609	2064	1,000 00	W. H. Neilson.....	2076	1,000 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....	
4610	1810	10,000 00	Corning & Co.....	2076	13,000 00	do do.....	
	2075	4,000 00		2079	1,000 00	Corning & Co.....	
4611	2070	25,000 00	Cammann & Co.....	2080	10,000 00	Charles Lullong.....	
				2081	10,000 00		
				2082	2,000 00		
4612	2073	16,000 00	Hosea Webster, President.....	2078	16,000 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....	

4613	2069	3,000 00	Marie & Kanf.....	2083	3,000 00	Charles Luling.....
4614	1959	1,000 00	Charles Mills.....	2084	1,000 00	Cammann & Co.....
4615	1832	20,500 00	J. Martin, W. Symmison.....	2085	13,500 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....
			M. J. Higgins & H. Baillie, Executors of A. Baillie, dec'd.....	2086	2,000 00	J. G. King & Sons.....
4616	2084	1,000 00	Cammann & Co.....	2087	5,000 00	C. O. Halsed.....
4617	2029	2,000 00	Lloyd Windsor.....	2088	1,000 00	Robert Hinwiddle.....
	1995	1,000 00		2089	2,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....
4618	1679	1,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	2090	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....
	1680	1,000 00		2094	1,000 00	E. G. Turkam & Co.....
	1681	1,000 00		2095	1,000 00	
	1682	1,000 00		2096	1,000 00	
	1683	1,000 00		2097	1,000 00	
	1674	1,000 00		2098	1,000 00	
	1675	1,000 00		2099	1,000 00	
	1676	1,000 00		2100	1,000 00	
	1677	1,000 00		2101	1,000 00	
	1678	1,000 00		2102	1,000 00	
				2103	1,000 00	
				2104	500 00	
4619	2090	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	2105	1,000 00	Henry Church.....
4620	2086	2,000 00	James G. King & Sons.....	2091	2,000 00	J. G. & A. G. King, Ex'rs of J. G. King, dec'd.
4621	1774	5,000 00	Charles E. Bill.....	2106	5,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....
4622	2020	30,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	2092	50,000 00	D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.....
4623	963	5,000 00	J. G. King & Sons.....	2093	5,000 00	C. O. Halsed.....
4624	2093	5,000 00	C. O. Halsed.....	2107	5,000 00	Caleb O. Halsed.....
	2087	5,000 00		2108	5,000 00	do
4625	1799	10,000 00	E. S. Clark.....	2115	10,000 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....
4626	1647	4,000 00	E. G. Burkam & Co.....	2111	1,000 00	E. G. Burkam & Co.....
				2112	1,000 00	
				2113	1,000 00	
				2114	100 00	
4627	2054	500 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2121	500 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....
4628	2106	1,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....	2116	5,000 00	Atwood & Co.....
4629	678	1,000 00	H. E. Talbot, Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Western Bank of Plymouth.....	2117	1,000 00	Beckie & Co.....
	679	1,000 00		2118	1,000 00	
	680	1,000 00		2119	1,000 00	
	681	1,000 00		2120	1,000 00	
4630	2116	5,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	2122	5,000 00	O. Bowen.....
4631	2071	5,300 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2134	5,000 00	Corning & Co.....
	1835	500 00		2135	900 00	Jacob Little & Co.....
4632	1296	2,000 00	A. Bernard.....	2123	2,000 00	J. G. King & Sons.....
	1281	2,000 00		2124	3,000 00	Corning & Co.....
	1289	3,000 00		2133	2,000 00	do
4633	2079	1,000 00	Corning & Co.....	2125	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....
4634	1749	20,000 00	James G. King & Sons.....	2126	10,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....
				2127	4,000 00	do
				2128	5,000 00	Corning & Co.....
				2129	1,000 00	Rollins & Haviland.....

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No. of Trans- fer.	No. of Cancel- led Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
4635	1925	\$15,000 00	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	2130	\$15,000 00	George W. McLean	
4636	2136	15,000 00	George W. McLean	2131	15,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	
4637	2125	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	2132	1,000 00	J. N. Bradley	
4638	1744	1,000 00	P. P. Van Zandt	2138	1,000 00	Wm. R. Gould, Jr.	
4639	416	2,500 00	Jno. Martin and others, Executors of A. Bail- lie, deceased.	2139	2,500 00	Jacob Little and Co.	
4640	2085	17,500 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	2139	2,500 00	do	
				2140	10,000 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank	
4641	2126	10,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.	2141	1,000 00	J. G. King & Sons	
	2127	4,000 00		2147	3,500 00	Mary Brothers	
4642	1400	20,000 00	A. E. Silliman, Cashier	2146	1,000 00	Mary Bro. in trust for Ann Maury	
4643	2138	1,000 00	Wm. R. Gould, Jr.	2147	1,000 00	do	
4644	2129	1,000 00	Rollins & Haviland	2148	500 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.	
4645	1968	27,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.	2136	9,000 00	Maxwell & Co.	
4646	1967	30,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.	2143	1,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.	
	1969	15,300 00		2144	1,000 00	W. H. Windsor	
4647	522	2,500 00	Caminant & Whitehead	2145	27,000 00	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	
4648	2143	1,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.	2149	45,300 00	do	
4649	2121	500 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.	2150	2,500 00	Jacob Little & Co.	
4650	2131	15,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2161	1,000 00	Atwood & Co.	
4651	1765	56,000 00	Dunlevy, Drake & Co.	2152	500 00	D. H. Mahon	
				2151	15,000 00	George W. McLean	
				2153	10,000 00	Dunlevy, Drake & Co.	
				2154	10,000 00		
				2155	5,000 00		
				2156	5,000 00		
				2157	5,000 00		
				2158	5,000 00		
				2159	5,000 00		
4652	2124	3,000 00	Cording & Co.	2160	5,000 00		
	2126	5,000 00		2162	11,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.	
	2133	2,000 00		2163	4,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.	
	2134	5,000 00					

4653	2163	4,000 00	H. T. Neigan & Co.	2168	4,000 00	Atwood and Co.
4654	2123	2,000 00	James G. King & Sons.	2164	3,000 00	J. G. and A. G. King, Executors of J. G. King, deceased.
4655	2162	11,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.	2165	9,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.
4656	2156	2,000 00	Gelin & Lockwood.	2166	2,000 00	Gelin and Lockwood.
4657	2017	10,000 00	Corning & Co.	2170	2,000 00	Lewis Switzer.
4658	2041	10,000 00	P. P. Rodenbach.	2169	10,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.
4659	1481	500 00	H. E. Talbot, Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Plymouth Bank.	2171	10,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.
4660	2151	15,000 00	George W. McLean.	2172	500 00	C. E. Nourse and Co.
4661	1758	4,000 00	Decoppet & Co. in trust for Mrs. Jane Decoppet.	2173	15,000 00	N. R. Cobb and Co.
4662	1328	50 00	Indiana Bank.	2174	4,000 00	Gen. Michel de Yermoloff.
4663	2137	9,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.	2176	500 00	S. A. Fletcher.
4664	2023	2,000 00	R. Morrison & Co.	2177	1,000 00	W. B. Clark and Co.
4665	2177	1,000 00	W. B. Clark & Co.	2178	2,000 00	Decoppet and Co.
4666	2181	2,000 00	E. Morrison and Co.	2179	3,000 00	John H. Engelberts.
4667	1603	5,000 00	M. M. Benton and T. M. Moore.	2180	2,000 00	Geo. Wood.
4668	1992	5,000 00	Corning & Co.	2181	1,000 00	E. S. Munroe and Co.
4669	1993	5,000 00	Decoppet & Co.	2182	2,000 00	do
4670	1993	5,000 00	J. J. Crocheron.	2183	1,000 00	George B. Baldwin.
4671	2189	1,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.	2184	2,000 00	Edward, James.
4672	2145	27,000 00	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	2185	5,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.
4673	1664	10,500 00	S. J. Peals.	2186	8,000 00	do
4674	1754	1,000 00	Francis Endicott.	2187	1,000 00	W. H. Neilson.
4675	2186	1,000 00	W. H. Neilson.	2188	2,000 00	S. A. Fletcher.
4676	597	20,000 00	Ed. Wood, Executor of Silas Wood, deceased.	2190	5,000 00	Decoppet and Company in trust for Mrs. Jane Decoppet.
4677	1628	30,500 00	Corning and Co.	2191	1,000 00	P. P. Heyer and Co.
4678	2185	13,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.	2192	15,000 00	John G. Vassar.
4679	2052	5,000 00	C. G. Scamanga.	2193	27,300 00	N. R. Cobb and Co.
				2195	10,300 00	Jacob Little and Co.
				2196	1,000 00	do
				2197	1,000 00	do
				2198	2,000 00	Virginia B. Rogers.
				2199	2,000 00	E. S. Van Winkle and F. Wood, Trustees.
				2201	16,000 00	E. S. Van Winkle, F. Wood and Julia A. C. Wood, Exrs and Ex'rs of Silas Wood.
				2202	20,350 00	Corning and Co.
				2203	5,000 00	do
				2205	5,000 00	John Thompson.
				2206	5,000 00	J. G. King and Sons.
				2207	92,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Parke County Bank.
				2208	3,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.
				2209	500 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Parke County Bank.
				2210	5,000 00	do

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Cancel- led Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4680	2089	\$2,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2203	\$2,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Patke County Bank.....	
4681	21-2	1,000 00	G. O. E. Baldwin.....	2206	1,000 00	Charles A. Clinton.....	
4682	2079	5,000 00	H. E. Tabbot, Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for State Stock Bank at Jamestown.....	2205	5,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	
4683	2201	5,000 00	John Thompson.....	2207	5,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for the La Grange Bank.....	
4684	21-8	2,000 00	DeCoppet & Co. in trust for Mrs. Jane De- Coppet.....	2210	2,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	
4685	2192	15,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.....	2208	70,000 00	E. Whitehouse for Morrison.....	
4686	2191	30,000 00	do.....	2210	300 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	
4687	2193	27,300 00	do.....	2215	2,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	
4688	1333	4,000 00	Thomas Ward.....	2215	4,000 00	do.....	
4689	2048	11,000 00	J. A. Underwood & Son.....	2215	5,000 00	do.....	
4687	2196	2,000 01	Virginia B. Rodgers.....	2214	6,000 00	J. A. Underwood & Son.....	
4689	2202	22,000 00	James G. King & Sons.....	2212	2,000 00	John L. Rogers.....	
4689	1725	4,000 00	John Thompson.....	2213	25,000 00	J. G. & A. G. King executors of J. G. King deceased.....	
4690	2217	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	2216	2,000 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	
4691	2062	30,000 00	D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.....	2217	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	
4692	685	1,000 00	Jno. Anderson executor of J. W. Anderson.....	2218	1,000 00	John E. Tunis.....	
4693	2191	5,000 00	Cornig & Co.....	2220	30,000 00	John G. Vassar.....	
4694	2189	5,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2221	1,000 00	Alwood & Co.....	
4695	2165	9,000 00	do.....	2223	5,000 00	Anderson Hobert & Co.....	
4695	2215	11,000 00	do.....	2223	3,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	
4695	2135	900 00	do.....	2224	20,000 00	do.....	
4696	10	3,500 00	DeCoppet & Co. in trust for Decina Oakley.....	2224	2,000 00	John Howard March.....	
4697	1221	5,000 00	A. B. Baylis.....	2222	500 00	Bank of Goshen, Indiana.....	
				2222	400 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	
				2222	4,000 00	Bank of Goshen, Indiana.....	
				2226	5,000 00	John H. March.....	

4698	1610	6,000 00	Charles E. Bill.....	9225	2,500 00	Jacob Little & Co.....
				9227	3,000 00	J. A. Underwood & Son.....
4699	2223	8,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	9228	500 00	Lynnan Allen, N. Y.....
4700	2216	2,000 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	9225	3,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....
4701	1156	7,500 00	Corning & Co.....	9226	5,000 00	John H. March.....
4702	1391	15,000 00	L. Von Hofman & Co.....	2227	2,000 00	John A. Underwood & Son.....
				2229	7,500 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....
				2229	6,500 00	do.....
4703	1138	500 00	H. E. Tabott, Auditor of State, in trust for Bank of Attica.....	2230	2,500 00	J. G. Weston & Co.....
				2231	2,000 00	Adams & Buckingham.....
4704	293	1,000 00	H. E. Tabott, Auditor of State, in trust for 'Traders Bank Nashville.....	2231	2,000 00	Corning & Co.....
4705	440	1,000 00	H. E. Tabott, Auditor of State, in trust for the Orange Bank.....	2232	4,000 00	Corning & Co.....
4706	2169	10,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2233	500 00	J. G. Weston & Co.....
4707	92	5,000 00	Rusch, Escher & Rusch in trust.....		1,000 00	do.....
4707	2171	10,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2234	5,000 00	Wm. J. Schenck.....
4708	4704	5,000 00	Henschen & Unkart.....	2235	5,000 00	C. Luling.....
4709	1920	2,000 00	Charles Luling.....	2236	5,000 00	Wm. J. Schenck.....
4710	2082	2,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	2237	10,000 00	John Sneden.....
4711	2083	3,000 00		2237	5,000 00	J. H. March.....
	2929	14,000 00			5,000 00	do.....
				2238	5,000 00	J. G. Weston & Co.....
4811	1795	5,000 00	Cammann & Co.....	2239	3,000 00	Lambert Gittings.....
4812	2205	7,500 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2240	6,000 00	Adams & Buckingham.....
4813	2173	15,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.....	2241	5,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....
4814	2241	5,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2242	5,000 00	C. H. Blair.....
4815	1887	10,000 00	Maxwell & Co.....	2243	10,000 00	do.....
	2136	30,000 00			15,000 00	do.....
4816	243	10,000 00	Rusch, Escher & Rusch.....	2245	30,000 00	The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....
4817	730	2,000 00	E. H. Devitt & P. M. Pyfer administrators of David M. Devitt.....	2246	5,000 00	Henry Escher.....
4818	2208	70,000 00	E. Whitehouse for Morrison.....	2247	5,000 00	Rusch, Escher & Rusch.....
4819	2210	300 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....		2,000 00	Elizabeth H. Devitt.....
4820	2249	70,300 00	E. Ludlow Cashier.....		70,000 00	E. Ludlow, Cashier.....
				2248	300 00	do.....
4821	215	6,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	2249	50,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.....
	223	5,000 00			30,000 00	do.....
				2252	10,300 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....
4822	2252	10,300 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	2253	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....
4823	2256	10,300 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	2254	3,000 00	Corning & Co.....
4824	2255	5,900 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2255	7,000 00	Thomas Buchanan, Glasgow, Scotland.....
				2256	10,300 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....
				2260	10,300 00	E. Ludlow Cashier.....
				2258	5,900 00	John J. Palmer in trust.....

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to 1st day of November, 1856.

No. of Trans- fer.	No. of Cancel- led Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4835	1913	\$15,000 00	Corning & Co.	2258	34,100 00	John J. Palmer in trust	
	2198	20,300 00	James Lees	2261	1,200 00	Corning & Co.	
4836	2018	5,000 00	J. G. Weston & Co.	2259	5,000 00	do	
4837	2213	2,500 00		2258	10,000 00	John J. Palmer in trust	
	2230	2,500 00					
	2238	5,000 00					
4838	1858	5,000 00	E. Pollock	2263	3,000 00	T. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Scotland	
	1769	1,400 00		2264	2,000 00	Atwood & Co.	
4839	1782	17,500 00	Corning & Co.	2265	3,000 00	John J. Palmer in trust	
	2161	1,200 00		2266	17,000 00	Winstow, Lanier & Co.	
	419	1,500 00		2267	1,500 00	Corning & Co.	
4830	2360	2,500 00	Joseph Collings, sen., and other Ex'rs of Sir Wm. Collings	2268	800 00	Stanley Rawlinson	
4831	2360	10,300 00	E. Ludlow, Cash'r	2269	1,700 00	James G. King & Sons	
4832	2442	2,000 00	J. & J. Lockie	2270	10,300 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.	
4833	1728	5,000 00	Jas. N. Gotendorf	2271	2,000 00	Elijah Purdy	
4834	2271	2,000 00	Elijah Purdy	2272	5,000 00	Bermann Bereud	
				2274	2,000 00	Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New York	
4835	9264	2,000 00	Atwood & Co.	2275	2,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Huntington Co. Bank	
4836	1834	1,000 00	D'Coppet & Co.	2276	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	
4837	2036	3,000 00	C. C. Becket	2277	1,000 00	C. C. Becket	
				2278	2,000 00	Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New York	
4838	869	1,000 00	James G. King & Sons	2278	1,000 00	Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New York	
	962	1,000 00		2279	3,000 00	Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New York	
	1864	1,000 00		2280	5,000 00	Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New York	
	989	2,000 00		2281	3,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	
	1213	1,000 00					
	1742	6,000 00					

4539	2935	3,000 00	C. C. Becket	2282	4,000 00	Domingo de Sterling Heredia
4540	2277	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	2283	4,000 00	Corn & Ives
4541	2281	3,000 00	Lambert Gittings	2284	6,000 00	Lambert Gittings
4542	2040	1,000 00	C. C. Becket	2285	10,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
4543	2043	2,000 00	C. C. Becket	2286	5,000 00	T. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Scotland
4544	2021	3,000 00	C. C. Becket	2287	3,000 00	D. Lyman & E. Parsons, Ex'rs and Trustees
4545	1845	5,000 00	C. C. Becket	2288	3,000 00	Thomas Buchanan, of Glasgow, Scotland
4546	1831	5,000 00	C. C. Becket	2289	2,000 00	Corning & Co.
4547	1878	5,000 00	C. C. Becket	2290	1,000 00	E. Dumont, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Indiana
4548	2005	5,000 00	C. C. Becket	2291	3,000 00	Elliz. Allan, otherwise Miller, and others, in trust, with benefit of survivorship
4549	1353	5,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2292	2,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
4550	728	2,500 00	John Miller	2293	5,000 00	do
4551	793	1,000 00	Corning & Co.	2294	2,500 00	J. W. Bleeker
4552	816	3,500 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	2295	4,000 00	F. A. Brooks, trustee
4553	9285	10,000 00	Charles Lulling	2296	2,500 00	Charles Lulling
4554	9287	3,000 00	John Miller	2297	3,500 00	John H. Engleberts
4555	132	1,000 00	Corning & Co.	2298	1,000 00	W. H. Neilson
4556	143	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	2299	2,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
4557	144	500 00	Charles Lulling	2300	1,000 00	Adams & Buckingham
4558	9292	2,000 00	J. W. Bleeker	2301	7,000 00	James X. McLanahan
4559	9293	1,000 00	J. & J. Lockie	2302	2,000 00	Ward, Campbell & Co.
4560	148	3,000 00	W. H. Neilson	2303	3,000 00	James X. McLanahan
4561	1095	10,000 00	Ward, Campbell & Co.	2304	1,000 00	James X. McLanahan
4562	2296	3,500 00	David Fleming	2305	1,000 00	R. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.
4563	23	1,000 00	do	2306	1,000 00	do
4564	2283	1,000 00	D'Colpet & Co., in trust	2307	2,500 00	Marie & Kautz
4565	2305	1,000 00	Ward, Campbell & Co.	2308	2,500 00	R. S. Oakley, Cash'r
4566	1695	2,000 00	David Fleming	2309	5,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.
4567	2303	1,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.	2310	2,000 00	do
4568	2303	1,000 00	Rusch, Escher & Busch	2311	5,000 00	R. S. Oakley, Cash'r
4569	2346	5,000 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of N. America, Newport	2312	2,000 00	do
4570	755	1,000 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of N. America, Newport	2313	5,000 00	R. S. Oakley, Cash'r
4571	684	1,000 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Western Bank of Plymouth	2314		
4572	685	1,000 00	Benard & Hutton	2315		
4573	1937	5,000 00	Benard & Hutton	2316		

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No of Cancel- ed Certificate.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.		No. of New Certificate.	Amount.		TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
		Amount.						
4463	2243	\$30,000 00	The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....	2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315	\$15,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00		The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... Maxwell & Co..... do do Meigs & Greenleaf..... The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus... Ballin & Sander..... E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co..... F. A. Brooks..... The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus... Rebecca B. Tunis.....	
4464	2306	2,500 00	Marie & Kaniz	2316 2317 2318 2319	2,300 00 8,000 00 8,000 00 5,000 00			
4465	2270	10,300 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	2320	6,000 00		The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus...	
4466	2317	8,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	2321	4,000 00		Cammann & Co.....	
4467	1496	5,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Northern Ind. Bank at Logansport..	2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328	5 0 00 1,500 00 4,000 00 4,000 00 6,000 00 2,500 00 3,500 00		The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus... The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus... Winslow, Lanier & Co..... Marie & Kaniz	
4468	530	1,500 00	C. C. Tunis.....	2329	3,000 00		Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
4469	523	1,000 00	John S. Gittings & Co.....	2330	1,000 00		Charles Luling.....	
4470	2314	500 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	2331	10,000 00		The Branch of State Bank of Indiana at In- dianapolis.....	
4471	983	1,500 00	Joseph R. Snyder.....	2332 2333 2334	4,000 00 10,000 00 8,000 00		William H. English.....	
4472	2321	4,000 00	Cammann & Co.....	2335	2,500 00		E. Dumont, Pres't of the Board of Commis- sioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ind.	
4473	2081	10,000 00	C. Luling	2336 2337 2338 2339 2340	2,500 00 4,000 00 4,000 00 4,000 00 4,000 00			
4474	2318	8,000 00	F. A. Brooks.....	2341	2,500 00			
4475	2298	2,500 00	Charles Luling.....	2342	2,500 00			
4476	2323	4,000 00	Marie & Kaniz	2343	2,500 00			
4477	2322	4,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2344	2,500 00			
4478	2334	6,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2345	2,500 00			
4479	2301	1,000 00	do	2346	2,500 00			

4480	9292 1071 9254 9259 1940	4,000 00 1,000 00 3,000 00 5,000 00 15,000 00	Corning & Co.....	2531 9292 9293 9293	10,000 00 2,500 00 500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co..... James A. Suydam..... Corning & Co.....
4481	9293	4,000 00	F. P. James & Co.....	9294	5,000 00	F. P. James & Co.....
4482	932	4,000 00	Corn & Ives.....	9295	10,000 00	Corning & Co.....
4483	932	2,000 00	Corn & Ives.....	9296	3,000 00	Corn & Ives.....
4484	9331	5,000 00	John C. Whitman.....	9297	1,000 00	John Warren and Son.....
4485	3	10,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	9298	7,000 00	Theodore Dehon.....
4486	9016	1,000 00	George A. Pochet.....	9299	10,000 00	The Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Indianapolis.....
4487	9235	2,000 00	Corn & Ives.....	9300	1,000 00	D'Coppet & Co.....
4488	9235	10,000 00	Corning & Co.....	9301	2,000 00	John Warren and Son.....
4489	9202	7,000 00	Adams & Buckingham.....	9302	10,000 00	Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Parke County Bank.....
4490	9231	2,000 00	D'Coppet & Co.....	9303	15,000 00	C. Delano.....
4491	9240	6,000 00	C. G. Scaramanga.....	9304	1,000 00	Corning & Co.....
4492	540	4,000 00	Rusch, Escher & Rusch, in trust.....	9305	3,000 00	Nehemiah Tunis, Guardian.....
4493	94	4,000 00	Henry Escher.....	9306	1,000 00	D'Coppet & Co.....
4494	9245	5,000 00	Corning & Co.....	9307	4,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....
4495	9243	1,000 00	C. Lullig.....	9308	5,000 00	do.....
4496	1458	90,000 00	F. P. James & Co.....	9309	1,000 00	John Warren and Son.....
4497	1414	500 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....	9310	12,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....
4498	2334	5,000 00	D'Coppet & Co.....	9311	5,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....
4499	1464	3,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	9312	2,500 00	Charles Lullig.....
4500	2348	5,000 00	Sarah McManus.....	9313	8,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....
4501	814	800 00	Corning & Co.....	9314	5,000 00	Pierpont Phillips.....
4502	2345	1,000 00	do.....	9315	800 00	Corning & Co.....
4503	2346	30,000 00	do.....	9316	1,000 00	D'Coppet & Co. in trust for Edward D'Coppet.....
4504	2346	3,000 00	J. M. Dixon and J. E. Walcott, Executors of C. Dixon.....	9317	30,000 00	The Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Indianapolis.....
4505	306	900 00	Daniel Bacon.....	9318	900 00	Corning & Co.....
4506	2937	1,600 00		9319	3,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....
4507	9293	500 00		9320	4,000 00	Hermann Ahl.....
4508	9295	900 00		9321	5,000 00	Francis A. Brooks, Trustee.....
4509	319	20,000 00		9322	2,000 00	John H. Engelberts.....
4510	322	10,000 00		9323	7,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....
4511	1560	3,000 00		9324	9,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....
4512	1882	2,000 00		9325	5,000 00	D'Coppet & Co.....
4513				9326		Hermann Ahl.....

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No. of Transfer.	No. of Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4503	2360	\$3,000 00	Decoppet and Co.....	2362	\$3,000 00	Decoppet and Company in trust for Edward Decoppet.....	
4504	294	3,000 00	Samuel Miller.....	2363	3,000 00	Carpenter and Vermilye.....	
4505	320	20,000 00	A. T. M. Dixon and J. E. Walcott, Executors of C. Dixon.....	2364	5,000 00	The Institution for Savings of Merchant's Clerks.....	
	323	10,000 00		2365	5,000 00		
				2366	5,000 00		
				2367	5,000 00		
				2368	5,000 00		
				2369	5,000 00		
4506	2358	7,000 00	Duncan, Sherman and Co.....	2371	5,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.....	
4507	2328	10,000 00	The Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Indianapolis.....	2372	5,000 00	Corning and Co.....	
	2339	10,000 00		2377	5,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana Farmers Bank at Franklin.....	
	2354	30,000 00		2378	5,000 00		
				2379	5,000 00		
				2380	5,000 00		
				2381	5,000 00		
				2382	5,000 00		
				2383	5,000 00		
				2384	5,000 00		
				2385	5,000 00		
				2386	5,000 00		
4508	2371	5,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.....	2374	5,000 00	Carpenter and Vermilye.....	
4509	2372	2,000 00	Corning and Co.....	2375	1,000 00	Decoppet and Co.....	
				2376	1,000 00	Corning and Co.....	
				2387	1,000 00	John H. Engelberts.....	
4510	1328	500 00	Frederick Hud on.....				
	107	500 00					
4511	2369	1,700 00	James G. King and Sons.....	2388	1,700 00	Scipion de Michalon.....	
4512	497	500 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders Bank, Terre Haute.....	2388	500 00	do	
4513	2376	1,000 00	Corning and Co.....	2389	1,800 00	Scipion de Michalon.....	
	2351	800 00					
4514	2375	1,000 00	Decoppet and Co.....	2389	1,000 00	Decoppet and Company in trust for Edward Decoppet.....	

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No of Trans-	No. of Canceled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4543	959	\$3,000 00	David Fleming.....	2421	\$2,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.	
4544	2266	2,500 00	A. P. Pentz's Ex'rs.....	2422	1,000 00	Robert Duwiddle.....	
4545	2080	10,000 00	Charles Lullug.....	2423	2,500 00	Frank F. Marbury, Administrator.....	
4546	2235	5,000 00	.....	2424	15,000 00	Marie & Kanz.....	
4547	31	3,000 00	F. Stru'e.....	2425	3,000 00	Corning & Co.	
4548	2316	2,300 00	Ballin & Sander.....	2426	2,000 00	do do	
4549	2400	4,500 00	E. Ludlow, Cashier.....	2427	4,000 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	
			.....	2428	500 00	E. Ludlow Cashier.....	
			Corning & Co.	2429	1,000 00	D. Lyman and Eliz Parsons, Executors and Trustees	
4550	2318	12,500 00	R S. Oakley, Cashier.....	2430	1,300 00	Corning & Co.	
4551	2244	4,000 00	Von Engelen & Co.....	2431	12,500 00	E. Ludlow, Cashier.....	
4552	467	6,000 00	Samuel Miller.....	2432	4,000 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....	
4553	1288	1,000 00	Gilmore & Brotherton	2433	6,000 00	do do	
	1289	1,000 00	.....	2434	2,300 00	L. Price & L. Nathan.....	
4574	1290	1,000 00	.....	2435	500 00	L. Nathan.....	
4555	1331	4,000 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	2436	200 00	C. Lullin.....	
	1335	1,000 00	Gilmore & Brotherton.....	2437	4,000 00	do do	
	1291	1,000 00	.....	2438	8,000 00	.....
	1293	1,000 00	.....			.....
	1284	1,000 00	.....			.....
	1285	1,000 00	.....			.....
	1286	1,000 00	.....			.....
	1287	1,000 00	.....			.....
4556	2425	2,000 00	Corning & Co.	2435	2,800 00	do	
	2440	1,500 00	.....	2436	1,500 00	Corning & Co.	
4567	2218	1,000 00	John E. Tunis.....	2437	1,000 00	carpenter & Vermilye.....	
4568	2418	400 00	E. A. Mathieson.....	2465	400 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	
4559	2436	1,500 00	Corning & Co.	2438	1,500 00	E. Whitehouse, Sen & Morrison.....	
4570	1202	2,000 00	J. W. Treadwell.....	2438	2,000 00	do do	

Canceled.

4561	2424	15,000 00	Marie & Kaniz.....	2440	3,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....
				2441	1,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....
4562	2439	11,000 00	Marie & Kaniz.....	2439	11,000 00	Marie & Kaniz.....
4563	2441	1,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	2442	11,000 00	Morris Ketchum.....
4564	2421	2,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	2444	1,000 00	E. Ludlow, Cashier.....
4565	1580	6,000 00	Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg.....	2443	2,000 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.....
				2445	5,000 00	David Fleeming.....
4566	2437	1,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	2446	1,000 00	Decoppet & Co.....
				2447	4,000 00	Henry Winkley.....
4567	2446	3,000 00	Decoppet & Co.....	2448	1,000 00	L. Loelvenbach.....
4568	2442	11,000 00	Morris Ketchum.....	2451	5,000 00	C. C. Becht.....
				2452	6,000 00	Marie & Kaniz.....
4569	2451	10,000 00	Paul & Drake & Co.....	2449	30,000 00	Atwood & Co.....
				2450	8,500 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....
4570	2438	3,500 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.....			
4571	2452	6,000 00	Marie & Kaniz.....	2433	1,500 00	Ross Winans.....
				2454	4,500 00	Marie & Kaniz.....
4572	1386	2,500 00	N. M. Rothchild & Sons.....	2455	1,000 00	Lyman Allyn of New York.....
				2456	1,500 00	Cornig & Co.....
4573	1061	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	2457	1,000 00	C. & E. W. Thwing.....
4574	1692	3,000 00	Uriel Crocker.....	2458	3,000 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.....
4575	2439	3,000 00	Wetmore & Cryder.....	2459	3,000 00	Cornig & Co.....
4576	2454	4,500 00	Marie & Kaniz.....	do	do	do
4577	925	500 00	Oriando Webb.....	2460	500 00	do
4578	2452	30,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.....	do	do	do
				2461	15,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....
4579	1351	5,000 00	P. P. Rodocunachi.....	2462	5,000 00	Thomas Winans.....
4580	2449	30,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	do	do	do
				2463	25,000 00	Atwood & Co.....
4581	2461	15,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	2461	15,000 00	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer.....
4582	1133	5,000 00	N. M. Rothchild & Sons.....	2467	10,000 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....
4584	2464	15,000 00	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer.....	2466	15,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....
4585	2463	25,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	2468	5,000 00	Thomas Winans.....
4586	2467	10,000 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	do	do	do
4587	2459	7,500 00	Cornig & Co.....	2471	2,000 00	Nuno Alexandre de Carvalho, Jr.....
				2472	5,500 00	Cornig & Co.....
4588	1322	1,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	2474	1,000 00	Dykors, Alstyre & Co.....
4589	1387	6,000 00	Peter Polier.....	2475	9,500 00	Cornig & Co.....
4590	100	200 00	S. DeMacedo.....	2476	200 00	Peter Harmony and Nephews & Co.....

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No. of Transfer.	No. of Canceled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4591	1241	1,000 00	A. H. Pomeroy.....	2177	1,000 00	H. F. Morgan & Co.,.....	
4592	1245	2,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank at Jamestown....	2478	2,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.,.....	
4593	2083	8,500 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Western Bank, Plymouth.....	2478	8,500 00	do.	
4594	687	1,000 00		2479	4,000 00	Corning & Co.,.....	
4595	688	1,000 00					
4596	689	1,000 00					
4597	2469	20,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	2480	20,000 00	do.	
4598	2477	1,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....	2481	1,000 00	do.	
4599	2515	7,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for Kentucky Stock Bank.....	2482	12,000 00	Prime & Co.,.....	
4600	2320	8,000 00	E. F. Post.....	2483	3,000 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	
4601	2473	500 00	The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....	2484	500 00	Corning & Co.,.....	
4602	4598	15,000 00	Prime & Co.,.....	2485	15,000 00	Maxwell & Co.,.....	
4603	2310	12,000 00	Dykens, Alstyne & Co.,.....	2487	12,000 00	L. Ludlow Cashier.....	
4604	2181	1,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.,.....	2488	1,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.,.....	
4605	2478	10,500 00	DeCoppet & Co. in trust for L. Michod Ingold.,	2489	2,000 00	Wm. H. English.....	
4606	119	600 00	W. H. Neilson.....	2490	1,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.,.....	
4607	2189	500 00	DeCoppet & Co. in trust for L. Michod Ingold.,	2491	500 00	Jacob Little & Co.,.....	
4608	2417	1,500 00	E. Ludlow Cashier.....	2492	2,100 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.,.....	
4609	2485	12,000 00		2493	12,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.,.....	
4610	2428	500 00	E. Ludlow Cashier.....	2494	14,000 00	O. Ballard, Cashier Pickaway county Bank.,	
4611	2431	12,500 00	F. L. Montgomery.....	2495	14,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.,.....	
4612	2444	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Western Bank, Plymouth.....	2496	8,000 00	do.	
4613	2406	23,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.....	2497	15,000 00	R. H. Herdell & Co.,.....	
4614	686	1,000 00		2498	1,000 00	do.	
4615	2507	4,000 00		2499	24,000 00	do.	
4616	2501	30,000 00					

4610	553	5,000 00	E. L. Kennedy, one of the ex-ecutors of John Ferguson, of Irvine.....	2495	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for Forest City Bank, Cleveland.....
4611	1751	5,000 00	Leopold Furworth in trust.....	2497	Corning & Co.....
4612	2453	3,000 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.....	2498	Charles Mills.....
4613	2497	5,000 00	Corning & Co.....	2499	Cammann & Co.....
4614	2133	10,000 00	Dunlevy, Drake & Co.....	2500	Alwood & Co.....
4615	354	5,000 00	John Ferguson of Irvine.....	2501	John Thompson.....
4616	2450	2,500 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	do.	do.
4617	2457	1,000 00	Winslow, Janier & Co.....	2502	Riggs & Co.....
	2488	8,500 00			
	2491	500 00			
4618	926	3,510 00	Maria Hume executrix of Joseph Hume.....	2503	Meigs & Greenleaf.....
4619	2406	15,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	2504	Auditor of the State of Ohio for the use of the Pickaway county Bank.....
				2505	Winslow, Janier & Co.....
4620	2191	15,000 00	P. H. Bentall & Co.....	2506	E. Ludlow Cashier.....
4621	2492	12,000 00	O. Ballard, Cashier of the Pickaway county Bank.....	2507	The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.....
4622	2503	3,500 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	2508	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Pickaway county Bank.....
4623	2502	10,000 00	Riggs & Co.....	2509	John Thompson.....
4624	2499	5,000 00	Cammann & Co.....	2510	do.
4625	350	3,000 00	Sam'l Miller of Lynchburg.....	2511	Win H. English.....
				2513	do.
4626	1131	5,000 00	N. M. Rothschild & Co s.....	2512	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Forest City Bank.....
4627	1132	5,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	2513	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Pickaway county Bank.....
	2374	5,000 00		2514	do.
4628	2150	2,000 00	George Wood.....	2515	E. Ludlow Cashier.....
4629	1613	1,500 00	E. P. Hoyer & Co.....	2516	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Forest City Bank, Cleveland.....
	2190	5,100 00		2517	Joanna H. La Tourette.....
				2518	Joanna Crocheron Houseman.....
4630	2338	7,000 00	Theodore Delmon.....	2519	Thomas Dent of London.....
4631	2507	15,000 00	The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.....	2520	The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.....
				2521	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....
				2522	Carpenter and Vermilye.....
4632	1001	5,000 00	A. H. Pomroy.....	2523	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....
	1243	2,000 00		2524	Atwood & Co.....
	1244	2,000 00			
4633	1242	2,000 00	Baring Brothers & Co.....		Meigs & Greenleaf.....
	77	2,000 00			
	78	3,000 00			
	79	5,000 00			
	80	2,000 00			
	81	2,000 00			
	82	1,000 00			
	83	1,000 00			
	84	500 00			

ABS RACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856—Continued.

No. of Trans-	No. of Cancelled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4631	407	\$4,500 00	Bouveau & Co.	9321	\$4,500 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank	
4635	9017	2,000 00	Lambert Gittings	9321	4,000 00	do	
4636	9239	3,000 00	D. Buftun	9325	1,000 00	Lambert Gittings	
4637	93	2,500 00	The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.	9326	500 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	
4638	9325	8,500 00	Elizabeth H. Devitt	9327	9,000 00	Meigs & Greenleaf	
4639	9247	2,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9324	6,500 00	The Commercial and Mutual Insurance Co.	
4640	9295	7,000 00	Charles Loring	9329	2,000 00	A. Belmont	
4641	9157	5,000 00	Dunlevy, Drake & Co.	9331	2,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.	
4642	9158	5,000 00	Marie & Kauz	9332	3,000 00	do	
4643	2534	8,000 00	Charles Loring	9332	4,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Merchants' Bank, Massillon.	
4644	9249	2,500 00	Marie & Kauz	9332	8,000 00	do	
4645	9247	5,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.	9333	2,000 00	Atwood & Co.	
4646	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9334	8,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Merchants' Bank, Massillon.	
4647	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9333	10,000 00	Atwood & Co.	
4648	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9335	3,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Forest City Bank.	
4649	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	Indiana Bank, Madison	
4650	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4651	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4652	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4653	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4654	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4655	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4656	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4657	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4658	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4659	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4660	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4661	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4662	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4663	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4664	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4665	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4666	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4667	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4668	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4669	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4670	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4671	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4672	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4673	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4674	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4675	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4676	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4677	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4678	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4679	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4680	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4681	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4682	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4683	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4684	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4685	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4686	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4687	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4688	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4689	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4690	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4691	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4692	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4693	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4694	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4695	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4696	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4697	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4698	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4699	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	
4700	9249	2,500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	9337	5,000 00	do	

4647	1668 1746	2,000 00 5,000 00	Noses Tucker, of New York	2541	1,000 00	Atwood & Co do
4648	2523	10,000 00	Atwood & Co.	2542	2,000 00	Corning & Co.
				2543	4,000 00	Atwood & Co.
4649	2543	4,000 00	Corning & Co.	2544	6,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Stark County Bank, Canton, Ohio.
4650	2542	6,000 00	Atwood & Co.	2545	4,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
4651	2538	4,000 00	Atwood & Co.	2546	6,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Stark County Bank, Canton, Ohio.
4652	2541	1,000 00	Atwood & Co.	2547	5,000 00	O. Bowen
4653	2539	1,000 00	Rollins & Haviland	2548	1,000 00	John Jochnus
4654	2546	5,000 00	R. H. B. Riehl & Co.	2549	5,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
	2493	35,000 00	do	2550	10,000 00	R. H. B. Riehl & Co.
				2551	15,000 00	do
4655	1886	1 00 00	Chauncy M. Brewer	2552	6,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.
4656	2534	5,000 00	D'Coppet & Co.	2553	6,000 00	D'Coppet & Co.
4657	973	4,000 00	Samuel Miller	2554	4,000 00	do
4658	2431	5,000 00	C. C. Becket	2555	5,000 00	A. Penin
				2556	4,000 00	Corning & Co.
4659	2553	6,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.	2557	5,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Parke County Bank.
4660	2114	1,000 00	E. G. Turkam & Co.	2557	6,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Parke County Bank.
4661	2269	2 00 00	George Kinney	2557	1,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Parke County Bank.
4662	2553	15,000 00	Atwood & Co.	2558	5,000 00	Carpenter and Vermilye
4663	2545	4,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2559	12,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Merchants' Bank, at Massillon.
4664	2536	4,000 00	Corning & Co.	2560	9 300 00	The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
4665	53	3,000 00	J. N. Bradley	2561	4,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
	95	1,000 00	do	2563	4,900 00	The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Carpenter and Vermilye.
4666	2561	4,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2562	800 00	do
4667	214	2,000 00	George Kinney	2563	4,000 00	The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
	2704	2,000 00	Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.	2564	4,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the Wauwump Bank.
4668	2528	6,300 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	2565	5,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the Wauwump Bank.
4669	2558	2,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	2566	1,500 00	R. H. B. Riehl & Co.
				2567	1 0 0 00	Carpenter and Vermilye
4670	1140	500 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Attica.	2568	1,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the Wauwump Bank.
4671	2554	3,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye	2568	5 00 00	N. C. Porter
	2559	9,000 00	do	2569	15,000 00	Dunlevy, Haire & Co.
	2563	3,000 00	do			

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No of Transfer.	No of Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4672	1115	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of America at Morocco	2670	1,000 00	Strachan & Scott.	
4673	109	2,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Green Co. Bank at Bloomfield	2670	2,000 00	do	
4674	752	2,500 00	Geo. McKenzie, Sor. &c.	2671	2,500 00	W. H. Neilson.	
4675	141	500 00	Charles V. Chamberlain.	2672	500 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.	
4676	2551	10,000 00	R. H. Berdell & Co.	2673	6,500 00	W. H. Neilson.	
4677	2524	21 50 00	Meigs & Greenleaf	2673	2,500 00	R. H. Berdell & Co.	
				2674	7,500 00	Meigs and Greenleaf.	
				2675	5,000 00	Atwood and Co.	
				2676	5,000 00	Atwood and Co.	
4678	2677	5,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.	2677	4,000 00	Corning and Co.	
4679	2673	3,500 90	R. H. Berdell & Co.	2677	5,000 00	H. T. Morgan and Co.	
4680	2674	7,500 00	Meigs & Greenleaf	2679	5,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio, in trust for the Merchant's Bank, Massillon	
4681	2675	5,000 00	Atwood & Co.	2678	2,500 00	R. H. Berdell and Co.	
4682	2681	6,500 00	Meigs & Greenleaf	2680	1,000 00	W. H. Neilson	
4683	2671	9,000 00	W. H. Neilson	2681	6,500 00	Meigs and Greenleaf.	
4684	2680	1,000 00	E. Ludlow, Cash'r.	2682	1,000 00	Corning and Co.	
4685	2514	2,000 00	R. H. Berdell & Co.	2679	5,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio, in trust for the Merchant's Bank, Massillon.	
4686	2678	2,500 00	II P. L. Sherbrook, Ex'r.	2683	6,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio, in trust for the Starke co. Bank, Camden.	
4687	497	1,500 00	R. H. Berdell & Co.	2781	500 00	Meigs and Greenleaf.	
4688	2552	15,000 00	R. H. Berdell & Co.	2684	5,000 00	H. W. T. Nall	
				2685	5,000 00	do	
				2686	5,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio, in trust for the Pickaway co. Bank	
				2687	700 00	E. Ludlow, Cash'r.	
				2689	500 00	R. H. Berdell and Co.	
				2690	2,000 00	Frank Taylor	
				2695	1,500 00	Henry Porter Lowe Sherbrook, of Oxtion, in England.	Canceled.
				2693	5,000 00	R. H. Berdell and Co.	
				2694	10,000 00	Indiana Bank at Madison	

4689	833	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for Laurel Bank, at Laare.....	2686	1,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Southern Bk of Ind. at Terre Haute.....
	836	1,000 00		2687	1,000 00	
4690	837	1,000 00		2688	1,000 00	do do
	784	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of Attica	2689	1,000 00	do do
4691	2371	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of N. America, at Newport.....	2700	1,000 00	do do
4692	1388	6,000 00	F. E. Poirier.....	2701	9,500 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio, in trust for the Merchant's Bank of Massillon.....
4693	1419	3,500 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....	2701	500 00	do
	2072	500 00				
4694	2537	3,000 00	John Warren and Son.....	2702	4,000 00	Isaac I. Senior.....
	2347	1,000 00				
4695	3553	15,000 00	Dunlevy, Haire & Co.....	2703	15,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Tippecanoe Bank at Logansport.....
4696	2693	5,000 00	R. H. Berdell & Co.....	2704	1,000 00	R. H. Berdell and Co.....
4697	1113	1,000 00	E. G. Burkam and Co.....	2605	4,000 00	Indiana Bank at Madison
4698	2566	1,000 00	R. H. Berdell and Co.....	2605	1,000 00	do
4699	2704	1,000 00		2606	3,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge and Co
4700	2112	1,000 00	F. G. Burkam and Co.....			
4701	2465	400 00	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	2607	1,000 00	A. Pertue
4702	2527	2,000 00		2608	1,300 00	John Thompson
4703	2500	1,100 00	John Thompson.....	2609	1,100 00	Jacob Little and Co.....
4704	2906	3,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge and Co	2610	1,100 00	Indiana Bank at Madison
4705	113	10,000 00	Wm. Bradford	2611	3,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.....
	4703	2,000 00	A. Belmont.....	2613	10,000 00	Indiana Bank at Madison
	3529	3,000 00	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	2614	2,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Ky. Stock Bank at Columbus.....
	2482	3,000 00		2615	3,000 00	do
4706	2501	7,500 00	John Thompson.....	2615	12,000 00	
	2509	3,500 00				
4707	2608	1,000 00	Eliz. C. Willetts, widow of and Executrix of E. L. Koch.....	2616	1,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge and Co.....
4708	1676	4,000 00	Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg	2617	4,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.....
4709	2103	1,000 00	E. G. Burkam and Co.....	2719	1,000 00	do
4710	2913	10,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2721	5,000 00	State Bank Madison, Wisconsin.....
4711	2676	4,000 00	Cornell & Co.....	2722	5,000 00	do
	2682	1,000 00		2723	5,000 00	do
4712	2717	4,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2724	5,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Parke Co. Bank.....
4713	2719	1,000 00	Thomas L. Smith.....	2724	1,000 00	do
	516	1,000 00		2725	2,000 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.....
	654	2,000 00		2726	1,000 00	Indiana Bank Madison, Indiana.....
4714	2111	1,000 00	E. G. Burkam and Co.....			

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No. of Transfer.	No. of Canceled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
4715	2117	\$1,000 00	Beebe & Co.	2726	\$3,000 00	Indiana Bank at Madison	
	2118	1,000 00					
	2119	1,000 00					
4716	2716	1,000 00	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.	2726	1,000 00	Indiana Bank, at Madison	
4717	974	1,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.	2727	5,000 00	The Forest City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	
4718	2120	1,000 00	Beebe & Co.	2728	1,000 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank	
4719	9725	2,000 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	2728	2,000 00	do	
4720	1826	7,000 00	F. Karh	2729	12,000 00	do	
	1827	5,000 00					
4721	2102	1,000 00	E. G. Buckum & Co.	2730	1,000 00	W. H. Neilson	
4722	2010	1,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.	2730	1,000 00	do	
4723	2326	6,000 00	Meigs and Greenleaf	2731	6,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the Rock County Bank	
4724	2721	5,000 00	State Bank, Madison, Wisconsin	2732	5,000 00	The State Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the State Bank at Madison	
	2722	5,000 00					
4725	1068	5,000 00	Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg	2733	5,000 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank	
		6,000 00					
4726	2718	500 00	Meigs and Greenleaf	2735	5,000 00	W. H. Neilson	
4727	2727	5,000 00	The Forest City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	2737	500 00	do	
4728	1433	1,000 00	W. E. Lawrence	2738	5,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Ohio or the use of the Forest City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	
4729	1435	500 00	William Merrill	2740	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for The Cambridge City Bank	
	1436	500 00					
	1437	500 00					
	1438	500 00					
	1439	500 00					
	1440	500 00					
	1441	500 00					
	1442	500 00					
4730	2730	2,100 00	W. H. Neilson	2741	2,100 00	H. W. T. Mall	
	2736	1,000 00		2742	1,500 00		
4731	2737	500 00	C. E. Nourse & Co.	2743	500 00	W. H. Neilson	
	2172	500 00					

4732	761	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of North America, Newport...	2743	3,000 00	W. H. Nellson.....
	760	1,000 00				
	759	1,000 00				
4733	758	1,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Commerce.....	2744	1,000 00	Wayne County Branch Bank.....
	757	500 00				
4734	756	500 00	E. S. Murdock & Co.....	2745	5,000 00	Win. M. Dennis, Bank Comptroller, Madison Wisconsin.....
	1872	2,000 00				Jacob Little & Co.....
4735	965	1,000 00	L. and E. Becoppet, in trust.....	2746	1,000 00	do.....
4736	1172	3,000 00	J. and J. Lockie.....	2747	3,000 00	do.....
4737	1248	4,000 00	W. H. Windsor.....	2748	4,000 00	do.....
4738	543	1,000 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Warsaw.....	2749	2,000 00	Prat. A. Brooks Trustee.....
	544	1,000 00				
4739	5746	1,000 00	Jacob Little and Co.....	2749	1,000 00	do.....
	5748	4,000 00		2750	4,000 00	Ward & Co.....
4740	2750	4,000 00	Ward & Co.....	2751	4,000 00	Win. M. Dennis, Bank Comptroller, Madison Wisconsin.....
						H. W. T. Mah.....
4741	2747	3,000 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	2752	3,000 00	James Sweetser.....
4742	479	500 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders Bank, Terre Haute.....	2753	500 00	

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

No. of Trans.	No. of Canceled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
1235	1651	\$825 00	Cammann & Whitehouse.	2651	825 00	Corning & Co.	
1236	2638	37,659 50	John M. Lord.	2641	33,939 00	John M. Lord.	
1237	2642	4,000 00	F. A. Platt Cashier.	2642	4,000 00	F. A. Platt, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.	
1238	1699	250 00	Elbert J. Anderson.	2643	4,000 00	John M. Lord.	
1239	1075	335 00	John Anderson one of the executors of John Walker Anderson.	2644	250 00	Henry P. Chapman.	
1240				2645	335 00	Anderson, Hober & Co.	
1241	2641	33,659 50	John M. Lord.	2646	5,000 00	John M. Lord.	Canceled.
1242	2423	1,000 00	H. E. Talbot, Auditor of State of Indiana for Atlantic Bank at Jackson.	2647	5,000 00		
1243	123	3,510 00	H. H. Hunnewell.	2648	5,000 00		
1244	2656	3,510 00	H. H. Hunnewell executor.	2649	5,000 00		
1245	2615	4,000 00	J. M. Lord.	2650	2,650 00	H. H. Hunnewell.	
1246	2654	825 00	Corning & Co.	2651	825 00	H. H. Hunnewell executor of John Wells.	
1247	2429	10,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Goshen.	2652	4,000 00	J. M. Lord.	
1248	54	900 00	John Miller.	2653	825 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Central Bank at Indianapolis.	
1249	1234	2,160 00	Adrien Iselin.	2654	10,000 00	William H. English.	
1250	278	8,000 00	John C. Whiteman.	2655	900 00	Elizabeth Allen, otherwise Miller and others.	
1251	2921	1,000 00	Atwood & Co.	2656	2,160 00	John C. Whiteman.	
1252	1477	440 00	David Rankin.	2657	2,500 00	Theodor Dehon.	
1253	2661	2,160 00	W. H. Neilson.	2658	1,000 00	Thomas H. Sharp.	
				2659	440 00	William H. Neilson.	
				2660	2,160 00	Dehannay, Iselin & Clark.	

1254	2669	440 00	W. H. Neilson	2670	340 00	Delanny, Iselin & Clark
1255	267	3 500 00	A. F. M. Dixon & J. E. Walcott executors of C. Dixon	2671	100 00	W. H. Neilson
1256	2670	2,500 00	Delanny, Iselin & Co.	2672	1,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.
1257	266	10,000 00	A. F. M. Dixon & J. E. Walcott executors of C. Dixon	2673	2 500 00	Russell, Sturges & Co.
1258	2512	2,000 00	J. D. Beers	2674	2 500 00	do.
1259	2639	15 000 00	E. H. Herrick	2675	8,000 00	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for Salem Bank
1260	185	540 00	Joseph Asate executor of John	2676	2,000 00	Atwood & Co.
1261	2677	15,000 00	W. H. Neilson	2677	15 000 00	do.
1262	2627	1,000 00	A. F. M. Dixon & J. E. Walcott executors of C. Dixon	2678	540 00	Wm. H. Neilson
1263	1910	1,400 00	N. M. Rothschild & Sons	2679	5,000 00	Charles Mixer
1264	403	837 50	A. Baillie executor of John Martin and others.	2680	5,000 00	Wm. H. Neilson
1265	1314	7,585 00	Uriel Crocker	2681	5,000 00	do.
1266	2656	1,222 50	E. F. Post	2682	1,000 00	do.
1267	922	375 00	Orlando Webb	2683	1,400 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.
1268	2657	177 50	Van Egghen & Co.	2684	8,422 50	do.
1269	2378	3,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Traders Bank at Indianapolis	2685	1,222 50	W. H. Neilson
1270	2407	1,000 00	John W. Treadwell	2686	375 00	do.
1271	1081	800 00	John Ferguson, N. Y.	2687	177 50	do.
1272	2288	420 00	Maria surviving executor of Joseph Hume	2688	3,000 00	do.
1273	923	1,242 50	Wm. Williams	2689	5,000 00	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.
1274	399	3,350 00	do.	2690	5,000 00	do.
1275	2666	2,500 00	Theodore Dehon	2691	800 00	W. H. Neilson
1276	763	333 00	E. D. Morgan administrator of estate of H. Waterman	2692	430 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
1277	2646	5,000 00	John M. Lord	2693	1,242 50	W. H. Neilson
1278	2647	5,000 00	do.	2694	770 00	do.
1279	2144	15,000 00	H. M. Turnof	2695	2,580 00	Delanny, Iselin & Clark
1280	2648	5,000 00	do.	2696	2,500 00	Thomas Dent, Esq., of London
1281	2649	5,000 00	do.	2697	335 00	W. H. Neilson
1282	2650	5,000 00	do.	2698	10,000 00	J. M. Lord
1283	2651	5,000 00	do.	2699	3,500 00	Meigs & Greenleaf
1284	2652	1,000 00	do.	2701	11,200 00	Maitland, Phelps & Co.
1285	2653	1,000 00	do.	2702	11,200 00	do.
1286	2654	1,000 00	do.			
1287	2655	1,000 00	do.			
1288	2656	1,000 00	do.			
1289	2657	1,000 00	do.			
1290	2658	1,000 00	do.			
1291	2659	1,000 00	do.			
1292	2660	1,000 00	do.			
1293	2661	1,000 00	do.			
1294	2662	1,000 00	do.			
1295	2663	1,000 00	do.			
1296	2664	1,000 00	do.			
1297	2665	1,000 00	do.			
1298	2666	1,000 00	do.			
1299	2667	1,000 00	do.			
1300	2668	1,000 00	do.			
1301	2669	1,000 00	do.			
1302	2670	1,000 00	do.			
1303	2671	1,000 00	do.			
1304	2672	1,000 00	do.			
1305	2673	1,000 00	do.			
1306	2674	1,000 00	do.			
1307	2675	1,000 00	do.			
1308	2676	1,000 00	do.			
1309	2677	1,000 00	do.			
1310	2678	1,000 00	do.			
1311	2679	1,000 00	do.			
1312	2680	1,000 00	do.			
1313	2681	1,000 00	do.			
1314	2682	1,000 00	do.			
1315	2683	1,000 00	do.			
1316	2684	1,000 00	do.			
1317	2685	1,000 00	do.			
1318	2686	1,000 00	do.			
1319	2687	1,000 00	do.			
1320	2688	1,000 00	do.			
1321	2689	1,000 00	do.			
1322	2690	1,000 00	do.			
1323	2691	1,000 00	do.			
1324	2692	1,000 00	do.			
1325	2693	1,000 00	do.			
1326	2694	1,000 00	do.			
1327	2695	1,000 00	do.			
1328	2696	1,000 00	do.			
1329	2697	1,000 00	do.			
1330	2698	1,000 00	do.			
1331	2699	1,000 00	do.			
1332	2700	1,000 00	do.			
1333	2701	1,000 00	do.			
1334	2702	1,000 00	do.			
1335	2703	1,000 00	do.			
1336	2704	1,000 00	do.			
1337	2705	1,000 00	do.			
1338	2706	1,000 00	do.			
1339	2707	1,000 00	do.			
1340	2708	1,000 00	do.			
1341	2709	1,000 00	do.			
1342	2710	1,000 00	do.			
1343	2711	1,000 00	do.			
1344	2712	1,000 00	do.			
1345	2713	1,000 00	do.			
1346	2714	1,000 00	do.			
1347	2715	1,000 00	do.			
1348	2716	1,000 00	do.			
1349	2717	1,000 00	do.			
1350	2718	1,000 00	do.			
1351	2719	1,000 00	do.			
1352	2720	1,000 00	do.			
1353	2721	1,000 00	do.			
1354	2722	1,000 00	do.			
1355	2723	1,000 00	do.			
1356	2724	1,000 00	do.			
1357	2725	1,000 00	do.			
1358	2726	1,000 00	do.			
1359	2727	1,000 00	do.			
1360	2728	1,000 00	do.			
1361	2729	1,000 00	do.			
1362	2730	1,000 00	do.			
1363	2731	1,000 00	do.			
1364	2732	1,000 00	do.			
1365	2733	1,000 00	do.			
1366	2734	1,000 00	do.			
1367	2735	1,000 00	do.			
1368	2736	1,000 00	do.			
1369	2737	1,000 00	do.			
1370	2738	1,000 00	do.			
1371	2739	1,000 00	do.			
1372	2740	1,000 00	do.			
1373	2741	1,000 00	do.			
1374	2742	1,000 00	do.			
1375	2743	1,000 00	do.			
1376	2744	1,000 00	do.			
1377	2745	1,000 00	do.			
1378	2746	1,000 00	do.			
1379	2747	1,000 00	do.			
1380	2748	1,000 00	do.			
1381	2749	1,000 00	do.			
1382	2750	1,000 00	do.			
1383	2751	1,000 00	do.			
1384	2752	1,000 00	do.			
1385	2753	1,000 00	do.			
1386	2754	1,000 00	do.			
1387	2755	1,000 00	do.			
1388	2756	1,000 00	do.			
1389	2757	1,000 00	do.			
1390	2758	1,000 00	do.			
1391	2759	1,000 00	do.			
1392	2760	1,000 00	do.			
1393	2761	1,000 00	do.			
1394	2762	1,000 00	do.			
1395	2763	1,000 00	do.			
1396	2764	1,000 00	do.			
1397	2765	1,000 00	do.			
1398	2766	1,000 00	do.			
1399	2767	1,000 00	do.			
1400	2768	1,000 00	do.			
1401	2769	1,000 00	do.			
1402	2770	1,000 00	do.			
1403	2771	1,000 00	do.			
1404	2772	1,000 00	do.			
1405	2773	1,000 00	do.			
1406	2774	1,000 00	do.			
1407	2775	1,000 00	do.			
1408	2776	1,000 00	do.			
1409	2777	1,000 00	do.			
1410	2778	1,000 00	do.			
1411	2779	1,000 00	do.			
1412	2780	1,000 00	do.			
1413	2781	1,000 00	do.			
1414	2782	1,000 00	do.			
1415	2783	1,000 00	do.			
1416	2784	1,000 00	do.			
1417	2785	1,000 00	do.			
1418	2786	1,000 00	do.			
1419	2787	1,000 00	do.			
1420	2788	1,000 00	do.			
1421	2789	1,000 00	do.			
1422	2790	1,000 00	do.			
1423	2791	1,000 00	do.			
1424	2792	1,000 00	do.			
1425	2793	1,000 00	do.			
1426	2794	1,000 00	do.			
1427	2795	1,000 00	do.			
1428	2796	1,000 00	do.			
1429	2797	1,000 00	do.			
1430	2798	1,000 00	do.			
1431	2799	1,000 00	do.			
1432	2800	1,000 00	do.			
1433	2801	1,000 00	do.			
1434	2802	1,000 00	do.			
1435	2803	1,000 00	do.			
1436	2804	1,000 00	do.			
1437	2805	1,000 00	do.			
1438	2806	1,000 00	do.			
1439	2807	1,000 00	do.			
1440	2808	1,000 00	do.			
1441	2809	1,000 00	do.			
1442	2810	1,000 00	do.			
1443	2811	1,000 00	do.			
1444	2812	1,000 00	do.			
1445	2813	1,000 00	do.			
1446	2814	1,000 00	do.			
1447	2815	1,000 00	do.			
1448	2816	1,000 00	do.			
1449	2817	1,000 00	do.			
1450	2818	1,000 00	do.			
1451	2819	1,000 00	do.			
1452	2820	1,000 00	do.			
1453	2821	1,000 00	do.			
1454	2822	1,000 00	do.			
1455	2823	1,000 00	do.			
1456	2824	1,000 00	do.			
1457	2825	1,000 00	do.			
1458	2826	1,000 00	do.			
1459	2827	1,000 00	do.			
1460	2828	1,000 00	do.			
1461	2829	1,000 00	do.			
1462	2830	1,000				

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Cancel- led Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
1278	2279 2469 2472 2473 2474 2475 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2486 2498 2499 2400 2403 2404 2700	\$5,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 16,000 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in Trust for The Trader's Bank at Indianapolis.....	2699 2700	\$5,000 00 16,000 00	Winslow S. Pierce..... O. F. Moore.....	
1279	2701 2702	1,000 00 16,000 00	O. F. Moore.....	2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709	1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 12,000 00 3,800 00 1,507 50 20,000 00	O. F. Moore..... Gilmore & Brotherton..... Duncan, Sherman & Co..... do	
1280	2701	2,800 00	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	2710	3,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
1281	2380	1,507 30	Bouverie & Co.....	2711	8,200 00	W. H. Neilson.....	
1282	2955	10,000 00	A. T. M. Dixon & J. E. Walcott, Ex'rs of C. Dixon.....	2712	3,000 00	J. R. Shield.....	
1283	2702	11,200 00	Maitland, Phelps & Co.....	2713	7,405 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.....	
1284	2710	3,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2714	2,405 00	W. H. Neilson.....	
1285	2257	1,295 00	Charles A. Davis and Theodore Dehon.....	2715	3,300 00	James X. McLanahan.....	
1286	2252	6,110 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.....	2716	2,740 00	W. H. Neilson.....	
1287	2713	7,405 00	Baring & Bro.....	2717	5,000 00	Samuel Sloan.....	

1288	2649	5,000 00	John M. Lord.....	2729	37,659 50	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....
	2648	5,000 00				
	2650	5,000 00				
	2651	5,000 00				
	2652	3,659 50				
	2698	10,000 00				
1289	2660	4,000 00	H. P. L. Sherbrook, Executor.....			
	491	540 00		2724	540 00	Henry Potter Lowe Sherbrook, of Oxbow Southwell, in England.....
1290	1495	230 00	Charles V. Chamberlain.....	2721	230 00	W. H. Neilson.....
1291	2684	100 00	Frank Jandon.....	2722	100 00	do do.....
1292	2716	2,740 00	W. H. Neilson.....	2725	5,600 00	Cambridge City Bank.....
	2714	2,405 00		2726	5,000 00	
	2679	5,000 00		2727	5,000 00	
	2680	335 00		2728	5,000 00	
	2697	2711		2731	1,334 00	
	2722	8,200 00		2732	2,676 00	John M. Lord.....
	2721	100 00				
1293	2587	54,000 00	J. M. Morrison, Cashier.....			
				2733	10,100 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....
1294	2733	10,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.....	2734	41,000 00	J. M. Morrison, Cashier.....
1295	2439	5,000 00	Auditor in trust for Bank of Warsaw.....	2737	10,000 00	L. S. Scott.....
	2460	5,000 00		2738	10,000 00	do do.....
1296	1972	360 00	E. C. Williams, Ex'r of E. J. Koch.....			
1297	2699	5,000 00	Winslow S. Pierce.....	2739	360 00	Carroll Livingston.....
				2740	1,000 00	O. F. Moore.....
				2741	1,000 00	
				2742	1,000 00	
				2743	1,000 00	
				2744	1,000 00	
				2745	10,000 00	Auditor for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....
1298	2737	10,000 00	L. S. Scott.....	2745	312 50	Auditor for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....
1299	2157	312 50	W. F. Miller, Executor.....			
1300	2543	1,000 00	Auditor of State in trust for Steuben County Bank.....	2746	2,000 00	Auditor for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....
	2544	1,000 00		2747	1,000 00	Auditor for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....
1301	2732	2,676 00	John M. Lord.....	2748	1,676 00	John M. Lord.....

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, from 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

No. of Transfer.	No. of Cancelled Certificate.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.		No. of New Certificate.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.		REMARKS.
		Amount	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.	
667	607	\$30,000 00	Edward Wood, Executor of Silas Wood	1761	\$2,000 00	Mrs. Virginia B. Rogers.....	
				1762	2,000 00	E. S. Van Winkle and E. Wood, Trustees....	
668	1701	2,000 00	Virginia B. Rogers.....	1763	16,000 00	E. S. Van Winkle, E. Wood, and Julia A. C. Wood, Executors and Ex'rs of S. Wood ..	
669	675	1,000 00	John Anderson, one of the Executors of J. W. Anderson	1764	2,000 00	John L. Rogers.....	
670	1747	9,500 00	H. H. Hunnewell	1765	1,000 00	Anderson, Hober & Co.....	
671	1766	9,500 00	H. H. Hunnewell, Executor.	1766	9,500 00	H. H. Hunnewell, Executor of the estate of John Welles.....	
672	1721	2,000 00	Smith & Walsh.....	1767	7,000 00	H. H. Hunnewell.....	
673	83	1,000 00	John Miller.....	1768	2,500 00	H. H. Hunnewell, Executor.....	
	84	1,000 00		1769	2,000 00	William Keith, M. D.....	
	85	500 00		1770	2,500 00	Elizabeth Allan, otherwise Miller, of Perth, Eliz. G. Miller, Marg. Miller and Mary Allan Miller, all of Perth, spinsters, and Robert Miller, all of Perth, both of Liverpool, in trust, with benefit of survivorship.....	
674	1585	25 000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1771	14,643 75	J. F. D. Lanier.....	
	1619	3,450 00		1772	14,643 75	R. H. Winslow.....	
	1681	4,000 00		1773	9,762 50	James Winslow.....	
675	1795	6,600 00		1774	100,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	
	228	20,000 00	A. T. M. Dixon and J. E. Walcott, Executors of C. Dixon.....				
	231	10,000 00					
	234	10,000 00					
	230	20,000 00					
	932	10,000 00					
	233	10,000 00					
	229	20,000 00					
676	508	1,500 00	H. P. L. Sherbrook, Executor.....	1785	1,500 00	Henry Porter Lowe Sherbrook, Esq., of Oxton Southwell, in England	
679	1048	1,000 00	E. C. Williemin, Executor of J. E. Koch	1786	1,000 00	Carroll Livingston.....	

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Deferred Canal Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

No of Trans- fer.	No. of Cancel- led Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS
143	563	\$500 00	Mary P. Bridges.....	622	\$500 00	Thomas E. Bridges.....	
144	73	3,000 00	Thomas Addison.....	623	3,000 00	Thomas Healy, of New York	
145	71	10,000 00	Arthur Balley.....	624	20,500 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co	
	275	1,000 00					
	72	9,500 00	Von Eeghen & Co.....	626	4,000 00	Carroll Livingston.....	
146	621	4 000 00	Elbert J. Anderson.....	627	500 00	H. J. Chapman.....	
147	450	500 00					

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

No. of Transfer.	No. of Cancelled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
52	103	500 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	126	206 25	J. F. D. Lanier.....	
	105	50 00		127	206 25	R. H. Winslow.....	
53	325	2,500 00	John Martin and others, Ex'ts of A. Baillie...	128	137 50	James Winslow.....	
54	108	1,350 00	J. F. D. Lanier.....	129	2,500 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	
	136	206 25		130	1,456 25	John Ferguson, N. Y.....	
55	128	137 50	James Winslow.....	130	137 50	do do.....	

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Deferred Canal Stock, issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, from 31st day of October, 1855, to 1st day of November, 1856.

No. of Trans- fer.	No. of Cancel- ed Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	REMARKS.
35	33	2,700 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	104	1,012 00	J. F. D. Lanier.....	
				105	1,012 00	R. H. Winslow.....	
36	40	20,500 00	J. Martin and others, Executors of Alexander Baillie	106	676 00	James Winslow.....	
				108	20,500 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	
37							Canceled.
38							Canceled.
39	53	1,500 00	James Collins, Jr.....	109	1,500 00	John Ferguson New York .	
40	104	1,012 00	J. F. D. Lanier	109	1,012 00	do do	
41	106	676 00	James Winslow	109	676 00	do do	
42	59	2,500 00	Wm. G. Breese	110	2,500 00	do do	
43	11	4,000 00	W. & J. Gasquet.....	111	4,000 00	do do	
44	87	500 00	Wm. F. Miller, Ex'r	112	500 00	do do	

LIST of Certificates of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2061	The United States Trust Compa ny of New York.....	15 500 00	Nov. 1, 1855.	
2062	Cammann & Co.....	1,000 00		
2063	The United States Trust Compa ny of New York.....	5,000 00		
2064	W. H. Neilson.....	1,000 00		
2065	Ezra Houck, of Frederick, Ma ryland.....	2,000 00	Nov. 2, 1855. ||	
2066	Ferdinand Van Derveer.....	2,000 00		
2067	The United States Trust Compa ny of New York.....	9,500 00		
2068	Marie and Kanz.....	3,000 00		Canceled.
2069	Cammann & Co.....	22,000 00		
2070	Jacob Little & Co.....	5,300 00		
2071	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.	1,000 00		
2072	Hosea Webster, President.....	16,000 00	Nov. 3, 1855.	
2073	Decoppet & Co.....	5,000 00		
2074	Corning & Co.....	4,000 00		
2075	The Brooklyn Savings Bank....	30,000 00	Nov. 5, 1855.	
2076	Lambert Gittings.....	2,000 00		
2077	Robert Dinwiddie.....	3,000 00		
2078	Corning & Co.....	1,000 00		
2079	Charles Luling.....	10,000 00		
2080	do.....	10,000 00		
2081	do.....	2,000 00		
2082	do.....	3,000 00		
2083	do.....	1,000 00		
2084	Cammann & Co.....	13,500 00	Nov. 6, 1855.	
2085	Duncan, Sherman and Co.....	2,000 00		
2086	James G. King & Sons.....	5,000 00		
2087	C. O. Halsted.....	1,000 00		
2088	Robert Dinwiddie.....	2,000 00		
2089	Jacob Little and Co.....	1,000 00		
2090	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	2,000 00		
2091	J. G. and A. G. King, Executors of J. G. King, deceased.....	30,000 00	Nov. 7, 1855.	
2092	D. and A. Kingsland and Sutton,	5,000 00		
2093	C. O. Halsted.....	1,000 00		
2094	E. G. Burkam and Co.....	1,000 00		
2095	do.....	1,000 00		
2096	do.....	1,000 00		
2097	do.....	1,000 00		
2098	do.....	1,000 00		
2099	do.....	1,000 00		
2100	do.....	1,000 00		
2101	do.....	1,000 00		
2102	do.....	1,000 00		
2103	do.....	1,000 00		
2104	do.....	1,000 00		
2105	do.....	1,000 00		
2106	H. T. Morgan & Co.....	5,000 00	Nov. 8, 1855.	
2107	Caleb O. Halsted.....	5,000 00		
2108	do.....	5,000 00		
2109				Canceled.
2110				Canceled.
2111	D. G. Burkam and Co.....	1 000 00		
2112	do.....	1,000 00		
2113	do.....	1,000 00		
2114	do.....	1,000 00		
2115	The Brooklyn Savings Bank....	10,000 00	Nov. 9, 1855.	
2116	Atwood & Co.....	5,000 00		
2117	Beebe & Co.....	1,000 00		
2118	do.....	1,000 00		
2119	do.....	1,000 00		
2120	do.....	1,000 00		
2121	H. T. Morgan and Co.....	500 00		
2122	O. Bowen.....	5,000 00		
2123	James G. King & Sons.....	2,000 00		
2124	Corning & Co.....	3,000 00		

LIST of Certificates of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2125	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	1,000 00	Nov. 9, 1855.	
2126	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	10,000 00		
2127	do	4,000 00	Nov. 10, 1855.	
2128	Corning & Co.....	5,000 00		
2129	Rollins and Haviland.....	1,000 00		
2130	George W. McLean.....	15,000 00		
2131	Winstow, Lanier & Co.....	15,000 00		
2132	J. N. Bradley.....	1,000 00		
2133	Corning and Co.....	2,000 00		
2134	do	5,000 00		
2135	Jacob Little and Co.....	900 00		
2136	Maxwell and Co.....	20,000 00		
2137	E. S. Munroe and Co.....	9,000 00		
2138	Wm. R. Gould, Jr.....	1,000 00		
2139	Jacob Little and Co.....	5,000 00		
2140	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....	10,000 00		
2141	Jamee G. King and Sons.....	1,000 00		
2142				Canceled.
2143	H. T. Morgan and Co.....	1,000 00	Nov. 12, 1855.	
2144	W. H. Windsor.....	1,000 00		
2145	L. Von Hoffman and Co.....	27,000 00		
2146	Maury Brothers.....	3,500 00		
2147	Maury Brothers in trust for Ann Maury.....	1,000 00		
2148	Maury Brothers in trust for J. T. and M. H. Maury.....	500 00		
2149	L. Von Hoffman and Co.....	45,300 00		
2150	Jacob Little and Co.....	2,500 00		
2151	George W. McLean.....	15,000 00		
2152	D. H. Mahan.....	500 00		
2153	Dunlevy, Drake and Co.....	10,000 00		
2154	do do	10,000 00		
2155	do do	5,000 00		
2156	do do	5,000 09		
2157	do do	5,000 00		
2158	do do	5,000 00		
2159	do do	5,000 00		
2160	do do	5,000 00		
2161	Atwood and Co.....	1,000 00	Nov. 14, 1855.	
2162	Jacob Little and Co.....	11,000 00		
2163	H. T. Morgan and Co.....	4,000 00	Nov. 15, 1855.	
2164	J. G. and A. G. King, Executors of J. G. King.....	3,000 00		
2165	Jacob Little and Co.....	9,000 00	Nov. 16, 1855.	
2166	Genin & Lockwood.....	2,000 00		
2167				
2168	Atwood and Co.....	4,000 00		
2169	Jacob Little and Co.....	10,000 00		
2170	Lewis Switzer.....	2,000 00		
2171	Jacob Little and Co.....	10,000 00		
2172	C. E. Nourse and Co.....	500 00		
2173	N. R. Cobb and Co.....	15,000 00		
2174	Gen. Michel de Yermoloff.....	4,000 00		
2175				
2176	S. A. Fletcher.....	500 00		
2177	W. B. Clark & Co.....	1,000 00		
2178	Decoppet & Co.....	2,000 00		
2179	John H. Engelberts.....	3,000 00		
2180	George Wood.....	2,000 00	Nov. 17, 1855.	
2181	E. Morrison & Co.....	2,000 00		
2182	George E. Baldwin.....	1,000 00	Nov. 20, 1855.	
2183				
2184	Edward Jones.....	2,000 00		
2185	Jacob Little and Co.....	13,000 00		
2186	W. H. Neilson.....	1,000 00		
2187	S. A. Fletcher.....	1,000 00		
2188	Decoppet & Co. in trust for Mrs. Jane Decoppet.....	2,000 00		
2189	E. S. Munroe and Co.....	1,000 00		

LIST of Certificates of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2190	F. P. Heyer & Co.	\$5,000 00	Nov. 23, 1855.	
2191	N. R. Cobb & Co.	30,000 00	Nov. 27, 1855.	
2192	do	15,000 00		
2193	do	27,300 00		
2194	John G. Vassar.	2,194 00	Nov. 28, 1855.	
2195	Jacob Little & Co.	12,500 00	Dec. 1, 1855.	
2196	Mrs. Virginia B. Rogers	2,000 00		
2197	E. S. Van Winkle and E. S. Wood. Trustees	2,000 00		
2198	Corning & Co.	20,300 00		
2199	do	5,000 00		
2200	E. S. Van Winkle, E. Wood, and J. A. C. Wood, Ex'rs and Ex'x of Silas Wood.	5,000 00		
2201	John Thompson	5,000 00		
2202	James G. King and Sons.	22,000 00	Dec. 3, 1855.	
2203	Treasurer of State of Indiana in trust for the Parke Co. Bank..	5,000 00		
2204	Treasurer of State of Indiana in trust for the Parke Co. Bank..	5,000 00		
2205	Jacob Little & Co.	7,500 00	Dec. 4, 1855.	
2206	Charles A. Clinton.	1,000 00		
2207	Treasurer of State of Indiana in trust for the Lagrange Bank..	5,000 00		
2208	E. Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison	70,000 00	Dec. 5, 1855.	
2209				Canceled.
2210	E. S. Munroe & Co.	300 00		
2211				Canceled.
2212	John L. Rogers	2,900 00		
2213	J. G. and A. G. King, Executors of J. G. King.	22,000 00	Dec. 6, 1855.	
2214	J. A. Underwood and Son.	6,000 00		
2215	Jacob Little & Co.	11,000 00		
2216	Meigs and Greenleaf.	2,000 00		
2217	Carpenter and Vermilye.	1,000 00		
2218	John E. Tunis	1,000 00		
2219	John G. Vassar	1,000 00	Dec. 7, 1855.	
2220	Atwood & Co.	30,000 00	Dec. 8, 1855.	
2221	Anderson, Hobert & Co.	1,000 00		
2222	The Bank of Goshen, Indiana..	6,500 00		
2223	Jacob Little & Co.	8,000 00		
2224	John Howard March.	20,000 00		
2225	Jacob Little & Co.	5,900 00	Dec. 10, 1855.	
2226	John H. March.	10,000 00		
2227	John A. Underwood and Son.	5,000 00		
2228	Lyman Allen, New York.	500 00		
2229	E. S. Munroe & Co.	14,000 00	Jan. 3, 1856.	
2230	J. G. Weston & Co.	2,500 00		
2231	Adams and Buckingham.	2,000 00		
2232	Corning & Co.	4,000 00		
2233	J. G. Weston & Co.	2,500 00		
2234	William J. Schenck.	10,000 00		
2236	John Sueden.	10,000 00		
2239	Lambert Gittings.	3,000 00	Jan. 4, 1856.	
2240	Adams and Buckingham.	6,000 00		
2241	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	5,000 00	Jan. 5, 1856.	
2242	C. B. Blair.	30,000 00	Jan. 7, 1856.	
2243	The Emigrant Industrial Sav- ings Bank	30,000 00		
2244	Von Eeghen & Co. Amsterdam..	4,000 00		
2245	Heary Escher.	5,000 00	Jan. 9, 1856.	
2246	Rusch, Escher and Rusch.	5,000 00		
2247	Elizabeth H. Devitt	2,900 00		
2248				Canceled.
2249	E. Ludlow, Cashier.	70,300 00		
2250	N. R. Cobb & Co.	30,000 00		
2251	do	30,000 00		
2252	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	10,300 00		
2253	Carpenter and Vermilye.	1,000 00	Jan. 10, 1856.	
2254	Corning & Co.	3,000 00		

LIST of Certificates of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2255	T. Buchanan, Glasgow.....	7,000 00	Jan. 10, 1856.	
2256	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	10,300 00		
2257				Canceled.
2258	John J. Palmer, in trust .. .	50,000 00	Jan. 11, 1856.	
2259	Corning & Co.....	5,000 00		
2260	E. Ludlow, Cash'r.....	10,300 00	Jan. 12, 1856.	
2261	Corning & Co.....	1,200 00		
2262				Canceled.
2263	Thomas Buchanan, Glasgow....	3,600 00		
2264	Atwood & Co.....	2,000 00		
2265	John J. Palmer, in trust.....	3,000 00	Jan. 14, 1856.	
2266	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	17,000 00		
2267	Corning & Co.....	1,600 00		
2268	Stanley Rawlinson.....	800 00		
2269	James G. King & Sons.....	1,700 00		
2270	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	10,300 00		
2271	Elijah Purdy.....	2,000 00	Jan. 16, 1856	
2272	Bermann Berend.....	5,000 00		
2273				Canceled
2274	The Knickerbocker Fire Insur- ance Co. of N. Y.....	2,000 00		
2275	The Treas. of the State of Ind. in trust for Huntington co. Bank	2,000 00		
2276	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	1,000 00	Jan. 17, 1856.	
2277	C. C. Becket.....	1,000 00		
2278	The Knickerbocker Fire Insur- ance Co. of N. Y.....	3,000 00		
2279	The Knickerbocker Fire Insur- ance Co. of N. Y.....	3,600 00		
2280	The Knickerbocker Fire Insur- ance Co. of N. Y.....	5,000 00		
2281	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	3,000 00		
2282	Domingo de Sterling Herdia....	4,600 00	Jan. 18, 1856	
2283	Corn & Ives.....	4,000 00		
2284	Lambert Gittings.....	6,000 00	Jan. 19, 1856.	
2285	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	10,000 00		
2286	do do.....	5,000 00		
2287	do do.....	3,000 00		
2288	do do.....	3,000 00		
2289	Thomas Buchanan, Glasgow....	2,000 00		
2290	D. Lyman and E. Parsons, Ex'rs. and Trustees.....	1,000 00		
2291	Thomas Buchanan, Glasgow....	3,000 00		
2292	Corning & Co.....	2,000 00		
2293	E. Dumont, Pres. of Sinking Fund of the State of Indiana.	20,000 00	Jan. 21, 1856.	
2294	Elizabeth Allan, otherwise Mil- ler, and others.....	2,500 00		
2295	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	7,000 00		
2296	J. W. Bleeker.....	3,500 00	Jan. 22, 1856.	
2297	F. A. Brooks, trustee.....	4,000 00		
2298	Charles Luling.....	2,500 00		
2299	John H. Engleberts.....	3,500 00	Jan. 23, 1856	
2300	W. H. Neilson.....	1,000 00		
2301	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,000 00	Jan. 24, 1856.	
2302	Adams and Buckingham.....	7,000 00	Jan. 25, 1856.	
2303	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	1,000 00		
2304	James X. McLunahan.....	5,000 00		
2305	Ward, Campbell & Co.....	1,000 00		
2306	Marie and Kanz.....	2,500 00	Jan. 26, 1856.	
2307	N. R. Cobb and Co.....	4,000 00	Jan. 28, 1856.	
2308	R. S. Oakley, Cash'r.....	12,500 00		
2309	Maxwell and Co.....	15,000 00	Jan. 29, 1856.	
2310	Emigrant's Industrial Savings Bank, N. Y.....	15,000 00		{ Canceled in lieu of Nos. 2311, 2312, 2313
2311	Maxwell and Co.....	5,000 00		
2312	do.....	5,000 00		
2313	do.....	5,000 00		
2314	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	500 00	Jan. 30, 1856.	

LIST of Certificates of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day November, 1856.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount	Date.	REMARKS.
2315	Treas. of State of Ind. in trust for Ky. Stock B'k, Columbus.	7,000 00	Jan. 31, 1856.	
2316	Ballin & Sander.....	2,300 00		
2317	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	8,000 00		
2318	F. A. Brooks.....	8,000 00		
2319	Rebecca B. Tunis.....	2,500 00		
2320	Treas. of State of Ind. in trust for Ky. Stock Bank, Columbus..	8,000 00	Feb. 1, 1856.	
2321	Cammann & Co.....	4,000 00		
2322	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	4,000 00	Feb. 2 1856.	
2323	Maurie & Kanz.....	4,000 00	Feb. 4, 1856.	
2324	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	6,000 00		
2325	F. A. Brooks Trustee.....	8,000 00	Feb. 5 1856.	
2326	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	6,000 00		
2327	Chas. Luling.....	500 00		
2328	The Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2329	W. H. English.....	3,000 00	Feb. 6, 1856.	
2330	E. Dumont Pres't of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Indiana	1,000 00		
2331	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	10,000 00	Feb. 7, 1856.	
2332	James A. Suydam.....	2,500 00		
2333	Corning & Co.....	500 00		
2334	F. P. James & Co.....	5,000 00	Feb. 9, 1846.	
2335	Corning & Co.....	10,000 00		
2336	Corn & Ives.....	3,000 00	Feb. 11 1856.	
2337	John Warren & Son.....	3,000 00		
2338	Theodore Dehon.....	7,000 00		
2339	The Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2340	DeCoppet & Co.....	1,000 00		
2341	Treas. of State of Ind. in trust for Parke County Bank.....	10,000 00		
2342	C. Delano.....	15,000 00	Feb. 12, 1856.	
2343	Corning & Co.....	1,000 00		
2344	Nehemiah Tunis Guardian.....	3,000 00	Feb. 13, 1856	
2345	DeCoppet & Co.....	1,000 00		
2346	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	30 000 00	Feb. 14, 1856.	
2347	John Warren & Son.....	1,000 00		
2348	H. T. Morgan & Co.....	5,000 00		
2349	Chas. Luling.....	2,500 00		
2350	Pierrepont Phillips.....	5,000 00	Feb. 16, 1856.	
2351	Corning & Co.....	800 00		
2352	DeCoppet & Co. in trust for Edward DeCoppet.....	1,000 00		
2353	Thomas Eykyn & Roger Eykyn.	500 00	Feb. 18, 1856.	For Bonds surrendered.
2354	The Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Indianapolis.....	30,000 00		
2355	Corning & Co.....	900 00	Feb. 20, 1856.	
2354	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	3,000 00	Feb. 23, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2355	Hermann Ahl.....	9,000 00	Feb. 28, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2356				Canceled.
2357	John H. Eugelberts.....	2,000 00		
2358	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	7,000 00		
2359	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	9,000 00		
2360	DeCoppet & Co.....	3,000 00		
2361	N. R. Cobb & Co.....	30,000 00	Feb. 29, 1856.	{ Issued in lieu of certificate No. 2350 for same amount not signed by Auditor.
2362	DeCoppet & Co in trust for Edward DeCoppet.....	3,000 00		
2363	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	3,000 00		
2364	The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....	5,000 00	March 1, 1856.	
2365	The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....	5,000 00		
2366	The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....	5,000 00		
2167	The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....	5,900 00		

LIST of Certificates of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856 --Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2365	The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....	\$5,000 00	March 1, 1856.	
2369	The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....	5,000 00		Cancelled.
2370	Jacob Little & Co.....	5,000 00		
2371	Corning & Co.....	2,000 00		
2372	Francis A. Brooks, Trustee.....	5,000 00	March 3, 1856.	
2373	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	5,000 00		
2374	Decoppet & Co.....	1,000 00		
2375	Corning & Co.....	1,000 00		
2376	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00	March 4, 1856.	
2377	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2378	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2379	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2380	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2381	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2382	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2383	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2384	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2385	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2386	Treasurer of State in trust for Ind. Farmers' Bank, Franklin	5,000 00		
2387	John H. Egelberts.....	1,000 00		
2388	Scipion de Michalon.....	4,000 00	March 5, 1856.	
2389	Decoppet & Co., in trust for Ed. Decoppet.....	1,000 00		
2390	E. A. Matthieson.....	2,400 00	March 7, 1856.	
2391	D. Lyman and E. Parsons Ex'rs and Trustees.....	2,000 00		
2392	Mez Brothers of Truberg in Brusgan.....	5,000 00		
2393	Scipion de Michalon.....	600 00		
2394	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,000 00	March 11, 1856.	
2395	The Indianapolis Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.....	1,000 00		
2396	Wm. H. Neilson.....	1,500 00		
2397	H. A. Johnson & Co.....	3,000 00	March 12, 1856.	
2398	Adams & Buckingham.....	5,000 00		
2399	H. A. Johnson & Co.....	1,500 00		
2400	E. Ludlow, Cashier.....	4,500 00	March 13, 1856.	
2401	Treas. of State in trust for Ind. Farmers Bank, Franklin, Ind.	1,000 00	March 17, 1856.	
2402	H. A. Johnson & Co.....	20,000 00		
2403	Auditor of State for use of State Debt Sinking Fund.....	75,000 00	March 18, 1856	
2404	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	7,000 00		
2405	E. Ludlow, Cashier.....	23,000 00		
2406	F. L. Montgomery.....	23,000 00	March 19, 1856	
2407	Marie & Kanz.....	2,000 00		
2408	F. A. Brooks, Trustee.....	3,000 00		
2409	Edward Wolff.....	8,500 00	March 20, 1856.	
2410	O. Bowen.....	10,000 00		
2411	Delanny, Iselin & Clarke.....	7,000 00		
2412	Ross Winans.....	2,000 00	March 21, 1856.	
2413	Decoppet & Co.....	1,000 00		
2414	Ross Winans.....	5,000 00	March 22, 1856.	
2415	do.....	5,000 00		
2416	do.....	5,000 00		
2417	do.....	1,500 00		
2418	E. A. Matthieson.....	400 00	March 25, 1856.	

LIST of Certificates of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the first day of November, 1856—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2419	Thomas Winans, of Baltimore..	\$25,000 00	March 25 1856.	Canceled.
2420				
2421	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co	2,000 00	March 26, 1856.	
2422	Robert Dinwiddie.....	1,000 00		
2423	Francis F. Marbury, Adm'r.....	2,500 00	March 27, 1856.	
2424	Marie and Kanz	15,000 00	March 29, 1856.	
2425	Corning & Co.....	3,000 00	March 31, 1856.	
2426	do	2,300 00	April 2, 1856.	
2427	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	4,000 00	April 4, 1856.	
2428	E. Ludlow, cashier	500 00		
2429	D. Lyman and E. Parsons, Ex ecutors and Trustees.....	1,000 00		
2430	Corning & Co.....	1,300 00		
2431	Edwin Ludlow, cashier.....	12,500 00	April 7, 1856	
2432	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....	10,000 00		
2433	L. Price and L. Nathan	2,300 00	April 9. 1856	
2434	L. Nathan	500 00		
2435	C. Luling.....	15,000 00	April 10, 1856.	
2436	Corning & co.....	1,500 00		
2437	Carpenter and Vermilye	1,000 00	April 14, 1856.	
2438	E. Whitehouse, Son and Morrison	3,500 00		
2439	Marie and Kanz	11,000 00		
2440	Carpenter and Vermilye.....	3,000 00		
2441	E. S. Munroe and co.	1,000 00		
2442	Morris Ketchum.....	11,000 00		
2443	David Fleming.....	2,000 00	April 15. 1856	
2444	E. Ludlow, cashier	1,000 00		
2445	E. Whitehouse, Son and Morrison	5,000 00		
2446	D'Coppet and co.....	1,000 00		
2447	Henry Wickley.....	4,000 00		
2448	L. Loeivenback.....	1,000 00		
2449	Atwood and co.....	20,000 00	April 16. 1856.	
2450	The Brooklyn Savings Bank.....	8,500 00		
2451	C. C. Becket.....	5,000 00		
2452	Marie and Kans	6,000 00		
2453	Ross Winans.....	1,500 00	April 17, 1856.	
2454	Marie and Kanz.....	4,500 00		
2455	Lyman Allyn, New York.....	1,000 00	April 23, 1856.	
2456	Corning and co	1,500 00		
2457	C. and E. W. Thwing.....	1,000 00	April 25, 1856.	
2458	E. Whitehouse, Son and Morrison	3,000 00	April 29, 1856.	
2459	Corning and co.....	7,500 00	April 30, 1856.	
2460	do	15,500 00	May 1, 1856.	
2461	E. S. Munroe and co.....	15,000 00		
2462	Thomas Winans.....	10,000 00		
2463	Atwood and co.....	25,000 00		
2464	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer.....	15,000 00		
2465	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	400 00	April 30, 1856	
2466	E. S. Munroe and co.....	15,000 00	May 2, 1856.	
2467	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	10,000 00	May 3, 1856.	
2468	Thomas Winans.....	15,000 00		
2469	Atwood and co.....	20,000 00		Canceled.
2470				
2471	Nuno Alexandre de Carvalho, Jr.	2,000 00	May 5, 1856.	
2472	Corning and co.	5,500 00	May 7. 1856.	For bonds surrendered.
2473	E. F. Post.....	500 00		
2474	Dykens, Alstyne and co.....	1,000 00	May 8, 1856.	
2475	Corning and co.....	9,500 00		
2476	P. Harmony's Nephews and co.....	200 00	May 9, 1856.	
2477	H. T. Morgan and co.....	1,000 00	May 13, 1856.	
2478	Winslow, Lanier and co.....	10,500 00	May 14, 1856.	
2479	Corning and co.....	4,000 00		
2480	do	21,000 00	May 15, 1856	
2481	Prime and co.....	12,000 00	May 17. 1856.	
2482	Meigs and Greenleaf	3,000 00		
2483	Corning and co.....	500 00	May 19. 1856.	
2484	Maxwell and co.....	15,000 00		
2485	E. Ludlow, cashier	12,000 00		

LIST of Certificates of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2486	W. H. English.....	2,000 00	May 20, 1856.	
2487	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1,000 00		
2488	do	8,500 00		
2489	W. H. Neilson.....	500 00	May 21, 1856.	
2490	Jacob Little and Co	2,200 00		
2491	Winslow, Lanier and Co	500 00		
2492	O. Ballard, Cash'r of the Picka- way co. Bank	12,000 00	May 22, 1856.	
2493	R. H. Berdell and Co	35,000 00	May 23, 1856.	
2494	do	15,000 00		
2495	The Auditor of the State of Ohio, in trust for the Forest City B'k Cleveland ..	5 000 00	May 27, 1856.	
2496	Winslow, Lanier and co.....	22,000 00	May 29, 1856.	
2497	Corning and co.....	5,000 00	June 2, 1856.	
2498	Charles Mills	3,000 00		
2499	Cammann and co.....	5,000 00		
2500	Atwood and co.....	10,000 00	June 3, 1856.	
2501	John Thompson.....	7,200 00		
2502	Riggs and co.....	10,000 00	June 4, 1856.	
2503	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	3,500 00		
2504	The Auditor of the State of Ohio for the use of the Pickaway co. Bank	12,000 00	June 5, 1856.	
2505	Winslow, Lanier and co.....	300 00		
2506	E. Ludlow, cash'r	2,700 00		
2507	The Commercial Mutual Insur- ance co.....	15,000 00	June 6, 1856.	
2508	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Pickaway co. Bank.....	12,000 00		
2509	John Thompson	3,500 00		
2510	W. H. English	10,000 00	June 7, 1856.	
2511	do	5,000 00		
2512	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Pickaway co. Bank.....	12,000 00	June 10, 1856	
2513	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Forest City B'k Cleveland.....	3,000 00		
2514	E. Ludlow, cash'r	3,000 00		
2515	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Forest city B'k Cleveland	2,400 00	June 11, 1856.	
2516	Joanna H. La Tourette	2,000 00	June 12, 1856.	
2517	Jane E. La Tourette.....	2,000 00		
2518	Joanna Crocheron Houseman...	2,500 00	July 3, 1856	
2519	Thomas Dent, of London	7,000 00		
2520	Commercial Mutual Insurance co.....	8,500 00		
2521	The Brooklyn Savings Bank....	11,500 00	July 7, 1856	
2522	Carpenter and Vermilye.....	4,500 00		
2523	Atwood and co.....	10,000 00		
2524	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	21,000 00	July 9, 1856.	
2525	Lambert Gittings.....	1,000 00		
2526	Carpenter and Vermilye.....	500 00		
2527	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	2,000 00	July 12, 1856.	
2528	The Commercial Mutual Insur- ance co.....	6 500 00		
2529	A. Belmont	2,000 00		
2530	E. W. Clark, Dodge and co	2,000 00	July 14, 1856.	
2531	do do	3 000 00		
2532	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Merchant's B'k Massillon.....	12,000 00		
2533	Atwood and co.....	12,000 00		
2534	Marie and Kanz.....	8,000 00		

LIST of Certificates of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2535	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for Forest City Bank Cleveland	5,000 00	July 15, 1856.	
2536	R. H. Berdell & Co	5,300 00		
2537	Indiana Bank, Madison	25,000 00		
2538	Atwood & Co	4 000 00	July 17, 1856.	
2539	Rollins & Haviland	1,000 00		
2540	The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution	57,500 00		
2541	Atwood & Co	1,000 00	July 18, 1856.	
2542	do.	6,000 00		
2543	Corning & Co	4,000 00		
2544	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Starke County Bank, Canton, O	6,000 00		
2545	Winslow, Lanier & Co	4,000 00	July 19, 1856.	
2546	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Starke County Bank, Canton, O	6,000 00	July 21, 1856.	
2547	O. Bowen	5,000 00		
2548	John Jochmus.	1,000 00	July 22, 1856.	Canceled.
2549	Winslow, Lanier and Co	5 300 00	July 24, 1856.	
2551	R. H. Berdell and Co	10,000 00	July 25, 1856.	
2552	do.	15,000 00		
2553	E. S. Munroe and Co	6,000 00		
2554	DeCoppet and Co	5,000 00		
2555	A. Perrin	5,000 00	July 29, 1856.	
2556	Corning and Co	4,000 00	July 30, 1856.	
2557	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Parke County Bank	12,000 00	July 31, 1856.	
2558	Carpenter and Vermilye	2,000 00	Aug. 1, 1856.	
2559	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Merchants Bank Massillon	12,000 00	Aug. 4, 1856.	
2560	The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution	9,300 00	Aug. 5, 1856.	
2561	Winslow, Lanier and Co	4,000 00		
2562	Carpenter and Vermilye	800 00	Aug. 6, 1856.	
2563	The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution	8,200 00	Aug. 7, 1856.	
2564	The Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the Wampum Bank	5,000 00	Aug. 8, 1856.	
2565	The Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the Wampum Bank	5,000 00		
2566	R. H. Berdell and Co	1,500 00		
2567	Carpenter and Vermilye	1,000 00		
2568	N. C. Porter	500 00	Aug. 13, 1856.	
2569	Danlevy, Haire and Co	15,000 00	Aug. 15, 1856.	
2670	Strachan and Scott	3,000 00		
2671	Wm. H. Neilson	9,000 00	Aug. 18, 1856.	
2672	H. T. Morgan and Co	500 00		
2673	R. H. Berdell and Co	3,500 00		
2674	Meigs and Greenleaf	7,500 00	Aug. 19, 1856.	
2675	Atwood and Co	5,100 00		
2676	Corning and Co	4,000 00		
2677	H. T. Morgan and Co	5,000 00		
2678	R. H. Berdell and Co	2,500 00		
2679	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Merchants B'k. Massillon	10,000 00		
2680	Wm. H. Neilson	1,000 00		
2681	Meigs and Greenleaf	6,500 00		
2682	Corning and Co	1,000 00		

LIST of Certificates of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2683	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Stark County Bank, Canton.....	\$6,000 00	August 21, 1856	
2684	H. W. T. Mall.....	5,000 00		
2685	do	5,000 00		
2686	The Auditor of the State of Ohio for the use of the Pickaway County Bank.....	5,000 00		
2687	E. Ludlow, Cashier.....	700 00		
2688				Canceled.
2689	R. H. Burdell & Co.....	500 00	August 22, 1856.	
2690	Frank Taylor.....	2,000 00		
2691				Canceled.
2692				Canceled.
2693	R. H. Berdell & Co.....	5,000 00	August 23, 1856	
2694	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	10,000 00		
2695	Henry Porter Lowe Sherbrook..	1,500 00		
2696	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Southern B'k of Indiana at Terre Haute.	1,000 00	August 25, 1856.	
2697	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Southern B'k of Indiana at Terre Haute.	1,000 00		
2698	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Southern B'k of Indiana at Terre Haute.	1,600 00		
2699	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Southern B'k of Indiana at Terre Haute.	1,000 00		
2700	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Southern B'k of Indiana at Terre Haute.	1,000 00		
2701	The Auditor of the State of Ohio in trust for the Merchants B'k Massillon.....	10,000 00		
2702	Isaac J. Senior.....	4,000 00	August 27, 1856.	
2703	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Tippecanoe Bank at Logansport.....	15,000 00	August 29, 1856.	
2704	R. H. Berdell & Co.....	1,400 00		
2705	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	5,000 00		
2706	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	3,000 00	August 30, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2707	A. Perrin.....	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2708	John Thompson.....	1,300 00	Sept. 2, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2709	do	1,100 00		Numbered in error.
2710	Jacob Little & Co.....	1,100 00	Sept. 3, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2711	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	3,000 00	Sept. 4, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2712				Canceled.
2713	Jacob Little & Co.....	10,000 00	Sept. 5, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2714	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	2,000 00		Numbered in error.
2715	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank at Columbus.....	15,000 00	Sept. 10, 1856.	Numbered in error.
2716	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	1,000 00	Sept. 11, 1856.	
2717	Jacob Little & Co.....	4,000 00	Sept. 12, 1856.	
2718	Meigs and Greenleaf.....	500 00	Sept. 15, 1856.	
2719	Jacob Little and Co.....	1,000 00	Sept. 16, 1856.	
2720				Canceled.
2721	State B'nk, Madison, Wisconsin,	5,000 00	Sept. 17, 1856.	
2722	do	5,000 00		
2723	do	5,000 00		
2724	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana in trust for the Parke County Bank.....	6,900 00	Sept. 24, 1856.	
2725	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison,	2,000 00		
2726	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	5,000 00		
2727	The Forest City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	5,000 00	Sept. 26, 1856.	
2728	The Brooklyn Savings Bank....	3,000 00		

LIST of Certificates of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2729	The Brooklyn Savings Bank....	12,000 00	Sept. 27, 1856.	
2730	W. H. Neilson.....	2,100 00	Sept. 29 1856.	
2731	The Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the Rock County Bank.....	6 000 00	Oct. 1, 1856.	
2732	The State Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the State Bank at Madison.....	5,000 00		
2733	The State Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the State Bank at Madison.....	5,000 00		
2734	The State Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin in trust for the State Bank at Madison.....	5,000 00		
2735	The Brooklyn Savings Bank....	5,000 00		
2736	William H. Neilson.....	1,000 00		
2737	do	500 00	Oct. 2, 1856.	
2738	The Auditor of the State of Ohio for the use of the Forest City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	5,000 00		
2739				Canceled
2740	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Cambridge City Bank.....	5,000 00	Oct. 3, 1856	
2741	H. W. T. Mali.....	2,100 00		
2742	do	1,500 00		
2743	W. H. Neilson.....	3,500 00	Oct. 7, 1856.	
2744	Wayne County Branch Bank....	1,000 00	Oct. 9, 1856.	
2745	Wm. M. Dennis, Bank Comptroller, Madison, Wisconsin.....	5,000 00	Oct. 17, 1856.	
2746	Jacob Little & Co.....	1,000 00		
2747	do	3,000 00	Oct. 20, 1856.	
2748	do	4,000 00	Oct. 21, 1856.	
2749	Fra. A. Brooks, Trustee.....	3,000 00	Oct. 23, 1856.	
2750	Ward & Co.....	4,000 00		
2751	Wm. M. Dennis, Bank Comptroller, Madison, Wisconsin.....	4,000 00	Oct. 24, 1856.	
2752	H. W. T. Mali.....	3,000 00	Oct. 28, 1856	
2753	James Sweetser.....	500 00	Oct. 31, 1856.	

LIST of Certificates of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2641	John M. Lord.....	\$33,659 50	Nov. 12, 1855.	
2642	F. A. Pratt, Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank.....	4,000 00		
2643	Henry P. Chapman.....	250 00	Dec. 7, 1855.	
2644	Anderson, Hober & Co.....	335 00	Dec. 8, 1855.	
2645	John M. Lord.....	4,000 00	Dec. 7, 1855.	
2646	do	5,000 00		
2647	do	5,000 00		
2648	do	5,000 00		
2649	do	5,000 00		
2650	do	5,000 00		
2651	do	5,000 00		
2652	do	3,659 50		
2653				Canceled.
2654	Corning & Co.....	825 00	Dec. 10, 1855	
2655	Henry F. Curtiss.....	1,000 00		
2656	H. H. Hunnewell, Executor of Jno. Welles.....	2,510 00	Jan. 5, 1856.	For bonds surrendered.
2657	Von Eeghen & Co.....	3,000 00	Jan. 7, 1856.	
2658	H. H. Hunnewell.....	2,630 00	Jan. 8, 1856.	
2659	H. H. Hunnewell, Executor of John Welles.....	800 00	Jan. 9, 1856.	
2660	J. M. Lord.....	4,000 00		
2661	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for Central Bank at Indianapolis.....	825 00	Jan. 16, 1856.	
2662	William H. English.....	10,000 00		
2663	Elizabeth Allen, otherwise Miller of Perth, widow, Elizabeth G. Miller, M. Miller, & M. A. Miller, all of Perth, spinsters, & Robt. Miller & J. A. Miller, both of Liverpool, in trust with benefit of survivorship.....	900 00	Jan. 21, 1856.	
2664	W. H. Neilson.....	2,150 00	Jan. 30, 1856.	
2665	John C. Whiteman.....	5,500 00	Feb. 11, 1856.	
2666	Theodore D. Hon.....	2,500 00		
2667	Thomas H. Sharpe.....	1,000 00		
2668	Thos. Eykyn & Roger Eykyn, both of 22 Change Alley, London. Brokers, with benefit of survivorship.....	362 50	Feb. 18, 1856.	For bonds surrendered.
2669	Wm. H. Neilson.....	440 00	Feb. 18, 1856.	
2670	Delanny, Iselin & Clarke.....	2,500 00	Feb. 29, 1856.	
2671	Wm. H. Neilson.....	100 00		
2672	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	1,000 00	March 1, 1856.	
2673	Russell, Sturges & Co.....	5,630 00		
2674	The Treasurer of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Salem Bank.....	4,000 00	March 3, 1856.	
2675	Atwood & Co.....	2,000 00		
2676	do	2,000 00	March 4, 1856.	
2677	Wm. H. Neilson.....	15,000 00	March 11, 1856.	
2678	Charles Mixter.....	540 00	March 11, 1856.	
2679	Wm. H. Neilson.....	5,000 00	March 24, 1856.	
2680	do	5,000 00		
2681	do	5,000 00		
2682	do	1,000 00	April 7, 1856.	
2683	do	1,400 00	April 23, 1856.	
2684	Frank Jandon.....	100 00	April 29, 1856.	For coupon surrend.
2685	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	2,422 50	April 30, 1856.	
2686	E. F. Post.....	375 00	May 7, 1856.	For bonds surrendered.
2687	Wm. H. Neilson.....	1,597 50		
2688	do	3,177 50	May 8, 1856.	
2689	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	5,000 00	May 24, 1856.	

LIST of Certificates of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2690	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	5,000 00	May 24, 1856.	
2691	W. H. Neilson.....	800 00	May 27, 1856.	
2692	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	420 00	May 29, 1856.	
2693	W. H. Neilson.....	1,242 50	June 4, 1856.	
2694	do.....	770 00	June 9, 1856.	
2695	Delannay, Iselin & Clark.....	2,500 00		
2696	Thomas Dent, Esq., of London..	2,500 00	June 12, 1856.	
2697	W. H. Neilson.....	335 00	July 5, 1856.	
2698	John M. Lord.....	10,000 00	July 7, 1856.	
2699	Winslow S. Pierce.....	5,000 00	July 16, 1856.	
2700	O. F. Moore.....	16,000 00		
2701	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	3,800 00		
2702	Mattland, Phelps & Co.....	11,200 00		
2703	O. F. Moore.....	1,000 00	July 11, 1856.	
2704	do.....	1,000 00		
2705	do.....	1,000 00		
2706	do.....	1,000 00		
2707	do.....	12,000 00		
2708	Gillmore & Brotherton.....	3,800 00		
2709	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	21,507 50	July 18, 1856.	
2710	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	3,000 00	July 22, 1856.	
2711	W. H. Neilson.....	8,200 00		
2712	J. R. Shields.....	3,000 00	July 24, 1856.	
2713	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison..	8,405 00	July 28, 1856.	
2714	W. H. Neilson.....	2,405 00	July 31, 1856.	
2715	James X. McLanahan.....	5,000 00		
2716	W. H. Neilson.....	2,740 00	Aug. 1, 1856.	
2717	Samuel Sloan.....	5,000 00		
2718				Canceled.
2719				Canceled.
2720	The Auditor of the State of Indiana for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....	55,509 50	Aug. 2, 1856.	
2721	W. H. Neilson.....	230 00	Aug. 8, 1856.	
2722	do.....	100 00	Aug. 25, 1856.	
2723				Canceled.
2724	Henry Porter Lowe, Sherbrooke, Esq., of Oxtou Southwell, in England.....	540 00	Aug. 23, 1856.	
2725	The Cambridge City Bank.....	5,000 00	Sept. 29, 1856.	
2726	do.....	5,000 00		
2727	do.....	5,000 00		
2728	do.....	5,000 00		
2729				Canceled.
2730				Canceled.
2731	The Cambridge City Bank.....	1,324 00		
2732	John M. Lord.....	2,676 00		
2733	H. T. Morgan & Co.....	10,000 00	Oct. 2, 1856.	
2734	J. M. Morrison Cashier.....	44,000 00		
2735				Canceled.
2736				Canceled.
2737	L. S. Scott.....	10,000 00	Oct. 3, 1856.	
2738	do.....	10,000 00		
2739	Carroll Livingston.....	300 00	Oct. 20, 1856.	
2740	O. F. Moore.....	1,000 00	Oct. 23, 1856.	
2741	do.....	1,000 00		
2742	do.....	1,000 00		
2743	do.....	1,000 00		
2744	do.....	1,000 00		
2745	The Auditor for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....	10,312 50	Oct. 27, 1856	
2746	The Auditor for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....	2,000 00	Oct. 31, 1856.	

LIST of Certificates of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2747	The Auditor for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund	1,000 00	Oct. 31, 1856.	
2748	John M. Lord.....	1,676 00		

*LIST of Certificates of Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock.
issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day November, 1856.*

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1761	Mrs. Virginia Rogers	\$2,000 00	Dec. 1, 1855.	
1762	E. S. Van Winkle and E. Wood, Trustees	2,000 00		
1763	E. S. Van Winkle, E. Wood, and Julia A. C. Wood, Executors and Executrix of S. Wood....	16,000 00		
1764	John L. Rogers	2,060 00	Dec. 5, 1855.	
1765	Anderson, Heber & Co.	1,000 00	Dec. 8, 1855.	
1766	H. H. Hunnewell, Executor of John Welles	9,500 00	Jan. 5, 1856.	
1767	H. H. Hunnewell	7,000 00	Jan. 8, 1856.	
1768	H. H. Hunnewell, Executor of the estate of John Welles	2,500 00		
1769	William Keith, M. D.	2,000 00	Jan. 14, 1856.	
1770	Eliz. Allan, otherwise Miller, of Perth, widow Eliz. Galt Mil- ler, Margaret Miller, and Mary Allan Miller, all of Perth, spin- sters, and Robert Miller, and John Alexander Miller, both of Liverpool, in trust, with bene- fit of survivorship	2,500 00	Jan. 21, 1856.	
1771	J. F. D. Lanier	14,643 75	Feb. 6, 1856.	
1772	R. H. Winslow	14,643 75		
1773	James Winslow	9,762 50		
1774	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100,000 00	April 30, 1856.	
1775	John Warren and Son	1,000 00	May 1, 1856.	
1776	Isham Henderson	500 00	May 2, 1856.	
1777	do	500 00		
1778	do	500 00		
1779	do	500 00		
1780	do	500 00		
1781	do	500 00		
1782	do	500 00		
1783	do	500 00		
1784	do	500 00		
1785	Henry Porter Lowe Sherbrook, Esq., of Oxtou, Southwell, in England	1,500 00	Aug. 23, 1856.	
1786	Carroll Livingston	1,000 00	Oct. 20, 1856.	

*LIST of Certificates of Wabash and Erie Deferred Canal Stock,
issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of No-
vember, 1856.*

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
621	Von Eggen & Co., Amsterdam..	\$4,000 00	Jan. 7, 1856.	For bonds surrendered.
622	Thomas E. Bridges.....	500 00	Jan. 8, 1856.	
623	Thomas Healy, New York	3,000 00	Jan. 9, 1856.	For bonds surrendered.
624	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20,500 00	April 30, 1856.	
625	E. F. Post.....	500 00	May 7, 1856.	
626	Carroll Livingston.....	4,000 00	Oct. 20, 1856.	
627	H. J. Chapman.....	500 00	Oct. 21, 1856.	

*LIST of Certificates of Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock,
issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, from the
31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.*

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
126	J. F. D. Lanier.....	\$206 25	Feb. 6, 1856.	
127	R. H. Winslow.....	206 25		
128	James Winslow	137 50		
129	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	2,500 00	April 30, 1856	
130	John Ferguson, N. Y.....	1,593 75	May 20, 1856.	

LIST of Certificates of Wabash and Erie Canal Stock, issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date	REMARKS.
104	J. F. D. Lanier.....	4 012 00	Feb 6, 1856.	
105	R. H. Winslow.....	1,012 00		
106	James Winslow.....	676 00		
107	Thomas & Roger Eykyn, with benefit of survivorship.....	500 00	Feb. 18, 1856.	For Bonds surrendered.
108	Duncan, Sherman & co.....	20,500 00	April 30, 1856.	
109	John Ferguson, N. Y.....	3,188 00	May 29, 1856.	
110	do do.....	2,500 00	June 11, 1856.	
111	do do.....	4,000 00	Aug. 19, 1856.	
112	do do.....	500 00		

LIST of Certificates of Wabash and Erie Deferred Special Canal Stock, issued from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

No	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
424	Von Eggen & co., Amsterdam.	\$3,600 00	Jan. 7, 1856.	For Bonds surrendered.
425	Thomas & Roger Eykyn, with benefit of survivorship.	362 50	Feb. 12, 1856.	[Canal Bonds. For original W. & E.
426	Frank Jandou.....	100 00	April 29, 1856.	For Coupons surrend'd.
427	E. F. Post.....	375 00	May 7, 1856.	For Bonds surrendered.
428				Canceled.
429				Canceled.
430				Canceled.

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$45,000 00	Edward E. Powers	\$1,125 00	Nov. 12, 1855.	July 1, 1855.
10,000 00	John Stewart	250 00	Nov. 15, 1855.	
4,000 00	Thomas Ward	100 00	Nov. 19, 1855.	
1,000 00	W. R. Richards	25 00	Nov. 22, 1855.	
1,000 00	do	25 00		Jan. 1, 1856.
5,000 00	Bank of Elkhart	125 00	Nov. 28, 1855.	July 1, 1855.
1,100 00	W. H. Ogden	75 00	Dec. 10, 1855.	Jan. 1, 1855.
3,000 00	do	75 00		July 1, 1855.
5,000 00	Mrs. C. L. Benyon	125 00		Jan. 1, 1856.
19,000 00	John Evans	475 00		
1,000 00	Anderson Hobel & co	25 00	Jan. 2, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
2,000 00	Caroline Bentley	50 00		
1,600 00	Mrs. M. Betts	37 50		
3,500 00	G. & J. Bagnell, Ex'rs	137 50		
500 00	G. Bagnell	12 50		
500 00	J. Bagnell	12 50		
4,500 00	Bouverie & co	112 50		
5,000 00	Geo. Biggs, gentleman	125 00		
10,400 00	Capel Cure	250 00		
2,500 00	M. C. Chase	62 50		
100,000 00	C. Dixon	2,500 00		
2,000 00	Miss M. Denman	50 00		
2,000 00	W. Decker	50 00		
6,500 00	J. Dillon	162 50		
105,500 00	Thomas Dent	2,637 50		
1,000 00	Quintius Dick	25 00		
15,500 00	J. Donaldson and R. M. Bennett, trustees	387 50		
9,000 00	Col. H. J. Daniell	225 00		
5,000 00	Wm. Duckworth	125 00		
19,000 00	Jane Evans	475 00		
1,000 00	L. N. Foster	25 00		
4,500 00	Richard Fall	112 50		
2,000 00	Miss A. P. Ferguson	50 00		
5,000 00	J. Godman	125 00		
1,000 00	J. Greenwood	25 00		
4,000 00	Ed. Grubb	100 00		
3,500 00	A. Howard	87 50		
4,500 00	H. Hebbert	112 50		
1,000 00	E. Hanson	25 00		
1,000 00	M. Harrison, Jr.	25 00		
2,500 00	G. Harrison	62 50		
10,000 00	Isaac Hodgson	250 00		
2,000 00	Geo. Jenkins	50 00		
2,500 00	R. L. Jones	62 50		
11,000 00	John Knizan	275 00		
5,500 00	R. G. Kirkpatrick	137 50		
2,500 00	Robert Kemp	62 50		
5,500 00	C. P. Kennedy	137 50		
3,000 00	Thomas Lihon	75 00		
4,500 00	F. C. Lukes	112 50		
1,500 00	F. C. Lukes and M. Laine	37 50		
14,000 00	J. P. Larkins, trustee	350 00		
8,500 00	I. C. Luxmore	212 50		
2,500 00	Jno. R. Mills	62 50		
2,500 00	Capt. H. Meynell	62 50		
29,500 00	James Morrison	737 50		
7,000 00	F. Morton	175 00		
1,000 00	M. Marshall	25 00		
7,000 00	Maj. F. M. Martyn	75 00		
4,000 00	G. W. Norman	100 00		
1,000 00	Walter Nugent	25 00		
41,000 00	Overend, Garney & Co	1,025 00		
3,000 00	W. H. Ogden	75 00		
12,500 00	R. Pulsford	312 50		
5,000 00	Sir J. Prendergast	125 00		
5,000 00	Peter Plumby	125 00		
1,000 00	J. H. Palmer	25 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest	When Paid.	When Due.
\$11,500 00	J. H. Ravenshaw.....	\$287 50	Jan. 2, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1859
5,000 00	T. Robinson.....	125 00		
1,500 00	G. Robinson.....	37 50		
9,500 00	Rev. Dr. A. Reed.....	237 50		
2,500 00	G. H. Skelton.....	62 50		
1,500 00	L. C. Smith.....	37 50		
2,500 00	D. H. Sate.....	62 50		
3,000 00	Mrs. C. Stock.....	75 00		
2,500 00	H. Shank.....	62 50		
5,500 00	P. T. Silver.....	137 50		
5,500 00	J. Silver.....	137 50		
4,000 00	Dr. William Silver.....	100 00		
4,500 00	W. Sheffield.....	112 50		
1,500 00	Lady C. Sherbrook.....	37 50		
12,000 00	G. A. Shore.....	300 00		
500 00	W. H. Stanton.....	12 50		
4,500 00	H. L. Thomas.....	112 50		
500 00	W. Thompson.....	12 50		
1,500 00	Mary Traddle.....	37 50		
500 00	Mrs. M. G. Thompson.....	12 50		
3,500 00	O. Vivian.....	87 50		
77,000 00	J. C. Whiteman.....	1,425 00		
13,500 00	W. Wilkinson.....	337 50		
6,500 00	Sir J. M. Wilson.....	162 50		
2,500 00	Rev. D. Wheeler.....	62 50		
2,500 00	Thomas Yates.....	62 50		
6,500 00	Ferguson, Abbott and Ferguson, Trustees.....	162 50		
9,000 00	T. R. Auldjo.....	225 00		
8,000 00	John Auldjo.....	200 00		
3,000 00	G. H. Amazaga.....	75 00		
20,000 00	Administration Office of Hope & Co. and others.....	500 00		
25,000 00	Baring, Brothers and Co.....	625 00		
26,200 00	Charles Bird.....	655 00		
1,000 00	W. S. Blain.....	25 00		
1,000 00	Thomas Crawford.....	25 00		
1,500 00	W. J. Casborne.....	37 50		
7,500 00	Baron de Steinberg.....	187 50		
2,500 00	Sarah Dillwyn.....	62 50		
45,000 00	F. L. B. Dykes and J. G. and H. C. Marshall.....	1,125 00		
3,500 00	John Gilliat and Co. and A. Hatfield.....	87 50		
141,500 00	Hope and Co. Amsterdam.....	3,367 50		
2,500 00	Margaret Hart.....	62 50		
2,500 00	W. A. Hankey.....	62 50		
3,500 00	J. Howell.....	137 50		
2,500 00	A. Janson.....	62 50		
10,500 00	J. C. Jameson.....	262 50		
2,500 00	Wm. Janson.....	62 50		
17,500 00	C. A. Jameson.....	437 50		
12,000 00	James G. King and Sons.....	300 00		
3,500 00	do do.....	87 50		
37,000 00	J. G. and A. G. King, Exrs.....	925 00		
2,500 00	William Liddard.....	62 50		
4,500 00	J. C. Labouchere.....	112 50		
4,000 00	L. A. and G. B. de Ludre.....	100 00		
2,500 00	John Miller.....	62 50		
3,500 00	William Marshall.....	87 50		
2,500 00	S. E. de Mandelsloh, Countess..	62 50		
2,500 00	H. W. Pickersgill.....	62 50		
500 00	Col. J. Patterson.....	12 50		
6,000 00	T. Potts.....	150 00		
6,500 00	W. F. Smith, Trustee.....	162 50		
5,000 00	Robert Saunders.....	125 00		
10,500 00	Robert Stone.....	262 50		
20,500 00	T. Twining.....	762 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Am't of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$500 00	John Vanzenhoff.....	\$12 50	Jan. 2, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856
5,000 00	Anna Maria Hannatond.....	125 00		
4,000 00	Miss M. Jones.....	100 00		
2,500 00	H. W. Kolbe.....	87 50		
4,500 00	Sir Wm. Loyd.....	112 50		
500 00	Wm. Mullen & D. Loyd.....	12 50		
500 00	R. P. & S. Manwaring.....	12 50		
2,500 00	McDonald & Mackenzie.....	62 50		
11,800 00	James Pierson.....	295 00		
14,500 00	S. G. Smith, Brighton.....	462 50		
25,500 00	J. A. Smith, O. Smith & others	637 50		
1,000 00	Emma Since.....	25 00		
10,000 00	W. Williams.....	250 00		
1,000 00	George Wallis.....	25 00		
200 00	Maitland, Phelps & Co., in trust	5 00		
2,500 00	Wm. Mackeith & others.....	62 50		
1,000 00	Henrietta Bard.....	25 00		
4,000 00	A. P. Butini.....	200 00		
4,000 00	H. M. M. A. Chappelle.....	100 00		
2,000 00	J. D. Chatony.....	50 00		
2,000 00	M. C. Gallund.....	50 00		
3,000 00	J. F. Coupil.....	75 00		
3,000 00	H. Lapier.....	75 00		
11,500 00	Morris, Prevost & Co.....	287 50		
6,000 00	F. J. Michili.....	150 00		
4,500 00	Rev. F. J. J. G. Monod.....	112 50		
2,000 00	A. H. J. L. Tronkin.....	50 00		
1,000 00	F. L. Villemin.....	25 00		
4,000 00	Gen. M. Vermoleff.....	100 00		
10,500 00	A. Bach.....	262 50		
52,500 00	Thomas Cotterell.....	1,312 50		
64,200 00	Corning & Co.....	1,605 00		
72,000 00	Park County Bank.....	1,800 00		
6,000 00	John G. Vassar.....	150 00		
4,000 00	John & Edward Ferguson, Trus.	100 00		
6,000 00	John Ferguson, N. Y.....	150 00		
5,000 00	Alexander Holniski.....	125 00		
1,000 00	DeRothschild Brothers, Paris..	25 00		
419 827 33	N. M. Rothschild & Sons.....	10,495 68		
4,000 00	Ignace de Terlecki.....	100 00		
3,000 00	S. C. Abel.....	75 00		
18,500 00	F. P. James & Co.....	462 50		
70,000 00	Maxwell & Co.....	750 00		
1,000 00	Albert Zibel.....	25 00		
1,000 00	C. P. Bard.....	25 00		
5,000 00	Miss S. Banlaise.....	125 00		
2,000 00	J. Claperede.....	50 00		
3,000 00	J. A. C. Gautier.....	75 00		
5,000 00	L. L. de Thirard.....	125 00		
8,500 00	Lewis Switzer.....	212 50		
1,000 00	Geo. E. Baldwin.....	25 00		
5,000 00	J. N. Bradley.....	125 00		
2,500 00	D. Buffon.....	62 50		
2,500 00	Escher & Rusch, Trustees.....	62 50		
2,000 00	do do.....	50 00		
1,000 00	do do.....	25 00		
5,000 00	H. de Rumine.....	125 00		
5,000 00	Rusch, Escher & Rusch.....	125 00		
15,000 00	do do in trust.....	375 00		
5,000 00	C. Andrea.....	125 00		
2,000 00	C. Ives.....	50 00		
50,000 00	Brooklyn Savings Bank.....	1,250 00		
6,000 00	C. Gautier.....	150 00		
30,000 00	C. C. Bechet.....	750 00		
14,000 00	George J. Laurie.....	350 00		
4,000 00	Robert Dinwiddie.....	100 00		
14,000 00	A. H. Pomroy.....	350 00		
8,500 00	R. D. Ferrari.....	212 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856 --Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest	When Paid	When Due.
\$1,000 00	J. J. Mercier.....	\$25 00	Jan. 2, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856
3,500 00	Albany Savings Bank.....	87 50		
70,000 00	United States Trust Co.....	750 00		
6,000 00	George Kinney.....	150 00		
1 000 00	W. J. King.....	25 00		
2,500 00	C. L. Rhoads.....	62 50		
10,000 00	E. L. Arnold.....	250 00		
10,000 00	L. A. A. Arnold.....	250 00		
1,500 00	A. L. Andoivine.....	37 50		
1,000 00	R. P. Nerbonne.....	25 00		
8,000 00	L. Rostan.....	200 00		
10 500 00	A. L. Louvois.....	262 50		
1,000 00	L. A. A. Drolenvaux.....	25 00		
2,000 00	M. M. J. A. Pron.....	50 00		
10,000 00	J. B. M. DeCottosquet.....	250 00		
12,000 00	F. Karck.....	300 00		
7,500 00	A. S. Foster.....	187 50		
6,500 00	E. P. Heyer & Co.....	162 50		
36,500 00	Portsmouth Savings Bank.....	912 50		
7,000 00	F. Wessells.....	175 00		
5,000 00	Magry Bro. in trust.....	125 00		
9,500 00	do.....	237 50		
500 00	do.....	12 50		
10 200 00	P. McCloskey.....	255 00		
5,000 00	George Westfieldt.....	125 00		
10,000 00	E. Blackburn.....	250 00		
5,000 00	Wm. Reamond Trustee.....	125 00		
5,000 00	F. Marriott & Son.....	125 00		
1,000 00	O. T. Donisburgh.....	25 00		
500 00	Brown Brothers & Co.....	12 50		
2,500 00	M. W. Collett in trust.....	62 50		
5,000 00	Daniel Bacon.....	125 00		
15,000 00	N. R. Cobb & Co.....	375 00		
70,000 00	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.....	1,750 00		
1,500 00	Frank Taylor.....	37 50		
51,175 00	Wm. B. Astor.....	1,279 37		
13,325 00	Robert Neison.....	333 12		
130,000 00	E. Domeneek.....	3,250 00		
8,000 00	J. Amsinck.....	200 00		
3,000 00	H. Amsinck.....	75 00		
11,000 00	J. A. Underwood & Son.....	275 00		
45,000 00	E. Powers.....	1,125 00		
5,000 00	H. T. Morgan.....	125 00		
5,000 00	S. Kierwith.....	125 00		
5,000 00	J. N. Gotendorf.....	125 00		
3,000 00	B. F. Struble.....	75 00		
11,500 00	Cammann & Co.....	287 50		
10,000 00	J. S. Gittings & Co.....	250 00		
67,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	1,675 00		
50,000 00	Dunlevy, Drake & Co.....	1,250 00		
6,000 00	John Johnson.....	150 00		
4,500 00	J. R. Snyder.....	112 50	Jan. 3, 1856.	
1,000 00	Bank of Syracuse.....	25 00		
11,500 00	Bank of Goshen.....	287 50		
5,600 00	Bank of Warsaw.....	125 00		
15,000 00	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	375 00		
9,000 00	James Suydam.....	225 00		
5,000 00	E. N. C. Noyse.....	125 00		
70,600 00	Thomas Hanna.....	1,765 00		
52,600 00	Auditor for the Prairie City Bank.....	1,500 00		
111,000 00	Treasurer for the Prairie City Bank.....	2,775 00		
1,500 00	Adams & Buckingham.....	37 50		
4,500 00	Wm. Whitewright.....	112 50		
7,000 00	Moses Tucker.....	175 00		
16,000 00	O. Bowen.....	400 00		
3,000 00	Wm. Hunter.....	75 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$14,000 00	David Fleming.....	\$350 00	Jan. 3, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
2,500 00	Cammann and Whitehouse.....	62 50		
30,000 00	J. H. March.....	750 00		
7 000 00	Bank of North America, Clinton.....	175 00		
4,500 00	John Chappelsworth.....	112 50		
11,000 00	Madame W. H. Delamaire.....	275 00		
15,000 00	L. Von Hoffmann & Co.....	375 00		
10,000 00	Ward, Campbell & Co.....	250 00		
5,000 00	P. P. Rodocanachi.....	125 00		
4,000 00	M. Hershfield.....	100 00		
1,000 00	Dr. Vandenbrook.....	25 00		
13,000 00	Charles Morrison, London.....	325 00		
8,000 00	F. A. Brooks, Trustee.....	200 00		
67,600 00	Crescent City Bank.....	1 690 00		
1,000 00	German Society of New York.....	25 00		
9,500 00	P. Poirier.....	237 50		
9,500 00	F. E. Poirier.....	237 50		
4,500 00	James Moon.....	112 50		
4,500 00	Edward Moon.....	112 50		
2,500 00	Richard Moon.....	62 50		
2,500 00	Robert Moon.....	62 50		
10,000 00	Skinner Langton.....	250 00		
8, 00 00	H. Lochmuis.....	212 50		
5,000 00	Hennen and Unkart.....	125 00		
4,000 00	Mrs. J. L. Gudereville.....	100 00		
10,000 00	John Ferguson, of Irvine.....	250 00		
2,500 00	Joan T. Robert.....	62 50		
5 000 00	James Lees.....	125 00		
42 500 00	Edward Meyer.....	1 062 50		
15,000 00	John Tunis.....	375 00		
2,500 00	C. C. Tunis.....	62 50		
1,000 00	J. E. Tunis.....	25 00		
500 00	N. Tunis.....	12 50		
19,000 00	Gilmore and Brotherton.....	475 00		
2,000 00	George Hadden.....	50 00		
3,000 00	C. W. Faber.....	75 00		
8,000 00	R. La Pouta.....	200 00		
10,000 00	William Bradford.....	250 00		
5,000 00	F. Vandevere.....	125 00		
20,000 00	Cambridge City Bank.....	500 00	Jan. 1, 1856.	
4,000 00	Beebe & Co.....	100 00		
500 00	Rev Samuel White.....	12 50		
3,000 00	John H. Engelberts.....	75 00		
5,000 00	A. N. Hanson.....	125 00		
12,000 00	C. Davis, Administrator.....	300 00		
11,000 00	N. Robins.....	275 00		
2 000 00	Charles A. Clinton.....	50 00		
5,000 00	Charles de Montholon.....	125 00		
20,000 00	Lyne Starling.....	500 00		
1 000 00	W. E. Lawrence.....	25 00		
50,000 00	Morrison, Blanchard & Co.....	1 250 00		
4 000 00	William Merrell.....	100 00		
1,000 00	Reverend E. F. Bunn.....	25 00		
5 000 00	E. Hauck, M. D.....	125 00		
2,000 00	S. W. Jones.....	30 00		
9,500 00	F. Ruiz.....	237 50		
1,000 00	F. Ruiz, Havana.....	25 00		
20,000 00	S. S. Suarez, J. Garcia, in trust.....	500 00		
10,000 00	Miss Maria H. Harmony.....	250 00		
20,000 00	Domingo de Sterling.....	500 00		
6,000 00	Mrs. L. de Francia.....	150 00		
200 00	S. D. Mercado.....	5 00		
4,700 00	A. J. de Verona.....	117 50		
55,000 00	Charles Luling.....	1 375 00		
500 00	Auditor of State in trust for Indiana Bank Madison.....	12 50		
3,000 00	Polleys and Butler.....	75 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
5,000 00	W. H. Hooker	125 00	Jan. 4, 1856.	Jan. 1 1856.
1,500 00	Joseph Drake	37 50		
15,500 00	John Brown	387 50		
4,000 00	Edward Jones	100 00		
70,000 00	Institution for Saving Merchants Clerks	1,750 00		
11,000 00	Lagrange Bank	250 00		
3,500 00	James A. Snyder	87 50		
16,000 00	John Juchacz	400 00		
1,000 00	M. Vassar, Jr.	25 00		
9,000 00	C. G. Scamanga	225 00		
8,600 00	L. Gutterman	200 00	Jan. 5, 1856.	
500 00	Sam. Wilkes	12 50		
500 00	A. de la Vallette	12 50		
500 00	B. F. Jones, Cash'r	12 50		
14,000 00	Kentucky Stock Bank	350 00		
6,500 00	J. Edwards and William Jackson Trustees	162 50		
5,500 00	S. A. Fletcher	137 50		
12,000 00	Brookville Bank	300 00		
6,000 00	Bank of Warsaw	150 00		
11,000 00	Henry Willets	275 00		
1,500 00	Frutzing & Gochen	37 50		
10,000 00	C. O. Hasbuck	250 00		
2,000 00	U. L. Crocker	75 00		
10,000 00	H. W. Mall	250 00		
5,000 00	R. C. Crocker	125 00		
10,000 00	A. O. Brache	250 00		
20,000 00	G. Jose Martinez	500 00		
500 00	Trader's Bank, Terre Haute	12 50		
1,000 00	Bank of North America at New- port	25 00		
500 00	Farmer's Bank, Jasper	12 50		
10,500 00	Fred. Averill, Jr.	262 50	Jan. 7, 1856.	
2,500 00	J. B. Chandler	62 50		
500 00	Daniel Robert	12 50		
500 00	Jane Robert	12 50		
900 00	Sarah McManis	22 50		
500 00	Samuel Kissam	12 50		
3,500 00	W. C. Bowers	87 50		
1,500 00	Mrs. D. H. Bowers	37 50		
9,000 00	C. W. Vorwerk	225 00		
1,000 00	Mrs. S. T. Harris	25 00		
500 00	Buy's de Bordes and Jordan	12 50		
1,000 00	E. I. Kock	25 00		
2,000 00	Peter Schenckhorn	75 00		
9,000 00	Victor Barslow	500 00		
3,000 00	Thomas L. Smith	75 00		
10,000 00	Jubal Terbell	250 00		
4,000 00	H. S. Terbell	100 00		
1,000 00	J. C. Ackerman	25 00		
2,000 00	Olivia M. North	75 00	Jan. 8, 1856.	
10,400 00	Farmers' Bank, Westfield	250 00		
500 00	Wm. Lawrence	12 50		
1,500 00	John Azote	37 50		
30,000 00	Benard & Hutton	750 00		
1,500 00	Daniel Hall	37 50		
2,000 00	George Lawrence	50 00		
1,200 00	R. N. Tinson & E. Windust, tr's	30 00		
3,500 00	J. L. Baker	87 50		
5,000 00	Edward Delafield	125 00		
3,500 00	Miss Setina Hendricks	87 50		
5,000 00	E. Pollock	125 00		
2,000 00	George Wood	50 00		
4,000 00	Lucy M. Green	100 00		
1,000 00	Bank of Commerce	25 00	Jan. 9, 1856.	
2,000 00	C. W. Thompson	50 00		
4,000 00	Loesch & Wesendonck & Co.	100 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$1,000 00	Miss Mary Ann Ryan.....	\$ 25 00	Jan. 5, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
2,000 00	Miss Louisa Oakley	50 00		
1,000 00	L. & E. Decoppet, in trust for A. Cheraunes.....	25 00		
1,000 00	Decoppet & Co., in trust for L. Oakley	25 00		
6,000 00	Decoppet & Co., in trust for E. W. Postle... ..	150 00		
1,000 00	Decoppet & Co., in trust for—	25 00		
2,000 00	Decoppet & Co., in trust for E. B. H.	50 00		
2,700 00	Decoppet & Co., in trust for S. Michod.....	67 50		
1,000 00	Decoppet & Co., in trust for S. D. Lambert.....	25 00		
8,400 00	G. Terry, Marquis & Co.....	210 00		
5,000 00	Isaac Merritt, Trustee.....	125 00		
5,000 00	Jesse Hare	125 00		
37,500 00	Bank for Savings, N. Y.	937 50		
1,000 00	George A. Pochet	25 00	Jan. 10, 1856.	
2,500 00	A. P. Pentz, Executor.....	62 50		
800 00	W. Atwater.....	20 00		
1,500 00	A. A. Domergue.....	37 50		
7,900 00	E. B. Day, Acting Trustee... ..	197 50		
1,800 00	E. B. Day, Acting Guardian	45 00		
2,000 00	Caleb Day.....	50 00		
7,000 00	J. & J. Lockie.....	175 00		
3,000 00	James Lockie	75 00		
6,000 00	Wilbur Curtiss	150 00		
8,500 00	D. Lyman & E. Parsons, Ex'rs and Adm'rs.....	212 50		
11,500 00	F. G. Burkan & Co.	362 50		
6,000 00	H. W. Windsor.....	150 00		
2,000 00	J. W. Treadwell.....	50 00		
235,000 00	Samuel Miller.....	5,875 00	Jan. 11, 1856.	
2,000 00	L. E. Nevins	50 00		
3,000 00	D. H. Nevins.....	75 00		
1,000 00	A. K. Nevins.....	25 00		
1,000 00	Wm. Greaves.....	25 00		
500 00	Bryant Burwell.....	12 50	Jan. 12, 1856.	July 1, 1855.
500 00	do do	12 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
1,000 00	W. Sivett.....	25 00		
500 00	W. H. Hart.....	12 50	Jan. 14, 1856.	
2,500 00	N. P. Wells.....	62 50		
500 00	Amos Willets.....	12 50		
1,000 00	Robert Sherwell.....	25 00	Jan. 15, 1856.	
7,000 00	Charles Francoville.....	175 00		
500 00	Bank of Rochester.....	12 50		
2,000 00	Bank of Connersville.....	50 00		
4,000 00	State Stock Bank of Indiana at Peru	100 00		
3,000 00	Laurel Bank at Laurel.....	75 00		
1,000 00	Orange Bank.....	25 00		
500 00	Public Stock Bank, Newport....	12 50		
9,000 00	Bank of North America, do	225 00		
9,000 00	Western Bank, Plymouth.....	225 00		
5,000 00	Northern Indiana Bank, Logansport	125 00		
8,500 00	State Stock Bank, Jamestown..	212 50		
3,500 00	Bank of Attica, Attica.....	87 50		
1,000 00	Traders Bank Nashville.....	25 00		
2,000 00	Greene County Bank.....	50 00		
6,000 00	P. C. Calhoun, Executor.....	150 00	Jan. 16, 1856.	
4,500 00	C. P. Fuller.....	112 50		
16,000 00	E. S. Vanwinkle & others Ex'rs	400 00		
2,000 00	E. S. Vanwyck & E. Wood, Tr's	50 00		
1,000 00	W. H. Richards	25 00		July 1, 1854.
1,000 00	do	25 00		Jan. 1, 1856.

AMOUNT of Interest paid to the holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
2,500 00	Hosea Webster.....	\$62 50	Jan. 16, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
44,000 00	Canal Bank Evansville.....	1,100 00		
6,000 00	C. Willink & E. Ludlow.....	150 00		
1,000 00	George Townsend.....	25 00	Jan. 18, 1856	
1,000 00	W. A. Sanford.....	25 00		
15,600 00	J. Cheney.....	375 00	Jan. 19, 1856.	
49,000 00	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	1,225 00	Jan. 21, 1856.	
20,500 00	Arthur Bailey.....	512 50		Jan. 1, 1855.
5,300 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	132 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
4,000 00	J. D. Bullock.....	100 00		
3,500 00	Orlando Windsor.....	87 50		
500 00	William Moore.....	12 50	Jan. 22, 1856.	
2,000 00	D. M. Devitt.....	50 00	Jan. 25, 1856.	
25,000 00	Bank of Indiana.....	625 00		
25,500 00	Bank of Elkhart.....	637 50	Jan. 28, 1856.	
5,000 00	P. Morehouse, Jr.....	125 00		
1,000 00	Frederick Hudson.....	25 00	Jan. 29, 1856	
3,000 00	Betsy A. Hart.....	75 00	Jan. 31, 1856.	
5,000 00	John K. Gilliat & Co.....	125 00	Feb. 2, 1856.	
2,500 00	William & William H. Gilliat	62 50		
12,500 00	Grammercy Bank.....	312 50	Feb. 4, 1856.	
1,000 00	P. T. Carrington.....	25 00		
1,000 00	do	25 00		July, 1853.
1,000 00	do	25 00		Jan. 1854.
1,000 00	do	25 00		July, 1854.
1,000 00	do	25 00		Jan. 1855.
1,000 00	do	25 00		July, 1855.
3,000 00	do	25 00		Jan. 1856.
2,000 00	H. Gardner, Trustee.....	75 00	Feb. 6, 1856.	
500 00	William Tucker.....	50 00		
500 00	John Dow.....	12 50		
1,500 00	E. Farrington.....	37 50	Feb. 7, 1856.	July, 1855.
1,500 00	do	37 50		Jan. 1856.
500 00	C. E. Nourse.....	12 50		
1,000 00	H. Church.....	25 00	Feb. 9, 1856.	
25,000 00	Bank of Indiana at Michigan City.....	625 00	Feb. 11, 1856.	
3,000 00	Peter Hurley.....	75 00	Feb. 12, 1856.	
45,000 00	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte..	1,125 00		
500 00	Mary E. Beebe.....	12 50	Feb. 13, 1856.	July, 1855.
500 00	do	12 50		Jan. 1856.
1,000 00	W. G. Street.....	25 00	Feb. 15, 1856.	
2,000 00	J. L. Rogers.....	50 00	Feb. 16, 1856.	
500 00	D. H. Mahan.....	12 50	Feb. 19, 1856.	
12,000 00	A. B. Burbank.....	300 00	Feb. 23, 1856.	July 1, 1855.
12,000 00	do	300 00		Jan. 1, 1856.
3,000 00	Henry Massie.....	75 00	Feb. 28, 1856.	
1,500 00	Traders' Bank Terre Haute...	37 50	March 3, 1856.	
2,000 00	J. R. Brush.....	50 00	March 4, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.
2,000 00	do	50 00		July 1, 1855.
2,000 00	do	50 00		Jan. 1, 1856.
500 00	Thomas E. Davies.....	12 50	March 5, 1856.	
500 00	Charles Craske.....	12 50	March 17, 1856.	July 1, 1853.
500 00	do	12 50		Jan. 1, 1854.
500 00	do	12 50		July 1, 1854.
500 00	do	12 50		Jan. 1, 1855.
500 00	do	12 50		July 1, 1855.
500 00	do	12 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
75,000 00	State Debt Sinking Fund.....	1,875 00	March 19, 1856.	
3,000 00	Wetmore & Cryder.....	75 00		
3,800 00	Lyman Allyn.....	95 00	March 20, 1856.	
500 00	Administration Office of Hope & Co.....	12 50	March 24, 1856.	
2,500 00	Sir William Collings.....	62 50		Jan. 1, 1855.
2,500 00	do do	62 50		July 1, 1855.
2,500 00	do do	62 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
13,500 00	Lieut. General A. Jochmus.....	337 50	April 4, 1856.	
2,000 00	L. P. Wilson & R. Anderson..	200 00	April 5, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$8,000 00	L. P. Wilson and R. Anderson..	\$200 00	April 5, 1856.	July 1, 1855.
8,000 00	do	200 00		Jan. 1, 1856.
8,000 00	George Chambers.....	200 00	April 17, 1856.	
3,000 00	J. C. Gilligan.....	75 00	April 14, 1856.	
500 00	Rev. T. R. Robinson.....	12 50	April 21, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.
500 00	do do	12 50		July 1, 1855.
500 00	do do	12 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
13,500 00	Mrs. E. Dent.....	337 50	April 22, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.
13,500 00	do	337 50		July 1, 1855.
13,500 00	do	337 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
1,000 00	C. M. Brewer.....	25 00	May 7, 1856.	
3,500 00	Joseph Hume.....	87 50	May 31, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.
3,500 00	do	87 50		July 1, 1855.
3,500 00	do	87 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
3,000 00	James Dickey.....	75 00	June 6, 1856.	
3,000 00	do	75 00		July 1, 1855.
3,000 00	L. Gunmon.....	75 00	June 10, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
2,172 67	George Peabody and Co.....	54 32	June 12, 1856.	
2,172 67	do do	54 32		July 1, 1855.
1,000 00	Anderson Hober and Co.....	25 00	July 1, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
2,000 00	Caroline Bentley.....	50 00		
1,500 00	Mrs. Margaretta Petts.....	37 50		
5,500 00	Geo. and James Bagnall, Exrs..	137 50		
500 00	G. Bagwell.....	12 50		
500 00	J. Bagwell.....	12 50		
4,500 00	Bauvenc and Co.....	112 50		
5,000 00	George Riggs, Gentleman.....	125 00		
2,000 00	John R. Bush, M. D.....	50 00		
10,000 00	Capel Cure.....	250 00		
2,500 00	M. C. Chase.....	62 50		
2,000 00	W. Decker.....	50 00		
2,000 00	Miss Maria Demman.....	50 00		
13,500 00	Miss E. Dent.....	337 50		
6,500 00	J. Dillon.....	162 50		
112,500 00	Thom's Dent.....	2,892 50		
1,000 00	Quintin Dick.....	25 00		
15,500 00	J. Donaldson and R. N. Bennett, Trustees.....	387 50		
9,000 00	Col. W. J. Daniell.....	225 00		
5,000 00	William Duckworth.....	125 00		
19,000 00	James Evans.....	475 00		
1,000 00	J. N. Foster.....	25 00		
4,500 00	Richard Fall.....	112 50		
6,500 00	Ferguson, Abbott and Ferguson, Trustees.....	162 50		
2,000 00	Miss A. P. Ferguson.....	50 00		
5,000 00	J. Goodman.....	125 00		
1,000 00	J. Greenwood.....	25 00		
4,000 00	Edward Grubb.....	100 00		
2,500 00	Adderley Howard.....	87 50		
4,500 00	H. Liebhart.....	112 50		
1,000 00	E. Harrison.....	25 00		
1,000 00	M. Harrison, Jr.....	25 00		
2,500 00	G. Harrison.....	62 50		
10,000 00	J. Hodgson.....	250 00		
2,000 00	George Jenkins.....	50 00		
2,500 00	Richard L. Jones.....	62 50		
11,000 00	John Hingan.....	275 00		
5,500 00	R. G. Kirkpatrick.....	137 50		
2,500 00	Robert Kemp.....	62 50		
5,500 00	C. P. Kennedy.....	137 50		
3,000 00	Thomas Lihon.....	75 00		
4,500 00	E. C. Lukes.....	112 50		
1,500 00	F. C. Lukes and T. M. Laine....	37 50		
14,000 00	J. P. Larkins, Trustee.....	350 00		
8,500 00	John C. Luxmore.....	212 50		
2,500 00	John R. Mills.....	62 50		
2,500 00	Captain H. Meynell.....	62 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$29,500 00	James Morrison.....	\$737 50	July 1, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
7 000 00	T. Morton.....	175 00		
1 000 00	M. Marshall.....	25 00		
3,000 00	Maj. F. M. Martyn.....	75 00		
4,000 00	G. W. Norman.....	100 00		
1,000 00	W. Nugent.....	25 00		
41,000 00	Overen, Gurney & Co.	1,025 00		
3,000 00	W. H. Ogden.....	75 00		
12,500 00	R. Pulsford.....	312 50		
5,000 00	Sir J. Prendergast.....	125 00		
5,000 00	Peter Ronley.....	125 00		
1,000 00	J. Horseley Palmer.....	25 00		
5,000 00	T. Robinson.....	125 00		
11,500 00	J. H. Ravenshaw.....	287 50		
1,500 00	G. Robinson.....	37 50		
9,500 00	Rev. Dr. A. Reed.....	237 50		
500 00	Rev. Thomas Robinson.....	12 50		
2,500 00	G. H. Skelton.....	62 50		
1 500 00	Leigh, Churchill & Smith.....	37 50		
2,500 00	D. H. Safe.....	62 50		
3,00 00	Mrs E. Stock.....	75 00		
2,500 00	H. Shank.....	62 50		
5,500 00	Thomas T. Silver.....	137 50		
5,500 00	James Silver.....	137 50		
4,000 00	Dr. William Silver.....	100 00		
4,500 00	W. Sheffield.....	112 50		
1,500 00	Lady Catharine Sherbrook.....	37 50		
12,000 00	G. N. Shore.....	300 00		
500 00	W. H. Stanton.....	12 50		
4,500 00	H. L. Thomas.....	112 50		
500 00	W. Thompson.....	12 50		
1,500 00	Miss Mary Traddle.....	37 50		
500 00	Mrs. M. G. Thompson.....	12 50		
3,500 00	O. Vivasb.....	87 50		
50,000 00	J. C. Whitman.....	1,250 00		
13,500 00	W. Wilkinson.....	337 50		
6,500 00	Sir J. M. Wilson.....	162 50		
2,500 00	Rev. Daniel Wheeler.....	62 50		
8,000 00	L. P. Wilson & R. Anderson....	200 00		
2,500 00	Thomas Yates.....	62 50		
9,000 00	Thomas R. Auldjo.....	225 00		
8,000 00	John Auldjo.....	500 00		
3,000 00	G. H. Amozaga.....	75 00		
20,500 00	Administration Office Hope & Company.....	512 50		
2,500 00	Eliz. Miller and others.....	62 50		
25,000 00	Baring Brothers & Co.....	625 00		
26,200 00	Charles Bird, Baltimore.....	655 00		
1,000 00	William T. Blair.....	25 00		
1,000 00	Thomas C. Crawford.....	25 00		
1,500 00	W. J. S. Casborne.....	37 50		
7,500 00	Baron Aug. de Stanberg.....	187 50		
2,500 00	Sarah Dillwyn.....	62 50		
45,000 00	F. L. B. Dikes and J. G. and H. C. Marshall.....	1,125 00		
3,500 00	Jno. Gilbert & Co. & A. Hatfield.....	87 50		
141,500 00	Hope & Co., Amsterdam.....	3,537 50		
2,500 00	Margaret Hart.....	62 50		
2,500 00	W. A. Hankey.....	62 50		
5,500 00	J. Howell.....	137 50		
2,500 00	A. Janson.....	62 50		
10,500 00	J. C. Jameson.....	262 50		
2,500 00	William Janson.....	62 50		
17,500 00	C. A. Jameson, wife of E. P. Burard.....	437 50		
3,500 00	James G. King and Sons.....	87 50		
37,000 00	J. G. and A. G. King, Executors of J. G. King.....	925 00		
2,500 00	William Liddard.....	62 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$4,500 00	J. C. Labouchere.....	\$112 50	July 1, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
4,000 00	A. L. G. B. de Ludre.....	100 00		
3,500 00	William Marshall.....	87 50		
2,500 00	S. E. de Mandelsloh.....	62 50		
2,500 00	H. W. Pickersgill.....	62 50		
500 00	Colonel J. Patterson.....	12 50		
6 00 00	Thomas Potts.....	150 00		
800 00	Stanley Rawlinson.....	20 00		
6,500 00	Williamina E. Smith, Trustee..	162 50		
5 000 00	Robert Saunders.....	125 00		
10,500 00	Robert Stone.....	262 50		
20,500 00	T. Twining.....	762 50		
500 00	John Vandenhoff.....	12 50		
5,000 00	Anna Maria Hannaford.....	125 00		
4,000 00	Miss M. Jones.....	100 00		
3,500 00	H. W. Kelle.....	87 50		
4,500 00	Sir William Lloyd.....	112 50		
500 00	Wm. H. Mullin and D. Loyd....	12 50		
500 00	R. P. and S. Manwaring.....	12 50		
2,500 00	M. P. McDowell and G. and J. McKenzie.....	62 50		
200 00	Maitland, Phelps, & Co., in trust	5 00		
2,500 00	Wm. C. McKeith Godwin and A. Dunn.....	62 50		
11,800 00	James Pierson, England.....	295 00		
18,500 00	S. G. Smith, Brighton.....	462 50		
25,500 00	J. A. Smith, Oswald Smith, and others.....	637 50		
1,000 00	Emma Snee.....	25 00		
10,000 00	W. Williams.....	250 00		
1,000 00	George Wallis.....	25 00		
1,000 00	Henrietta Barde.....	25 00		
8,000 00	A. P. Butini.....	201 00		
4,000 00	H. M. M. A. Chappelle.....	100 00		
2,000 00	J. D. Chatony.....	50 00		
2,000 00	M. C. Galland.....	50 00		
3,000 00	J. F. Goupil.....	75 00		
3,000 00	Henry Lassere.....	75 00		
11,500 00	Morris, Provost & Co.....	287 50		
6,000 00	F. J. Miceli.....	150 00		
4,500 00	Rev. F. J. J. G. Monod.....	112 50		
2,000 00	A. H. J. L. Tronchin.....	50 00		
1,000 00	F. L. Villiemin.....	25 00		
4,000 00	General M. Yermoloff.....	100 00		
5,000 00	Alexander Holmski.....	125 00		
1,000 00	De Rothschild Bros., Paris.....	25 00		
377,327 33	N. M. Rothschild and Sons.....	9,433 18		
4,000 00	Ignace de Terlecki.....	100 00		
10,000 00	Miss L. A. A. Arnold.....	250 00		
10,000 00	E. L. Arnold.....	250 00		
1,500 00	A. L. Andovine.....	37 50		
10,000 00	J. B. M. de Cottosquet.....	250 00		
1,000 00	L. A. A. Brotenvaux.....	25 00		
10,500 00	A. de Lasalle Louvois.....	262 50		
1,000 00	Mrs. R. P. F. Nerbonneau.....	25 00		
2,000 00	M. M. J. A. Pron.....	50 00		
2,500 00	C. L. Rhone.....	62 50		
8,000 00	Leon Rostun.....	200 00		
500 00	Brown Brothers & Co.....	12 50		
2,500 00	M. W. Collet, in trust for T. D. Headlam.....	62 50		
1,000 00	O. T. Donisburg.....	25 00		
10,000 00	Langdon Skinner.....	250 00		
4,500 00	Edward Moon.....	112 50		
4,500 00	James Moon.....	112 50		
2,500 00	Richard Moon.....	62 50		
2,500 00	Robert Moon.....	62 50		
10,500 00	Adolphus Bach.....	262 50		
6,000 00	George Kinney.....	150 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$1,000 00	W. J. King.....	\$25 00	July 1, 1855. ^a	July 1, 1846.
1,000 00	Charles Pierre Barde.....	25 00		
5,000 00	Miss Susan Baulierre.....	125 00		
2,000 00	Jacques Claperede.....	50 00		
3,000 00	Jean A. C. Gautier.....	75 00		
5,000 00	Madame L. L. Y. Thiard.....	125 00		
52,500 00	Thomas Cotterill.....	1,312 50		
10,000 00	Dunlevy, Drake & Co.....	250 00		
76,000 00	Atwood and co.....	1,900 00		
67,600 00	Auditor of State in trust for the Crescent City B'k, Evansville.	1,690 00		
1,000 00	Bank of Syracuse.....	25 00		
20,000 00	Maxwell & Co.....	750 00		
68,500 00	The Brooklyn Savings Bank....	1,712 50		
5,000 00	J. N. Bradley.....	125 00		
15,000 00	James Cheney.....	375 00		
26,000 00	O. Bowen.....	651 00		
10,000 00	William Bradford.....	250 00		
10,500 00	P. Averill, Jr.....	262 50		
2,500 00	J. B. Chandler.....	62 50		
5,000 00	Pierrepont Phillips.....	125 00		
10,000 00	John Sneden.....	250 00		
10,000 00	William J. Schenck.....	250 00		
4,000 00	Beebe & Co.....	100 00		
11,000 00	A. H. Pomroy.....	275 00		
3,000 00	S. C. Abel.....	75 00		
14,000 00	George and John Laurie.....	350 00		
5,000 00	Robert Dinwiddie.....	125 00		
7,000 00	Auditor of State in trust for the Bank of N. America, Clinton..	175 00		
51,175 00	William B. Astor.....	1,279 37		
13,325 00	Robert Neilson.....	333 12		
30,000 00	United States Trust Company..	750 00		
1,000 00	Albert Zabel.....	25 00		
3,000 00	J. R. Snyder.....	75 00		
6,000 00	John Johnson.....	150 00		
3,000 00	Charles Mills.....	75 00		
500 00	Maury Brothers in trust for M.H. Maury.....	12 50		
5,000 00	Maury Brothers in trust for A. Maury.....	125 00		
9,500 00	Maury Brothers.....	237 50		
2,000 00	Nuno Alex. de Carvalho.....	50 00		
4,000 00	Henry Winkley.....	100 00		
20,000 00	Auditor of State in trust for the Cambridge City Bank.....	500 00		
8,500 00	Raphael de Ferrari.....	212 50		
1,000 00	J. J. Mercier.....	25 00		
3,000 00	William Luckett.....	75 00		
3,000 00	do.....	75 00		
13,500 00	Aug. Jochmus.....	337 50		
50,000 00	Morrison, Blanchard & Co.....	1,250 00		
23,000 00	F. B. Brooks, Trustee.....	575 00		
13,000 00	Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.....	325 00		
1,000 00	The German Society of the City of New York.....	25 00		
10,000 00	E. Blackburn.....	250 00		
6,000 00	Wilbur Curtis.....	150 00		
1,000 00	Henry Church.....	25 00		
2,000 00	Caleb Day.....	50 00		
1,200 00	R. N. Tinson, Trustee for Windust	20 00		
130,000 00	Esteran Domeneck.....	3,250 00		
49,000 00	Auditor of State in trust for the Southern Bank, Indiana.....	1,225 00		
3,000 00	Auditor of State in trust for the Laurel Bank, Laurel.....	75 00		
14,000 00	Auditor of State in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank.....	350 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Int. est.	When Paid.	When Due.
500 00	B. F. Jones, Cashier Kentucky Stock Bank	12 50	July 1, 1856	July 1, 1856.
1,000 00	Auditor, for Bank North America, Newport.....	25 00		
100,000 00	Institution for savings of Merchants Clerks	2,500 00		
4,000 00	Mathilde Herschfeldt	100 00		
1,000 00	Dr. G. Vanden Burch	25 00		
500 00	Wm. Moore	12 50		
37,500 00	Bank of Savings, in the city of New York.....	937 50		
10,000 00	C. O. Halsted.....	250 00		
7,000 00	Moses Tucker	175 00		
5,000 00	Auditor of State for the Bank of Goshen	125 00		
4,000 00	Auditor, for State Stock Bank of Indiana at Peru.....	100 00		
500 00	Auditor for Public Stock Bank at Newport	12 50		
5,000 00	Auditor for the Bank of Warsaw	125 00		
9,500 00	John H. Engleberts.....	237 50		
4,500 00	Wm. Whitewright.....	112 50		
9,000 00	Canmann & Co.....	225 00		
6,500 00	Adams & Buckingham	162 50		
106,000 00	Auditor State for Prairie City Bank	2,650 00		
52,000 00	Treasurer State for Prairie City Bank	1,300 00		
11,000 00	M. A. Delamarre.....	275 00		
500 00	Auditor State for Bank of Rochester	12 50		
15,000 00	Carpenter & Vermylye.....	375 00	July 2, 1856.	
5,000 00	W. Redmond interest for S. R. Young.....	125 00		
15,000 00	C. Delano	375 00		
4,500 00	John Chappelsmith	112 50		
15,500 00	John Robbins	387 50		
500 00	Buysde Bordes & Jordan	12 50		
1,000 00	E. J. Koch	25 00		
5,000 00	C. De Rumine	125 00		
2,500 00	Escher & Rusch in trust for Vonwees	62 50		
2,000 00	Escher & Rusch in trust for C. De Rumine Escher.....	50 00		
1,000 00	Escher & Rusch in trust for C. De Khan.....	25 00		
1,000 00	Rusch, Escher & Rusch interest Amasa S. Foster.....	25 00		
7,000 00	C. Davis Administrator of J. B. Clark.....	187 50		
12,000 00	Frank Taylor	300 00		
1,500 00	Charles Morrison, (London)	37 50		
13,000 00	Hosea Webster	325 00		
2,500 00	Patrick McCloskey.....	62 50		
10,200 00	George Westhead	255 00		
5,000 00	C. W. Vorwerck	125 00		
9,000 00	Joan Amsinck	225 00		
8,000 00	Henry Amsinck	200 00		
3,000 00	Charles Andrae.....	75 00		
5,000 00	E. Houck	125 00		
5,000 00	E. Houck	125 00		
12,000 00	F. Karck	300 00		
3,500 00	J. F. Baker	87 50		
70,600 00	Thomas Hann	1,765 00		
9,000 00	Hermann Ahl.....	225 00		
217,000 00	Sammell Miller	5,425 00		
5,000 00	W. T. Hooker	125 00		
42,500 00	Edward Mayer	1,062 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
1,500 00	Joseph Drake	37 50	July 2d, 1856.	July 1st, 1856.
3,000 00	William Hunter	75 00		
3,000 00	C. W. Faber	75 00		
500 00	John Dow	12 50	July 3d, 1856.	
10,700 00	John Thompson	267 50		
15,000 00	Commercial Mutual Insurance Company	375 00		
35,000 00	R. H. Berdell & Co.	875 00		
1,000 00	George E. Baldwin	25 00		
15,000 00	John Tunis	375 00		
2,500 00	Rebecca B. Tunis	62 50		
500 00	Nehemiah Tunis	12 50		
3,000 00	do do guardian	75 00		
2,000 00	E. H. Davis	50 00		
8,500 00	Lewis Switzer	212 50		
7,000 00	David Fleming	175 00		
5,000 00	F. Vanderveer	125 00		
6,100 00	P. C. Calhoun, Ex'r	150 00		
9,000 00	James Suydam	225 00		
2,000 00	George Lawrence	50 00		
500 00	Amos Willets	12 50		
2,500 00	Wm. & Wm. H. Gilliat	62 50		
5,000 00	John K. Gillist & Co.	125 00		
15,000 00	Thomas Buchanan, of Glasgow	375 00		
4,000 00	Mrs. J. L. Guderville	100 00		
6,000 00	Charles Gautier	150 00		
4,600 00	Scipion de Michalou	115 00		
5,100 00	R. C. Crocheron	125 00		
5,000 00	Thomas Marriott & Son	125 00		
14,500 00	E. G. Burkam & Co.	362 50		
8,000 00	George Chambers	200 00		
5,000 00	H. T. Morgan & Co.	125 00		
5,000 00	C. C. Becker	125 00		
9,400 00	Meigs & Greenleaf	235 00		
2,000 00	S. W. Jones	50 00	July 5th, 1856.	
500 00	Samuel S. Kissam	12 50		
16,000 00	E. S. Vanwinkle, E. Wood, and others, Ex rs &c	400 00		
2,000 00	Vanwinkle & Wood Trustees	50 00		
8,100 00	R. La Foulle	200 00		
40,000 00	John Howard March	1,000 00		
6,500 00	Edwards & Jackson interest for			
	Edwards	162 50		
5,500 00	S. A. Fletcher	137 50		
1,000 00	Rob't Sherwell	25 00		
3,000 00	Betsy A. Hart	75 00		
500 00	William H. Hart	12 50		
57,500 00	Corning & Co.	1,437 50		
2,000 00	Joanna H. La Tourette	50 00		
2,000 00	Jane E. La Tourette	50 00		
30,200 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	757 50		
5,000 00	P. Morehouse, Jr.	125 00		
2,500 00	D. Buffum	62 50		
7,000 00	F. Wess Is	175 00		
8,400 00	G. Terry Marquis De La Canada	210 00		
2,000 00	Madame B. C. W. Poorbeck	50 00		
4,000 00	Loeschigh Wesendouck	100 00		
10,000 00	Farmers Bank of Westfield	250 00		
12,000 00	Brookville Bank	20 00		
500 00	Auditor of State for the Bank of Attica	12 50		
75,000 00	Auditor for State Debt Sinking Fund, interest from 1st Jan to 16th April, 1856	1 041 66		
11,000 00	Larabert Gittings	275 00		
5,000 00	A. N. Hanson	125 00		
4,000 00	J. D. Bollock	100 00		
1,000 00	J. C. Ackerman	25 00		

*AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent.
State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day
November, 1856.—Continued.*

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
5,000 00	Jos. X. McLanahan.....	125 00	July 5, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
3,000 00	James Dickey.....	75 00		
1,500 00	Dan'l Hull.....	37 50		
3,500 00	Miss S. Ina Hendricks.....	87 50	July 7, 1856.	
200 00	Peter Harmony's Nephews.....	5 00		
10,000 00	Miss M. X. Harmony.....	250 00		
6,000 00	Miss J. DeFrancia.....	150 00		
4,700 00	A. DeVroun.....	117 50		
20,000 00	S. S. Suarez & J. Garcia in trust	500 00		
24,000 00	Heredia De Sterling.....	600 00		
10,500 00	F. Ruiz.....	262 50		
500 00	Rev. Sam'l White.....	12 50		
9,500 00	F. C. Poirier.....	237 50		
20,000 00	Gregorio Jose Martinez.....	500 00		
18,000 00	C. Luling.....	45 00		
3,000 00	John Lockie.....	75 00		
4,000 00	J. & J. Lockie.....	100 00		
12,500 00	D. Lyman & E. Parsons Ex's ..	312 50		
1,000 00	C. M. Brewer.....	25 00	July 8, 1856	
4,000 00	Jno. & Ed. Ferguson in trust ..	100 00		
6,000 00	John Ferguson N. Y.	150 00		
5,000 00	A. F. No es.....	125 00		
3,000 00	Henry Gardner Trustee.....	75 00		
4,000 00	Edward Jones.....	100 00		
2,000 00	Charles A. Clifton.....	50 00		
10,000 00	Jabal Terball.....	250 00		
4,000 00	H. S. Terball.....	100 00		
10,000 00	Auditor of Ohio in trust for For			
	est City Bank.....	250 00		
20,000 00	Lyne Starling.....	500 00		
26,500 00	Portsmouth Savings Bank.....	912 50		
3,000 00	Theo. L. Smith.....	75 00		Jan. 1 1855.
500 00	Orlando Webb.....	12 50		Jan. 1 1856.
500 00	do.....	12 50		July 1, 1856.
500 00	do.....	12 50		
500 00	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	12 50		
3,000 00	Polleys & Tutler.....	75 00		
3,000 00	Olivia M. North.....	75 00	July 9, 1856.	
1,000 00	Mrs. S. L. T. Harris.....	25 00		
5,000 00	Lermann Ferend.....	125 00		
50,000 00	Thomas Winans.....	1,250 00		
11,000 00	Nathan Robins.....	275 00		
16,000 00	John Jochnus.....	400 00		
5,000 00	Ed. DeLafield.....	125 00		
11,000 00	Henry Wilds.....	275 00		
51,000 00	Treasurer for Indiana Farmers			
	Bank.....	1,275 00		
6,500 00	Bank of G. shen.....	162 50	July 10, 1856.	
2,000 00	George Hadden.....	50 00		
3,500 00	W. C. Bowen.....	87 50		
1,500 00	Eliza H. Bowen.....	37 50		
3,500 00	Orlando Windsor.....	87 50		
6,000 00	W. H. Windsor.....	150 00		
30,000 00	C. B. Blair.....	750 00		
25,000 00	Bank of Indiana at Michigan			
	City.....	625 00		
500 00	Farmers Bank, Jasper.....	12 50		
1,000 00	Bank of North America at New			
	port.....	25 00		
500 00	Traders Bank, Terre Haute.....	12 50		
5,000 00	Isaac Merrill Trustee.....	125 00		
1,000 00	C. & E. W. Hawing.....	25 00		
5,000 00	Cass DeMontholon.....	125 00	July 11, 1856.	
20,000 00	Benkard & Hutton.....	500 00		
1,500 00	Mrs. A. A. Domerque.....	37 50		
3,000 00	Peter Schenckhorn.....	75 00		
12,500 00	The Auditor for the Gramercy			
	Bank.....	312 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
1,000 00	Auditor for the Bank of Attica	25 00	July 11, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
1,000 00	DeC ppet & Co. in trust.....	25 00		
2,000 00	do	50 00		
1,000 00	do	25 00		
6,000 00	do	150 00		
5,000 00	do	125 00		
45,000 00	Ed. E. Powers.....	1,125 00		
7,900 00	E. B. Day, acting trustee.....	197 50		
1,800 00	E. B. Day, guardian.....	45 00		
2,000 00	John L. Rogers.....	50 00		
25,500 00	Auditor for the Bank of Elkhart.....	637 50	July 12, 1856.	
1,000 00	W. E. Lawrence.....	25 00		
4,000 00	Wm. Merrill.....	100 00		
10,000 00	H. W. T. Mall.....	250 00		
9,000 00	Auditor of State for Lagrange Bank.....	225 00		
5,000 00	Treasurer of State for Lagrange Bank.....	125 00		
500 00	David Robert.....	12 50		
500 00	Jane Robert.....	12 50		
5,000 00	E. S. Munroe & Co.....	125 00		
250 00	F. F. Mabury.....	62 50		
52,000 00	Auditor for the Parke county Bank.....	2,050 00		
1,000 00	Auditor for Bank of N. America at Morocco.....	25 00	July 14, 1856.	
2,000 00	Auditor for the Green County Bank.....	50 00		
6,000 00	Auditor for the Bank of Warsaw.....	150 00	July 15, 1856.	
3,500 00	Albany Savings Bank.....	87 50		
1,000 00	Woodbury Swett.....	25 00	July 16, 1856.	
2,000 00	Wm. Tucker.....	50 00		
1,000 00	Wm. Greaves.....	25 00		
4,000 00	Lucy M. Green.....	100 00		
12,000 00	A. B. Burbank.....	300 00		
10,000 00	Alex. O. Brodie.....	250 00		
1,000 00	M. Vassar, Jr.....	25 00		
6,000 00	John G. Vassar.....	150 00		
2,172 67	Geo. Peabody & Co.....	54 31	July 17, 1856.	
1,000 00	Wm. G. Street.....	25 00		
1,000 00	Rev. E. F. Burr.....	25 00	July 18, 1856.	
20,000 00	Victor Bunsalon.....	500 00		
20,000 00	Ross Winans.....	500 00	July 19, 1856.	
20,000 00	W. H. English.....	500 00		
500 00	Thomas E. Davis.....	12 50		
2,000 00	Mrs. Louisa Oakley.....	50 00		
7,000 00	Chas. Francoville.....	175 00		
2,000 00	Auditor for Huntington county Bank.....	50 00	July 21, 1856.	
2,500 00	John T. Robertson.....	62 50		
2,500 00	Anna C. Houseman.....	62 50	July 22, 1856.	
5,000 00	Mez Brothers.....	125 00	July 23, 1856.	
5,000 00	Jesse Hann.....	125 00		
6,000 00	C. A. Wink & E. Ludlow Ex.....	150 00	July 28, 1856.	
500 00	Charles V. Chamberlain.....	12 50	July 29, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
500 00	do.....	12 50		July 1, 1856.
1,000 00	Wm. A. Sanford.....	25 00		
500 00	L. Nathan.....	12 50	July 31, 1856.	
2,300 00	L. Price & L. Nathan.....	57 50		
6,000 00	Jas. A. Saydam.....	150 00	Aug. 1, 1856.	
45,000 00	Indiana Stock Bank at Laporte.....	1,125 00	Aug. 2, 1856.	
3,000 00	Lackwood Grannan.....	75 00	Aug. 7, 1856.	
1,500 00	Bank of Attica.....	37 50	Aug. 8, 1856.	
1,000 00	Bank of Connersville.....	25 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES	Amount of Interest.	When Paid	When Due.
3,000 00	Bank of North America, at New-			
	port.....	75 00	Aug. 8, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
1,000 00	Traders' Bank, Terre Haute....	25 00		
2,000 00	Western Bank, Plymouth....	50 00		
150,000 00	Auditor for State Debt Sinking Fund. Balance of interest from April 10.....	2,708 34	Aug. 10, 1856.	
3,000 00	D. H. Nevins.....	75 00	Aug. 12, 1856.	
4,800 00	Cyman Allyn.....	120 00	Aug. 15, 1856.	
2,500 00	N. P. Wells.....	62 50	Aug. 18, 1856.	
4,000 00	John Warren and Son.....	100 00	Aug. 20, 1856.	
1,000 00	John & Brooks.....	25 00	Aug. 28, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
1,000 00	do.....	25 00		July 1, 1856.
500 00	Wm. Lawrence.....	12 50	Sept. 2, 1856.	
1,000 00	Miss M. A. Ryan.....	25 00	Sept. 3, 1856.	
3,000 00	Henry Messier.....	75 00	Sept. 12, 1856.	
1,000 00	Anna K. Nevins.....	25 00	Sept. 24, 1856.	
2,000 00	Louisa E. Nevins.....	50 00		
500 00	Samuel Wilkes.....	12 50	Sept. 26, 1856.	
1,500 00	Calvin P. Fuller.....	112 50	Oct. 15, 1856.	
Total.....		\$265 650 29		

*AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent.
State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of
November, 1856.*

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
180 00	David Banks.....	2 25	Nov. 10, 1855.	July 1, 1853.
180 00	do	2 25		Jan. 1, 1854.
180 00	do	2 25		Jan. 1, 1855.
180 00	do	2 25		July 1, 1855.
990 00	John Wells.....	11 25	Nov. 20, 1855.	
250 00	Egbert J. Anderson.....	3 13	Dec. 7, 1855.	July 1, 1853.
250 00	do	3 13		Jan. 1, 1854.
250 00	do	3 12		July 1, 1854.
250 00	do	3 12		Jan. 1, 1855.
250 00	do	3 12		July 1, 1855.
1,140 00	Wm H. Ogden.....	14 25	Dec. 10, 1855.	Jan. 1, 1855.
1,140 00	do	14 25		Jan. 1, 1855.
1,675 00	Mrs C. L. Benyon.....	20 94		Jan. 1, 1855.
2,680 00	John Evans.....	33 50		
670 00	Robert & Williams.....	8 37	Dec. 29, 1855.	July 1, 1854.
670 00	do	8 37		Jan. 1, 1855.
670 00	do	8 28		July 1, 1855.
325 00	Anderson Hober & Co.....	4 19	Jan. 1, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
502 50	Mrs. M. Batts.....	6 27		
180 00	G. Bagnall.....	2 25		
180 00	J. Bagnall.....	2 25		
1,507 50	Bouverie & Co.....	18 84		
1,842 50	G. & J. Bagnall, Ex'rs.....	23 02		
5,000 00	George Biggs, gentleman.....	62 50		
3,350 00	Capel Cure.....	41 87		
837 50	Morgan C. Chase.....	10 46		
670 00	W. Dockar.....	8 37		
34,560 00	C. Dixon.....	431 25		
670 00	Miss Maria Demman.....	8 37		
400 00	Quintin Dick.....	5 00		
7,405 00	C. A. Davis & T. Dehon.....	92 56		
5,925 00	Jno. Donaldson and R. N. Ben- nett, trustees.....	74 06		
3,015 00	Col. H. J. Daniels.....	37 09		
1,675 00	Wm. Duckworth.....	20 94		
2,680 00	Jane Evans.....	33 50		
360 00	J. N. Foster.....	4 50		
1,395 00	R. Fall.....	17 44		
670 00	Miss A. P. Ferguson.....	8 38		
2,177 50	Ferguson, Abbott & Ferguson, Trustees.....	27 02		
1,675 00	J. Godman.....	20 93		
760 00	J. Greenwood.....	4 50		
1,440 00	Edward Grubb.....	18 00		
670 00	George Jenkins.....	8 38		
837 50	R. Jones.....	10 46		
2,685 00	J. Kegan.....	46 66		
1,842 50	R. G. Kirkpatrick.....	23 03		
950 00	Robert Kemp.....	11 88		
1,842 50	C. P. Kennedy.....	23 02		
1,005 00	Thomas Lihou.....	12 56		
1,005 00	Henry Lover.....	12 56		
1,507 50	F. C. Lukes.....	18 83		
540 00	F. C. Lukes & T. M. Laine.....	6 75		
4,600 00	J. P. Larkins, trustee.....	58 62		
2,847 50	J. C. Luxmore.....	35 59		
2,520 00	F. Morton.....	31 50		
837 50	Capt. H. Meynell.....	10 46		
11,532 50	James Morrison.....	144 15		
1,025 00	Thomas Mills, Ex'r.....	12 81		
255 00	M. Marshall.....	4 44		
1,125 00	Maj. F. M. Martyn.....	14 06		
1,450 00	J. R. Mills.....	18 13		
1,340 00	G. W. Norman.....	16 75		
355 00	Walter Nugent.....	4 44		
13,647 50	Overend, Gurney & Co.....	170 60		
1,140 00	W. H. Ogden.....	14 25		
4,500 00	R. Pulsford.....	56 25		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$1,675 00	Sir J. Prendergast.....	\$20 94	Jan. 1, 1856.	Jan. 1 1856.
335 30	J. H. Palmer.....	4 19		
5,025 00	Palmer, Mexillop, Dent & Co.....	62 81		
1,525 00	Peter Plumley.....	19 07		
1,675 00	Thomas Robertson.....	20 94		
3,852 50	J. H. Ravenshaw.....	48 15		
540 00	G. Robinson.....	6 75		
3,990 00	Rev. Dr. A. Reed.....	49 8-		
837 50	D. H. Safe.....	10 46		
1,005 00	Mrs. C. Stock.....	12 56		
775 00	H. Shank.....	9 69		
1,842 50	Thomas T. Silver.....	23 03		
1,842 50	James Silver.....	23 03		
1,340 00	Dr. W. Silver.....	16 75		
1,507 50	W. Sheffield.....	18 84		
540 00	Lady C. Shebrook.....	6 75		
4,560 00	George N. Shore.....	57 00		
240 00	W. H. Stanton.....	3 00		
837 50	G. H. Skelton.....	10 46		
540 00	Leigh C. Smith.....	6 75		
1,507 50	H. L. Thomas.....	18 84		
180 00	W. Thompson.....	2 25		
540 00	Miss Mary Traddle.....	6 75		
180 00	Miss M. G. Thompson.....	2 25		
1,507 50	H. Hilbert.....	18 84		
1,172 00	Oriel Vivian.....	14 62		
360 00	M. Harrison, Jr.....	4 50		
17 782 50	J. C. Whiteman.....	222 28		
360 00	Edward Harrison.....	4 50		
4,922 50	W. Wilkinson.....	56 72		
837 50	G. Harrison.....	10 47		
2,177 50	Sir J. M. Wilson.....	27 22		
2,350 00	S. F. W. Heygate.....	41 88		
775 00	Rev. Daniel Wheeler.....	9 69		
3,750 00	J. Hodgson.....	41 88		
837 50	Thomas Yates.....	10 46		
2,010 00	J. Packblock.....	25 12		
1,800 00	A. Howard.....	15 75		
2,240 00	John Dillon.....	28 00		
31,950 00	Thomas Dent.....	399 28		
3,240 00	Thomas R. Auldjo.....	40 50		
2,880 00	John Auldjo.....	36 00		
7,380 00	Administration Office, Hope & Co. and others.....	92 25		
1,680 00	G. H. de Amazaga.....	21 00		
9,080 00	Baring Brothers & Co.....	113 50		
8,422 50	Alexander Baillie.....	105 27		
440 00	William F. Blair.....	5 56		
375 00	T. C. Crawford.....	4 69		
690 00	W. J. S. Osborne.....	8 62		
2,512 50	Baron Aug. de Steinberg.....	31 40		
900 00	Sarah Dillwyn.....	11 25		
16,425 00	F. L. B. Dykes and J. G. and H. C. Marshall.....	205 31		
1,260 00	Jno. Gilliatt & Co., & A. Hatfield.....	15 75		
113,493 50	Hope & Co., Amsterdam.....	1,418 65		
987 50	Margaret Hart.....	12 34		
1,100 00	William A. Hunkey.....	13 75		
2,832 50	James Howell.....	35 40		
16,000 00	Anna Hottinguer.....	200 00		
1,900 00	Insinger & Co.....	23 75		
900 00	A. Jansen.....	11 25		
900 00	W. Jansen.....	11 25		
1,427 50	J. G. King & Sons.....	17 84		
180 00	William Liddard.....	2 25		
1,710 00	J. C. Labouchere.....	21 38		
900 00	J. Miller, Perth.....	11 25		
2,020 00	W. Marshall.....	25 37		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$1,037 00	S. E. de Mandelstoh, Ceur tess.	\$12 96	Jan. 1, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
180 00	Col. J. Patterson.....	2 25		
2,800 00	Thomas Potts.....	28 25		
1,437 50	H. W. Pickersall.....	17 96		
1,000 00	Robert Saunders.....	23 75		
2,900 00	W. E. Smith, Trustee.....	27 37		
10,580 50	T. Twining.....	137 25		
230 00	John Vendenhoff.....	2 88		
2,100 00	A. ma Maria Hamerford.....	26 25		
1,340 00	Miss M. Jones.....	18 00		
1,260 00	H. W. Kotte.....	15 75		
1,567 50	Sir W. Loyd.....	18 83		
180 00	W. H. Miller & D. Loyd.....	2 25		
900 00	R. P. & S. Maywaring.....	2 25		
5,775 00	William Macketh and others.....	11 25		
260 00	S. G. Smith, Brighton.....	71 69		
260 00	Emma Smee.....	4 50		
15,000 00	H. M. Turner.....	187 50		
3,250 00	William Williams.....	41 88		
160 00	George Wallis.....	4 50		
4,140 00	Merri on, Provost & Co.....	51 75		
3,780 00	Adolphus Bach.....	47 25		
14,102 50	Thomas Cotterill.....	180 02		
825 00	Corning & Co.....	10 31		
1,000 00	Parke County Bank.....	12 50		
200 00	John G. Vasser.....	4 50		
230,431 00	N. M. Rothschild and Sons.....	2,880 39		
600 00	De Rothschild Brothers, Paris.....	7 50		
7,553 00	John Ferguson, New York.....	91 91		
2,602 50	Joshua Barnes.....	25 78	Jan. 2, 1856.	
4,000 00	Moran Brothers.....	58 50		
340 00	J. N. Bradley.....	6 75		
400 00	Raphel de Ferrari.....	51 00		
540 00	George Kinney.....	6 75		
290 00	W. J. King.....	4 50		
46,198 00	J. J. Crocheron.....	577 47		
15,000 00	E. H. Herrick.....	187 50		
7,000 00	J. D. Bears.....	87 50		
160 00	O. T. Donisburg.....	4 50		
192 50	Brown Brothers & Co.....	2 41		
2,031 25	M. W. Collett.....	25 41		
775 00	M. W. Collett, in trust.....	15 70		
1,256 25	do.....	9 69		
1,175 00	Sanford Colley.....	14 60		
540 00	Frank Taylor.....	6 75		
1,855 00	William Redmond, Trustee.....	23 19		
700 00	Rev. Charles Jones.....	4 50		
17,143 63	William B. Aster.....	214 29		
4,467 00	Robert Neilson.....	55 90		
60,100 00	Bank of Syracuse.....	751 25	Jan. 3, 1856.	
10,000 00	Bank of Goshen.....	125 00		
49,060 00	Traders Bank, Indianapolis.....	612 50		
10,000 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana for Prairie City.....	125 00		
1,567 50	William Whiteight.....	18 84		
1,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	12 50		
2,000 00	Dean ha Bunnell.....	37 50		
5,700 00	Charles Morrison, London.....	71 25		
5,900 00	Hugh Barclay.....	62 50		
1,620 00	Edward Moon.....	20 25		
1,620 00	James Moon.....	20 25		
900 00	Richard Moon.....	11 25		
900 00	Robert Moon.....	11 25		
3,750 00	Samner Laughton.....	41 88		
1,520 00	Mrs. J. L. Guderville.....	19 00		
21,550 00	Edward Meyer.....	265 63		
600 00	C. C. Tunis.....	11 25		
230 00	N. Tunis.....	2 88		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock	FOR: RHOADES' NAMES.	Amount of Interest	When Paid.	When Due.
\$46,400 00	Gilmore & Brother.....	1577 50	Jan. 3, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
920 00	George Hadden.....	11 50		
3 040 00	R. LaForte.....	18 00		
2 100 00	H. Iselin.....	27 00		
1,860 00	A. Iselin & Co.....	15 75		
12,000 00	C. Deand.....	150 00		
10,000 50	F. Vanderweide.....	125 00		
102 50	Biche and Co.....	3 28		
512 50	George W. Beebe.....	6 40		July 1, 1855.
102 50	Beebe and Co.....	3 28		
512 50	George W. Beebe.....	6 40		
167 50	Rev. Samuel M. Beebe.....	2 09		Jan. 1, 1856.
3,632 34	C. Davis, Administrator.....	47 10		
5,750 00	D. Roberts.....	69 25		
1,700 00	S. Brewster.....	21 25		
140 00	Moses White.....	11 25		
50,000 00	Morrison, Beacham & Co.....	250 00		
5,487 50	S. Swanwick.....	68 50		
14,777 50	Indianapolis State Bank.....	184 72		
31,600 00	Lawyer of State of Indiana for month of Oct.....	391 25		
4 040 00	Roberts and Butler.....	50 54		
8,400 00	John Robins.....	100 75		
54,000 00	J. M. Morrison, Cashier.....	675 00		
92,050 00	L. Gr. & Co. Bank.....	275 62		
1,702 50	A. N. Heaton.....	22 03	Jan. 8, 1856.	
347 50	Samuel Wadsworth.....	4 34		
4 000 00	Liberty County Bank.....	500 00		
6 000 00	Atlantic Bank, Jacksonville.....	75 00		
50,187 50	Bank of W. & W. & Co.....	627 33		
1,083 00	Mayer and Wadsworth.....	13 50		
102 50	Friedrich and Co.....	6 25		
1,922 50	United Bank.....	15 28		
5 00 00	Edwin S. & Co.....	6 75		
85,750 00	Paymaster of Department of the Indianapolis.....	1,071 97		
5,000 00	P. Newman.....	62 50		
10 000 00	Philadelphia Bank.....	125 00	Jan. 7, 1856.	
5,400 00	William Rogers.....	62 50		
27,000 00	Bankers Bank, Indianapolis.....	337 50		July 1, 1855.
1 00 00	Bank of R. & Co.....	2 25		Jan. 1, 1856.
180 00	John Roberts.....	2 25		
190 00	Samuel Wilson.....	3 63		
37,879 50	J. M. Lamb.....	470 74		
5 00 00	Nathan S. Stone.....	6 75		
190 00	Davis & Co. & Co.....	2 37		
500 00	R. J. Keen.....	4 50		
1,100 00	Peter Scheraga.....	12 56		
24 000 00	H. S. Tebbel.....	300 00		
1 00 00	Robert Keeney.....	2 50		
7,860 50	Evel Black & Co.....	98 27		
1,125 00	O. M. North.....	14 06	Jan. 8, 1856.	
50,772 50	Bankers Bank, Philadelphia.....	253 40		
2 00 00	Atlantic Bank, Jacksonville.....	25 00		
180 00	W. Lawrence.....	2 25		
540 00	John A. U.....	6 75		
540 00	Daniel Hall.....	6 75		
12 577 50	Edward T. & Co.....	154 71		
1,172 50	G. L. Baker.....	14 65		
1,680 00	Miss Sarah Boudinot.....	21 00	Jan. 9, 1856.	
1,800 00	Isaac M. & Co. Trust.....	22 50		
3 25 00	Josiah H. & Co.....	40 31		
13 500 00	Bank for Savings, New York.....	168 75		
8 00 00	J. W. Truitt.....	10 00	Jan. 10, 1856.	
4 00 00	Samuel P. & Co.....	50 00	Jan. 11, 1856.	
20,000 00	S. C. and H. T. & Co.....	250 00		
100 00	William G. & Co.....	4 50		
1 000 00	H. T. Curtiss.....	12 50	Jan. 12, 1856.	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest	When Paid.	When Due.
170 00	Bryant Barwell.....	2 13	Jan. 12, 1855.	July 1, 1855.
170 00	do	2 12		Jan. 1, 1856.
180 00	W. H. Hart	2 25	Jan. 14, 1856.	
900 00	John Wells.....	11 25		
900 00	N. P. Wells.....	11 25		
180 00	Awos Willets.....	2 25		
900 00	James Wells.....	11 25		
380 00	Robert Sherwell.....	4 75		
2,000 00	Stephen Co. Bank.....	25 00	Jan. 15, 1856.	
40,000 00	Wm. H. English.....	500 00	Jan. 16, 1856.	July 1, 1855.
50,000 00	do	625 00		Jan. 1, 1856.
2,000 00	Murray Forbes.....	25 00		
7,200 00	Stas Wood.....	90 00		
480 00	W. H. Richards.....	6 00		July 1, 1854.
480 00	do	6 00		Jan. 1, 1855.
480 00	do	6 00		July 1, 1855.
480 00	do	6 00		Jan. 1, 1856.
900 00	Hosea Webster.....	11 25		
180 00	John C. Voorhees.....	2 25		
7,420 00	Arthur Bailey.....	92 75	Jan. 21, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.
1,800 00	E. T. Ferris.....	22 50	Jan. 22, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
190 00	Wm. Moore.....	2 38		
4,135 00	John Croese.....	51 69		
540 00	Dr. J. W. Miller.....	6 75	Jan. 26, 1856.	
8,662 50	James Holford.....	107 53		
29,160 00	A. J. Wolff.....	364 59		
1,080 00	G. N. Oldmixon.....	13 50	Jan. 31, 1856.	
180 00	David Banks.....	2 25		
1,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	12 50		July 1, 1855.
1,080 00	Letsey A. Hart.....	13 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
3,420 00	David Smith.....	42 75	Feb. 1, 1856.	
2,520 00	Charles Mixton.....	31 50		
1,800 00	John K. Gilliat & Co.....	22 50	Feb. 2, 1856	
900 00	Wm. & Wm. H. Gilliat.....	11 25		
502 50	Dr. Geo. R. Cawwood.....	6 27		
480 00	F. T. Carrington.....	6 00	Feb. 4, 1856	
480 00	do	6 00		July 1, 1855.
480 00	do	6 00		Jan. 1, 1855.
480 00	do	6 00		July 1, 1854.
480 00	do	6 00		Jan. 1, 1854.
480 00	do	6 00		July 1, 1853.
832 50	N. W. Graham.....	10 41		Jan. 1, 1856.
1,000 00	Henry Gartner, trustee.....	13 50		
4,000 00	Rhoda A. Fuller.....	50 00	Feb. 6, 1856.	
180 00	John Dow.....	2 25		
540 00	E. Farrington.....	6 75	Feb. 7, 1855.	
540 00	do	6 75		July 1, 1855.
2,000 00	E. Geo. S. Tweedy.....	25 00	Feb. 8, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
250 00	Mary K. Beebe.....	3 12	Feb. 13, 1856.	
250 00	do	3 13		July 1, 1855.
180 00	Eliza Vixil.....	2 25	Feb. 20, 1856	Jan. 1, 1856.
180 00	do	2 25		July 1, 1855.
1,340 00	Archibald Robertson.....	16 75	Feb. 21, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
1,800 00	Harvey Weed.....	22 50	Feb. 28, 1856	
180 00	John Keau.....	2 25	March 1, 1856.	
180 00	do	2 25		July 1, 1855.
180 00	do	2 25		Jan. 1, 1855.
180 00	do	2 25		July 1, 1854.
180 00	do	2 25		Jan. 1, 1856.
1,675 00	Thomas E. Davies.....	2 25	March 5, 1856.	
380 00	John Ellis.....	20 91	March 12, 1856.	
380 00	A. C. Kingsland.....	4 75		
380 00	do	4 75		July 1, 1855.
190 00	Charles Craske.....	2 37	March 17, 1856.	July 1, 1853.
190 00	do	2 37		Jan. 1, 1854.
190 00	do	2 37		July 1, 1854.
190 00	do	2 37		Jan. 1, 1855.
190 00	do	2 38		July 1, 1855.
190 00	do	2 38		Jan. 1, 1856.

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$360 00	W. S. Robert.....	\$4 50	March 19, 1856.	July 1, 1853.
360 00	do	4 50		Jan. 1, 1854.
360 00	do	4 50		July 1, 1854.
360 00	do	4 50		Jan. 1, 1855.
360 00	do	4 50		July 1, 1855.
360 00	do	1 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
159,412 00	State Debt Sinking Fund.....	1,992 65		
250 00	Henry P. Chapman.....	3 13	March 20, 1856.	
837 50	Sir William Collings.....	10 46	March 24, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.
837 50	do	10 47		July 1, 1855.
837 50	do	10 46		Jan. 1, 1856.
670 00	L. P. Wilson & R. Anderson....	8 37	April 4, 1856.	
670 00	do	8 37		Jan. 1, 1855.
670 00	do	8 37		July 1, 1855.
502 50	Emma Allen.....	6 28	April 10, 1856.	July 1, 1853.
502 50	do	6 28		Jan. 1, 1854.
502 50	do	6 28		July 1, 1854.
502 50	do	6 28		Jan. 1, 1855.
502 50	do	6 28		July 1, 1855.
502 50	do	6 27		Jan. 1, 1856.
1,920 00	General J. G. Totten.....	24 00		
1,920 00	do	24 00		July 1, 1855.
215 00	Rev. T. R. Robinson.....	2 60	April 21, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.
215 00	do	2 68		July 1, 1855.
215 00	do	2 69		Jan. 1, 1856.
4,335 00	Miss E. Dent.....	54 19	April 22, 1856.	
4,335 00	do	54 18		July 1, 1855.
4,335 00	do	54 18		Jan. 1 1855.
335 00	Henry Waterman.....	4 19	May 7, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
4,010 00	George W. Norton.....	50 12	May 9, 1856.	
180 00	D. P. Lord.....	2 25	May 10, 1856.	
1,242 50	Joseph Hume.....	15 53	May 31, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1855.
1,252 50	do	15 53		July 1, 1855.
1,242 50	do	15 53		Jan. 1, 1856.
1,005 00	Lockwood Grummond.....	12 56	June 10, 1856.	
1,466 50	George Peabody & Co.....	18 33	June 12, 1856.	
1,466 50	do	18 33		
335 00	Anderson, Hober & Co.....	4 19	July 1, 1856.	July 1, 1855.
502 50	Mrs. Margaretta Betts.....	6 27		July 1, 1856.
180 00	G. Bignall.....	2 25		
180 00	J. Bagnall.....	2 25		
1,507 50	Bouverie & Co.....	18 84		
1,842 50	G. and J. Bagnall, Executors....	23 02		
5,000 00	George Biggs, gentleman.....	62 50		
3,350 00	Capel Cure.....	41 87		
837 50	Morgan C. Chase.....	10 46		
20,000 00	C. Dixon.....	250 00		
670 00	W. Dockar.....	8 37		
670 00	Miss Maria Denman.....	8 37		
4,335 00	Miss E. Dent.....	54 19		
2,240 00	John Dillon.....	28 00		
34,450 00	Thomas Dent.....	430 62		
400 00	Quintin Dick.....	5 00		
7,405 00	C. A. Davis and T. Dehon.....	92 56		
5,925 00	John Donaldson and R. M. Ben- nett, Trustees.....	74 06		
3,015 00	Colonel H. J. Daniell.....	37 69		
1,675 00	William Duckworth.....	20 94		
2,680 00	Jane Evans.....	33 50		
360 00	John N. Foster.....	4 50		
1,395 00	Richard Fall.....	17 44		
670 00	Miss A. P. Ferguson.....	8 38		
2,177 50	Ferguson, Abbott and Ferguson, Trustees.....	27 22		
1,675 00	J. Godman.....	20 94		
360 00	J. Greenwood.....	4 50		
1,440 00	Edward Grubb.....	18 00		
1,260 00	Adderley Howard.....	15 75		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856 —Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
1,507 50	H. Hebbert.....	18 84	July 1 1856.	July 1, 1855.
360 00	E. Harrison.....	4 50		
360 00	M. Harrison, Jr.....	4 50		
837 50	G. Harrison.....	10 47		
3,350 00	Sir F. W. Heygate.....	41 88		
3,350 00	Isaac Hodgson.....	41 88		
2,010 00	John Hackblock.....	25 12		
670 00	George Jenkins.....	8 38		
837 50	Richard L. Jones.....	10 46		
3,685 00	John Kinean.....	46 06		
1,842 50	R. G. Kirkpatrick.....	23 03		
950 00	Robert Kemp.....	11 88		
1,842 50	Charles Pratt Kennedy.....	23 02		
1,005 00	Thomas Lihon.....	12 56		
1,005 00	Henry Laver.....	12 56		
1,507 50	F. C. Lukes.....	18 83		
510 00	F. C. Lukes & T. McLaine.....	6 75		
4,690 00	J. P. Larkins, trustee.....	58 62		
2,847 50	J. C. Luxmore.....	35 59		
520 00	Francis Morton.....	31 50		
837 50	Capt. H. Meynell.....	10 46		
11,532 50	James Morrison.....	144 15		
1,025 00	Thomas Mills, Ex'r.....	12 81		
355 00	M. Marshall.....	4 44		
1,125 60	Major F. M. Martyn.....	14 06		
1,450 00	John R. Mills.....	18 13		
1,340 00	G. W. Norman.....	16 75		
355 00	Walter Nugent.....	4 44		
13,647 50	Overend, Gurney & Co.....	170 60		
1,140 00	W. H. Ogden.....	14 25		
4,500 00	R. Pulsford.....	56 25		
1,675 00	Sir J. Prendergast.....	20 94		
335 00	Jno. Horsely Palmer.....	4 19		
5,025 00	Palmer, McKillop, Dent & Co..	62 81		
1,535 00	Peter Plumley.....	19 07		
1,675 00	Thomas Robertson.....	20 94		
3,852 50	J. H. Ravenshaw.....	48 15		
540 00	G. Robinson.....	6 75		
3,990 00	Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed.....	49 88		
215 00	Rev. T. R. Robinson.....	2 69		
837 50	D. H. Safe.....	10 46		
1,005 00	Mrs. Charlotte Stock.....	12 56		
775 00	H. Shank.....	9 69		
1,842 50	Thomas T. Silver.....	23 03		
1,642 50	James Silver.....	23 03		
1,340 00	Dr. W. Silver.....	16 75		
1,507 50	W. Sheffield.....	18 84		
540 00	Lady Catherine Sherbrook.....	6 75		
4,560 00	G. N. Shore.....	57 00		
240 00	W. H. Stanton.....	3 00		
837 50	G. H. Skelton.....	10 46		
540 00	Leigh Churchill Smith.....	6 75		
1,507 50	H. L. Thomas.....	18 84		
180 00	W. Thompson.....	2 25		
540 00	Miss Mary Traddle.....	6 75		
180 00	Mrs. Mary G. Thompson.....	2 25		
1,172 50	Oriel Viviaash.....	14 62		
670 00	L. P. Wilson & R. Anderson....	8 37		
15,282 50	J. C. Whiteman.....	191 03		
4,522 50	W. Wilkinson.....	56 72		
2,177 50	Sir J. M. Wilson.....	27 92		
775 00	Rev. D. Wheeler.....	9 69		
837 50	Thomas Yates.....	10 46		
3,240 00	Thomas R. Auldjo.....	40 50		
2,680 00	John Auldjo.....	36 00		
7,380 00	Administration Office of Hope & Co., &c.....	92 25		
1,680 00	G. H. de Amazaga.....	21 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest	When Paid.	When Due.
960 00	Elizabeth Allan and others	11 25	July 1, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
9,080 00	Baring Brothers & Co	113 50		
440 00	Wm T. Blair.....	5 50		
837 50	Sir W. Collings	10 46		
375 00	T. C. Crawford	4 69		
690 00	W. J. S. Cashorne	8 62		
2,512 50	Baron A. de Steinberg.....	31 40		
900 00	Sarah Dillwyn	11 25		
16,425 00	F. L. B. Dykes & J. G. & H. C. Marshall.....	205 31		
1,260 00	J. Gilliat & Co. & A. Hatfield ..	15 75		
113,492 50	Hope & Co., Amsterdam	1,418 65		
987 50	Margaret Hart.....	12 34		
1,100 00	Wm A. Hankey.....	13 75		
2,832 50	James Howell.....	35 40		
16,000 00	Anna Hottinguer	200 00		
1,906 00	Insinger & Co.....	23 75		
960 00	Alfred Janson	11 25		
900 00	Wm. Janson	11 25		
1,427 50	James G. King & Sons.....	17 84		
180 00	Wm. Liddard	2 25		
1,710 00	Jean Chas. Labouchere	21 38		
2,030 00	Wm. Marshall.....	25 37		
1,047 50	Sarah Ellen Mandelsloh	12 96		
180 00	Col. J. Patterson	2 25		
2,760 00	Thomas Potts	28 25		
1,437 50	Henry W. Pickersgill	17 96		
1,900 00	Robert Saunders.....	23 75		
2,190 00	W. E. Smith, trustee	27 37		
10,980 00	T. Twining	137 25		
230 00	John Vandenhoff	2 88		
2,100 00	Anna Maria Hannaford.....	26 25		
1,440 00	Miss M. Jones.....	18 00		
1,260 00	H. W. Kolle	15 75		
1,507 50	Sir W. Loyd.	18 83		
180 00	Wm. H. Mullen & D. Loyd	2 25		
180 00	R. P. & S. Manwaring.....	2 25		
900 00	Wm. McKeith and others.....	11 25		
3,735 00	S. G. Smith, Brighton	71 69		
360 00	Emma Smee.....	4 50		
15,000 00	H. M. Turner	187 50		
360 00	Geo. Wallis.....	4 50		
4,140 00	Morris, Provost & Co.....	51 75		
229,030 95	N. M. Rothschild & Sons.....	2,862 89		
600 00	De Rothschild Brothers, Paris..	7 50		
9,422 50	Duucan, Sherman & Co	117 78		
192 50	Brown Brothers & Co.....	2 41		
2,031 25	M. W. Collett	25 41		
775 00	M. W. Collett in trust for T. D. Hendlam	9 69		
1,256 25	do do C Inman..	15 70		
360 00	O. T. Donisburg.....	4 50		
1,620 00	Edward Moon.....	20 25		
1,620 00	James Moon.....	20 25		
900 00	Richard Moon.....	11 25		
900 00	Robert Moon	11 25		
3,350 00	Skinner Langton	41 88		
3,780 00	Adolpheus Buck	47 25		
540 00	George Kinney.....	6 75		
360 00	W. J. King.	4 50		
4,860 00	Moran Brothers	58 50		
14,402 50	Thomas Cotterill	180 02		
4,000 00	Atwood & Co.....	50 00		
60,100 00	Bank of Syracuse....	751 25		
540 00	J. N. Bradley	6 75		
10,000 00	P. Phillips.....	125 00		
10,000 00	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	125 00		
8,602 50	James Holford.....	107 53		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$29,160 00	A. J. Wolff.....	\$364 50	July 1, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
262 50	Beebe & Co.	3 28		
512 50	G. W. Beebe	6 40		
2,580 00	DeLannay, Iselin and Clark...	32 25		
17,143 63	William B. Astor.....	214 29		
4,463 87	Robert Neilson.....	55 80		
46,200 00	Gilmore and Brotherton.....	577 50		
100 00	F. Jaudon.....	1 25		
2,062 50	Josiah Barnes.....	25 75		
5,000 00	William Bolles	62 50		
4 080 00	Raphael de Ferrari.....	51 00		
1,800 00	Robert Kelley.....	22 50		
20,000 00	Morrison, Blanchard & Co.....	250 00		
1 587 50	J. C. Baldwin.....	19 84		Jan. 1, 1856.
1 587 50	do	19 84		July 1, 1856.
5 000 00	J. D. Beers.....	62 50		
190 00	William Moore	2 38		
13,500 00	Bank of Savings in the City of New York.....	168 75		
540 00	Narcissa Stone.....	6 75		
1 507 50	William Whiteright.....	18 84		
10,000 00	Treasurer of State for Prairie City Bank	125 00		
6,000 00	Auditor of State for Atlantic Bank, Jackson	75 00	July 2, 1856.	
40,000 00	Auditor of State for Elkhart County Bank.....	500 00		
39,000 00	Auditor of State for Traders B'k, Indianapolis.....	487 50		
1,855 00	W. Redmond, Trustee.....	23 19		
12,000 00	C. Delano.....	150 00		
8,060 00	John Robins.....	100 75		
190 00	Buys de Bordes and Jordan.....	2 87		
360 00	E. J. Kock.....	4 50		
3,832 50	Charles Davis, Administrator of J. B. Clark.....	47 90		
540 00	Frank Taylor.....	6 75		
5,700 00	Charles Morrison, London.....	71 25		
900 00	Hosea Webster.....	11 25		
1,700 00	Seabury Brewster.....	21 25		
1,172 50	J. F. Baker.....	14 65		
21,250 00	Edward Mayer.....	265 63		
4 010 00	G. W. Morton.....	50 12		
900 00	C. C. Tunis.....	11 25		
230 00	Nehemiah Tunis.....	2 88		
10,007 50	John Lindsley.....	125 09		
3,000 00	Diantha Bunnell.....	37 50		
180 00	Amos Willets.....	2 25		
900 00	William and W. H. Gilliat.....	11 25		
1,800 00	John K. Gilliat & Co.....	22 50		
54,000 00	J. M. Morrison, Cashier.....	675 00		
37,659 50	J. M. Lord.....	470 74		
1,520 00	Mrs. J. L. Guderville.....	19 00		
290 00	Samuel Kissam.....	3 63	July 5, 1856.	
7,200 00	Silas Wood.....	90 00		
2,000 00	Murray Forbes.....	25 00		
360 00	G. R. Barry.....	4 50		Jan. 1, 1856
360 00	do	4 50		July 1 1856.
1,260 00	A. Iselin & Co.....	15 75		
2,040 00	R. LaFonta.....	38 00		
360 00	Robert Sherwell.....	4 75		
1,080 00	Betsy A. Hart.....	13 50		
180 00	William H. Hart.....	2 25		
46,198 00	J. J. Crocheron.....	577 47		
420 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	5 25		
335 00	Henry Waterman.....	4 19		
20,272 50	Farmers Bank, Westfield.....	253 40		
2,000 00	Atlantic Bank, Jackson.....	25 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855. to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Am't of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$8,000 00	Auditor of State for Salem Bank,	\$100 00	July 5, 1856.	July 1, 1850.
5,000 00	E. Newland.....	62 50		
1 762 50	A. N. Hanson.....	22 03		
540 00	Daniel Hall.....	6 75		
1,650 00	Miss Selina Hendricks.....	21 00		
5,487 50	S. S. Suarez.....	68 59		
167 50	Rev. Samuel White.....	2 09	July 7, 1856.	
6,933 00	John Ferguson, New York.....	86 66	July 8, 1856.	
1,800 00	Harvey Weed.....	22 50		
1,080 00	H. Gardener, Trustee.....	13 50		
24,600 00	H. S. Terball.....	300 00		
900 00	Miles White.....	11 25		
1,080 00	G. H. Oldmixon.....	13 50		
4,000 00	S. P. Bolles.....	50 00		
177 50	Orlando Webb.....	2 22		July 1, 1855
177 50	do	2 22		Jan. 1, 1856.
177 50	do	2 22		July 1, 1856.
14,777 50	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	184 72		
31,300 00	Auditor of State for Indiana Bank, Madison.....	391 25		
4,043 00	Polleys and Butler.....	50 54		
1,125 00	O. M. North.....	14 06	July 9, 1856.	
1,000 00	H. T. Curtiss.....	12 50		
5,540 00	Nathan Robins.....	69 25		
12,377 50	Edward Tweedy.....	154 71		
540 00	Edwin Sherwood.....	6 75		
920 00	George Hadden.....	11 50	July 10, 1856.	
20,000 00	L. C. and H. T. Pierce.....	250 00		
25,087 50	William H. Neilson.....	313 60		
85,750 00	Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Indianapolis.....	1,071 97		
1,800 00	Isaac Merritt, Trustee.....	22 50		
180 00	C. and E. W. Thwing.....	2 25		July 1, 1854.
180 00	do do	2 25		Jan. 1, 1855.
180 00	do do	2 25		July 1, 1855.
180 00	do do	2 25		Jan. 1, 1856.
180 00	do do	2 25		July 1, 1856.
1,005 00	Peter Schermerhorn.....	12 56		
440 00	David Rankin.....	5 50		Jan. 1, 1856.
22,050 00	Auditor of State for Lagrange Bank.....	275 62		July 1, 1856.
180 00	Daniel Robert.....	2 25		
180 00	Jane Robert.....	2 25		
1,000 00	Auditor of State for Parke County Bank.....	12 50	July 12, 1856.	
40,157 50	Auditor of State for the Bank of Warsaw.....	502 33	July 15, 1856.	
900 00	James Wells.....	11 25	July 16, 1856.	
360 00	William Greaves.....	4 50		
1,466 55	George Peabody & Co	18 33	July 17, 1856.	
7,862 50	Ball, Black and Co.....	98 27	July 18, 1859.	
60,000 00	William H. English.....	750 00	July 19, 1856.	
180 00	Thomas D. Davies.....	2 25		
360 00	J. G. Vassar.....	4 50	July 21, 1856.	
4,135 00	John Crouse.....	51 69	July 23, 1856.	
3,325 00	Jesse Ham.....	40 31		
4,000 00	Rhoda A. Fuller.....	50 00	July 28, 1856.	
230 00	Charles V Chamberlain	2 88	July 29, 1856.	
230 00	do	2 88		
3,420 00	David Smith.....	42 75	August 1, 1856.	
420 00	A. L. Dossy.....	5 25	August 4, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
420 00	do	5 25		July 1, 1856.
540 00	Dr. J. W. Miller.....	6 75		
3 060 00	Charles Mixer.....	38 25	August 5, 1856.	
312 50	W. F. Miller, Executor.....	3 91	August 6, 1856.	
312 50	do	3 91		Jan. 1, 1854.
312 50	do	3 90		July 1, 1854.
312 50	do	3 91		Jan. 1, 1855.

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest	When Paid.	When Due.
\$312 50	W. F. Miller, Executor.....	\$3 91	August 6, 1856.	July 1, 1855.
312 50	do	3 91		Jan. 1, 1856
1,005 00	Lockwood & Grummon.....	12 56	August 7, 1856.	July 1, 1856.
159,412 00	Auditor of State for State Debt Sinking Fund.....	1,992 65	August 10, 1856.	
900 00	N. P. Wells.....	11 25	August 18, 1856.	
3,000 00	Hugh Barclay.....	62 50	August 22 1856.	
900 00	John Wells.....	11 25		
502 50	Dr. G. R. Chetwood.....	6 27	August 23, 1856.	
2,000 00	Edgar L. Tweedy.....	25 00	August 26, 1856.	
150 00	William Lawrence.....	2 25	Sept 2, 1856.	
5,000 00	Russell, Sturges & Co.....	62 50		
1,080 00	Meyer and Stucken	13 70	Sept. 5, 1856.	
502 50	Fruling and Goschen.....	6 27		
670 00	Robert and Williams.....	8 38	Sept. 12, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1856.
670 00	do	8 38		July 1, 1856.
2,980 00	H. H. Hunnewell.....	37 23	Sept. 24, 1856.	
150 00	D. P. Lord.....	2 25	Sept. 25, 1856.	
347 50	Samuel Welles.....	4 34	Sept. 26, 1856.	
880 00	H. H. Hunnewell, Executor....	11 00		
570 00	H. Mandeville.....	7 12	Oct. 10, 1856.	
570 00	do	7 12		Jan. 1, 1856.
1,920 00	General J. G. Totten.....	24 00	Oct. 17, 1856.	July 1, 1856
250 00	H. P. Chapman.....	3 13	Oct. 21, 1856.	
1,675 00	John Ellis.....	20 94	Oct. 28, 1856.	
2,000 00	Auditor of State for Steuben County Bank.....	25 60	Oct. 31, 1856.	
	Total.....	\$51 015 15		

AMOUNT of Interest remaining unpaid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, on the 1st day of November, 1856.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1855.			
\$500 00	J. D. and C. Jones	\$10 00	\$10 00
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1849.			
4,000 00	William and James Gasquet.....	80 00	90 00
500 00	J. D. and C. Jones.....	10 00	
JULY DIVIDEND, 1849			
500 00	John Kean	10 00	90 00
4,000 00	Reverend Arthur H. Price	80 00	
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1850.			
500 00	J. D. and C. Jones.....	10 00	20 00
500 00	C. and E. W. Thwing	10 00	
JULY DIVIDEND, 1851.			
500 00	D. H. Mahan.....	10 00	10 00
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1852.			
5 500 00	James Howell.....	110 00	150 00
5,000 00	William T. McClintock and D. A. Schulte	40 00	
JULY DIVIDEND, 1852.			
4 000 00	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	20 00	60 00
2,000 00	William T. McClintock and D. A. Schulte.....	40 00	
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1853			
500 00	Samuel Payton.....	10 00	50 00
2,000 00	Daniel Kissam, Jr.....	40 00	
JULY DIVIDEND, 1853.			
2,000 00	George H. Dunn	50 00	75 00
1,000 00	Peter Hurley.....	25 00	
JULY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
2,500 00	Hosea Webster	62 50	87 50
1 000 00	Winstow, Lanier & Co.....	25 00	
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1855.			
500 00	W. Broad.....	12 50	575 00
1,000 00	Robert C. L. Bryan.....	37 50	
5,000 00	General George Carpenter.....	125 00	
2,500 00	James Hutchinson.....	62 50	
2,500 00	Richard L. Jones.....	62 50	
1,000 00	Miss M. Palmer.....	25 00	
1,000 00	David Rankin.....	25 00	
5,000 00	Wilkins & Co.....	225 00	

AMOUNT of Interest remaining unpaid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, on the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1855.			
\$1,500 00	R. C. L. Bevan.....	\$37 50	
500 00	Bryant Burwell.....	12 50	
2,000 00	Miss Maria Denman.....	50 00	
3,000 00	Hilger & Co.....	75 00	
2,500 00	James Hutchinson.....	62 50	
10,000 00	E. S. Munroe.....	250 00	
1,000 00	Prime & Co.....	25 00	
100 00	Eliza W. Rice.....	2 50	
500 00	Samuel Wells.....	12 50	
9,000 00	Wilkins & Co.....	225 00	
1,000 00	Francis Windsor.....	25 00	
			\$777 50
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1856.			
500 00	Warren Ackerman.....	\$12 50	
1,500 00	R. C. L. Bevan.....	37 50	
1,000 00	A. H. Bowen.....	25 00	
500 00	Miss H. Giles.....	12 50	
2,500 00	J. Hutchinson.....	62 50	
500 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	12 50	
1,000 00	W. R. Jones.....	25 00	
35,900 00	Jacob Little & Co.....	897 50	
1,000 00	McKeen & Tousey.....	25 00	
100 00	E. W. Rice.....	2 50	
7,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	175 00	
9,000 00	Wilkins & Co.....	225 00	
			1,512 50
JULY DIVIDEND, 1856.			
500 00	Warren Ackerman.....	\$12 50	
12,000 00	The Auditor of Ohio in trust for the Pickaway Co. Bank...	300 00	
21,000 00	The Auditor of Ohio for the use of the Pickaway Co. Bank	600 00	
1,000 00	The Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Indianapolis..	25 00	
1,500 00	Robert C. L. Bevan.....	37 50	
1,000 00	A. H. Bowen.....	25 00	
500 00	Bryant Burwell.....	12 50	
500 00	Mary E. Beebe.....	12 50	
500 00	Charles Craske.....	12 50	
1,000 00	F. T. Carrington.....	25 00	
21,000 00	E. Dumont, Pres't of Board of Comm'rs of Sinking Fund..	525 00	
500 00	Thomas and Roger Eykyn.....	12 50	
1,500 00	F. Farrington.....	37 50	
1,500 00	Fruhling & Goschen.....	37 50	
500 00	Miss Hester Giles.....	12 50	
3,000 00	John Charles Gilligan.....	75 00	
2,500 00	James Hutchinson.....	62 50	
3,000 00	Peter Hurley.....	75 00	
500 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	12 50	
1,000 00	Walter R. Jones.....	25 00	
5,700 00	E. Ludlow, Cashier.....	142 50	
1,000 00	L. Loeivenback.....	25 00	
500 00	D. H. Mahan.....	12 50	
500 00	C. E. Nourse & Co.....	12 50	
100 00	Eliza W. Rice.....	2 50	
1,000 00	William H. Richards.....	25 00	
1,000 00	George Townsend.....	25 00	
11,000 00	J. A. Underwood & Son.....	275 00	
500 00	Adeline de la Vallette.....	12 50	
9,000 00	Wilkins & Co.....	225 00	
			2,695 00
Total			\$6,202 50

AMOUNT of Interest remaining unpaid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, on the 1st day of November, 1856.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1853.			
360 00	Buckingham, Sturges & Convers, Ex'rs	4 50	
195 00	T. Bross	1 56	
137 50	C. & G. Belden	1 72	
100 00	Philip Clapp	1 25	
125 00	Thomas Dixon	1 56	
900 00	Isaac Davis	11 25	
120 00	Geo. H. Dunn	1 50	
187 50	T. & W. Earle & Co.	2 34	
662 50	Gowan & Marx	8 28	
960 00	George John Graham	12 00	
125 00	T. D. Hadlam	1 56	
9,987 50	F. Huth & Co.	124 84	
360 00	Geo. T. Hope	4 50	
187 50	Charles Inman	2 34	
900 00	S. & Mary C. Johnson	11 25	
360 00	Egbert Jean Koch	4 50	
25 00	D. W. Kilbourne	3 31	
275 00	Kraentler & Meville	3 44	
112 50	J. N. Lewis	1 41	
540 00	Dr. J. W. Miller	6 75	
662 50	Thomas Mills	8 28	
550 00	George Peabody	6 87	
187 50	H. Powers	2 34	
12 50	E. N. Piggot	16	
212 50	Sir W. H. Richards	2 65	
250 00	R. Sanderson	3 13	
100 00	Isaac Seymour	1 25	
50 00	M. R. Sherwood	62	
500 00	Tertullus D. Stewart	6 26	
125 00	Mrs. Sarah Marks	1 56	
1,100 00	Henry Tucker, London	13 75	
			\$253 72
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
137 50	C. & G. Belden	1 72	
100 00	Philip Clapp	1 25	
120 00	George H. Dunn	1 50	
662 50	Gowan & Marx	8 28	
185 00	John F. Gruning	2 31	
960 00	George John Graham	12 00	
9,987 50	F. Huth & Co.	124 84	
360 00	George T. Hope	4 50	
370 00	F. Huth	4 63	
360 00	Charles W. Hopkins	4 50	
185 00	Charles F. Huth	2 31	
900 00	S. & M. C. Johnson	11 25	
275 00	Kraetler & Meville	3 44	
190 00	Varnum S. Kenyon	2 37	
25 00	D. W. Kilbourne	31	
540 00	Dr. J. W. Miller	6 75	
185 00	Daniel Meinertzhugen	2 31	
550 00	George Peabody	6 87	
187 50	H. Powers	2 34	
12 50	E. N. Piggot	16	
50 00	M. R. Sherwood	62	
500 00	Tertullus D. Stewart	6 25	
125 00	Mrs. Sarah Marks	1 56	
1,100 00	H. Tucker, London	13 75	
7,377 50	Edmund Tweedy	92 22	
12 50	David Watkinson	16	
			\$318 20
JULY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
137 50	C. & G. Belden	1 70	

AMOUNT of Interest remaining unpaid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, on the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
180 00	Thomas E. Davis.....	2 25	
120 00	George H. Dunn.....	1 50	
662 50	Gowan & Marx.....	8 28	
960 00	George J. Graham.....	12 00	
3,860 00	H. H. Hunnewell.....	48 25	
8,375 00	F. Huth & Co.....	104 68	
1,440 00	Robert Hyslop.....	18 00	
190 00	V. S. Kenyon.....	2 37	
25 00	D. W. Kilbourne.....	31	
50 00	George Peabody.....	62	
1,260 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	15 75	
187 50	H. Powers.....	2 34	
12 50	E. N. Piggott.....	15	
180 00	Daniel Roberts.....	2 25	
100 00	Isaac Seymour.....	1 25	
50 00	M. R. Sherwood.....	62	
500 00	T. D. Stewart.....	6 25	
125 00	Sarah Trask.....	1 56	
1,100 00	H. Tucker, London.....	13 75	
12 50	David Watkinson.....	15	
960 00	Hosea Webster.....	11 25	
			\$255 28
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1855.			
775 00	D. J. Anderson.....	9 69	
180 00	W. Broad.....	2 25	
540 00	Robert C. Beven.....	6 75	
137 50	Charles and George Belden.....	1 72	
1,675 00	Gen. George Carpenter.....	20 93	
120 00	George H. Dunn.....	1 50	
662 50	Gowan & Marx.....	8 28	
960 00	George J. Graham, London.....	12 00	
920 00	Robert Gradley.....	2 75	
1,340 00	Ann E. Henderson.....	16 75	
8,375 00	F. Huth & Co.....	104 69	
825 00	James Hutchinson.....	10 31	
1,440 00	Robert Hyslop.....	18 00	
360 00	George T. Hope.....	4 50	
360 00	Charles W. Hopkins, Guardian, &c.....	4 50	
837 50	Richard L. Jones.....	10 47	
190 00	V. S. Kenyon.....	2 38	
25 00	D. W. Kilbourne.....	31	
3,517 50	Godfrey Moring.....	43 96	
2,520 00	Francis Morton.....	31 50	
827 50	Capt. H. Meynell.....	10 47	
1,037 50	Sarah Ellen de Mandelstam.....	12 97	
235 00	Miss M. Palmer.....	4 19	
50 00	George Peabody.....	62	
1,260 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	15 75	
187 50	H. Powers.....	2 34	
12 50	E. N. Piggott.....	16	
440 00	David Rankin.....	5 59	
1,260 00	Sanderson & Co.....	15 00	
100 00	Isaac Seymour.....	1 25	
500 00	T. D. Stewart.....	6 25	
62 50	Charles Twyman.....	78	
125 00	Mrs. Sarah Trask.....	1 56	
1,100 00	H. Tucker, London.....	13 75	
2,790 00	Wilkins & Co.....	24 88	
5 025 00	T. Wilson & Co., London.....	62 81	
12 50	David Watkinson.....	16	
			\$501 69
JULY DIVIDEND, 1855.			
775 00	D. J. Anderson.....	9 69	

AMOUNT of Interest remaining unpaid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, on the 1st day of November, 1876.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1855.			
540 00	R. C. L. Bevan.....	6 75	
900 00	William Buckingham.....	11 25	
137 50	C. and G. Belden.....	1 72	
662 50	Gowan and Marx.....	8 28	
960 00	George J. Graham.....	12 00	
220 00	Robert Gridley.....	2 75	
1,340 00	Ann E. Henderson.....	16 75	
8,375 00	F. Huth & Co.....	104 69	
825 00	James Hutchison.....	10 31	
1,440 00	Robert Hyslop.....	18 00	
360 00	George T. Hope.....	4 50	
360 00	Charles W. Hopkins.....	4 50	
260 00	Charles Judson.....	4 50	
190 00	V. S. Kenyon.....	2 38	
25 00	D. W. Kilbourne.....	31	
210 00	W. H. King.....	2 62	
50 00	George Peabody.....	62	
1,260 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	15 75	
187 50	H. Powers.....	2 34	
12 50	E. M. Pigott.....	16	
1,200 00	Sanderson & Co.....	15 00	
100 00	Isaac Seymour.....	1 25	
500 00	T. D. Stewart.....	6 25	
180 00	W. Thompson.....	2 25	
62 50	Charles Twyman.....	78	
125 00	Mrs. Sarah Tuirks.....	1 56	
1,110 00	H. Tucker, London.....	13 75	
2,600 00	Edgar S. Tweedy.....	25 00	
2,790 00	Wilkins and Co.....	34 87	
12 50	David Watkinson.....	16	
175 00	Wood, Grant & Co.....	2 18	
347 50	Samuel Wells.....	4 34	
360 00	C. Yabriski, Jr., in trust.....	4 50	
			351 76
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1856			
775 00	D. J. Anderson.....	9 60	
180 00	W. Ackerman.....	2 25	
540 00	R. C. L. Bevan.....	6 75	
960 00	William Buckingham.....	11 25	
137 50	C. G. Belden.....	1 71	
180 00	Miss Bester Giles.....	2 25	
662 50	Gowan and Marx.....	8 27	
960 00	George J. Graham.....	12 00	
3,860 00	H. H. Hunnewell.....	48 25	
1,370 00	Ann E. Henderson.....	16 75	
8,375 00	F. Huth & Co.....	104 69	
825 00	James Hutchinson.....	10 31	
1,440 00	Robert Hyslop.....	18 00	
360 00	George Hope.....	4 50	
360 00	Charles W. Hopkins.....	4 50	
190 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	2 25	
360 00	Walter R. Jones.....	4 50	
260 00	Charles Judson.....	4 50	
190 00	V. S. Kenyon.....	2 38	
25 00	D. W. Kilbourne.....	31	
210 00	William H. King.....	2 62	
50 00	George Peabody.....	62	
1,260 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	15 75	
187 50	H. Powers.....	2 34	
12 50	E. N. Piggott.....	16	
1,200 00	Sanderson & Co.....	15 00	
100 00	Isaac Seymour.....	1 25	

AMOUNT of Interest remaining unpaid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, on the 31st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Am't of Interest.	Total.
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1856.			
1,080 00	St. John Smith.....	13 50	
500 00	T. D. Stewart.....	6 25	
17,850 00	State of Indiana.....	223 12	
62 50	Charles Twyman.....	78	
125 00	Mrs. Sarah Tiarks.....	1 56	
1,100 00	Henry Tucker, London.....	13 75	
175 00	Wood, Grant & Co.....	2 19	
2,790 00	Wilkins & Co.....	34 87	
12 50	David Watkinson.....	16	
350 00	C. Yabriskie, in trust.....	4 50	
			613 54
JULY DIVIDEND, 1856.			
£52 00	Auditor of State in trust for Central Bank, Indianapolis....	10 31	
775 00	D. J. Anderson.....	9 69	
502 50	Emma Allen.....	6 27	
180 00	Warren Ackerman.....	2 25	
540 00	R. C. L. Bevan.....	6 75	
900 00	William Buckingham.....	11 25	
180 00	David Banks.....	2 25	
137 50	Charles and George Belden.....	1 71	
250 00	Mary E. Beebe.....	3 12	
170 00	Bryant Burwell.....	2 12	
1,175 00	Sanford Coley.....	14 69	
190 00	Charles Craske.....	2 37	
480 00	F. T. Carrington.....	6 60	
180 00	John Dow.....	2 25	
362 50	Thomas and Roger Eykyn.....	4 53	
540 00	E. Farrington.....	6 75	
6,933 00	John Ferguson, New York.....	86 66	
1,800 00	F. T. Ferris.....	22 50	
180 00	Miss Hester Giles.....	2 25	
662 50	Gowan and Marx.....	8 27	
960 00	George J. Graham, London.....	12 00	
832 50	N. W. Graham.....	10 41	
1,340 00	Ann E. Henderson.....	16 75	
8,375 00	F. Hath & Co.....	104 69	
825 00	James Hutchinson.....	10 31	
1,440 00	Robert Hyslop.....	18 00	
360 00	George T. Hope.....	4 50	
360 00	Charles W. Hopkins, Guardian.....	4 50	
180 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	2 25	
360 00	Rev. Charles Jones.....	4 50	
360 00	Walter R. Jones.....	4 50	
360 00	Charles Judson.....	4 50	
180 00	John Kean.....	2 25	
190 00	V. S. Kenyon.....	2 38	
380 00	A. C. Kingsland.....	4 75	
25 00	D. W. Wilbourne.....	31	
210 00	W. H. King.....	2 62	
50 00	George Peabody.....	63	
1,260 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	15 75	
187 50	H. Powers.....	2 34	
12 50	E. N. Piggett.....	16	
1,340 00	Archibald Robertson.....	16 75	
360 00	W. S. Robert.....	4 50	
480 00	William H. Richards.....	6 00	
1,200 00	Sanderson & Co.....	15 00	
100 00	Isaac Seymour.....	1 25	
1,080 00	St. John Smith.....	13 50	
500 00	T. D. Stewart.....	6 25	
17,850 00	State of Indiana.....	223 12	
1,000 00	Thomas H. Sharpe.....	12 50	

AMOUNT of Interest remaining unpaid to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock, on the 1st day of November, 1856.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Am't of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1856.			
62 50	Charles Twyman.....	78	
125 00	Mrs. Sarah Tiarks.....	1 56	
1,100 00	Henry Tucker, London.....	13 75	
180 00	Ira C. Voorhies.....	2 25	
180 00	Mrs. Eliza Viell.....	2 25	
2,790 00	Wilkins and Co.....	34 87	
12 50	David Watkinson.....	16	
175 00	Wood, Grant & Co.....	2 19	
360 00	C. Yabriskie, in trust.....	4 50	
			801 27
	Add five per cents.....		\$2495 46
			6,002 50
	Total.....		\$9,297 96

AMOUNT of Expenses of the Agency, including Salary of Agent, Stationery and Postage, from the 31st day of October, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1855.

FIRST QUARTER.		
Amount paid for postage	\$3 47	
Amount paid for express and telegraph charges	10 00	
Amount paid for stationery	39 67	
Amount paid H. E. Talbott as Auditor	250 00	
Amount paid for advertising	1 00	
Amount paid for box at post-office	3 00	
Amount paid salary of Agent	625 00	
Amount paid for rent of office	200 00	\$1,132 14
SECOND QUARTER.		
Amount paid for postage	\$2 10	
Amount paid for stationery	1 60	
Amount paid salary of Agent	625 00	
Amount paid for rent of office	200 00	\$828 70
THIRD QUARTER.		
Amount paid for postage	\$8 13	
Amount paid for stationery	59 31	
Amount paid for advertising	5 00	
Amount paid for partition and counter in office	26 50	
Amount paid for varnishing desks	5 00	
Amount paid for box at post-office	3 00	
Amount paid salary of Agent	625 00	
Amount paid for rent of office	200 00	\$931 94
FOURTH QUARTER.		
Amount paid for postage	\$8 15	
Amount paid H. E. Talbott as Auditor	250 00	
Amount paid for stationery	5 00	
Amount paid for rent of office	200 00	
Amount paid salary of Agent	625 00	\$1,088 15
Total		\$3,980 93

ABSTRACT OF STATE DEBT SINKING FUND REGISTER.

STATEMENT of Stocks purchased from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

Date.	No.	Amount.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Kind of Stock.	OF WHOM PURCHASED.	Date of Purchase.	Price	Total.
April 26, 1851.	9200	\$5,192 50	Samuel Davis.....	2 1/2 per cent.	Samuel Davis.....	March 3, 1854.	\$60 63	\$3,371 27
June 12, 1851.	9226	3,000 00	F. P. James & Co.....	do	F. P. James & Co.....	June 15, 1854.	61 1/2	1,845 00
Sept. 8, 1854.	9331	6,302 50	Corning & Co.....	do	Corning & Co.....	Sept. 8, 1854.	62	3,907 55
	9331	1,837 50	Wetmore & Cryder.....	do	Wetmore & Cryder.....		62	1,119 25
	2331	5,000 00	N. J. Wyeth.....	do	N. J. Wyeth.....		62	3,100 00
		55 00	M. B. Sherwood.....	do	M. B. Sherwood.....	Sept. 28, 1854.	60	30 00
Sept. 25, 1854.	1528							
August 1, 1854.	1529							
	1531	40,000 00	Auditor of State in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana...	\$5 per cent.	Auditor of State in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana...	Aug. 1 1854.	Par.	40,000 00
	1533							
	1922							
	1930	54,002 60	do	*2 1/2 per cent.	do		62 1/2	33,721 25
	2340	13,180 00	N. J. Wyeth.....	do	N. J. Wyeth.....	Nov. 3, 1854.	60	7,908 00
Nov. 3, 1854.	2341				Total cost.....			\$94,922 22
		\$198,564 50						

*These two items of stock were purchased by the Auditor and Treasurer of State.

ABSTRACT OF STATE DEBT SINKING FUND REGISTER—Continued.

STATEMENT of Stocks purchased from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

Date.	No.	Amount.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Kind of Stock.	OF WHOM PURCHASED.	Date of Purchase.	Price.	Total.
Oct. 21, 1853.	2165	\$1,500 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis	2½ per cent.	This stock was purchased by the Auditor and Treasurer of the State, and the Agent of State has never been furnished with a statement of the purchase.	January 9, 1855. Date of transfer on the books of this Agency, May 14, 1855.		
Sept. 21, 1854.	2325	500 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis	2½ per cent.	do	do January 22, 1855. Date of transfer on the books of this Agency, May 14, 1855.		
April 19, 1854	2289	9,547 50	Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Warsaw	2½ per cent	do	do		
Oct. 26, 1854.	2261	35,000 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Security Bank.	5 per cent.	do	do	February 26, 1855. Date of transfer on the books of this Agency, May 29, 1855.	

Add to above statement \$56,390, transferred by E. W. H. Ellis, Auditor, October 3, 1854.

ABSTRACT OF STATE DEBT SINKING FUND REGISTER—Continued.

STATEMENT of Stocks purchased from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of November, 1856.

Date.	No.	Amount.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Kind of Stock.	OF WHOM PURCHASED.	Date of Purchase.	Price.	Total.
Dec. 7, 1855.	9648	\$5,000 00	*John M. Lord	2½ per cent.	John M. Lord	Aug. 2 1856.	\$80 60	\$22,595 70
	9649	5,000 00						
	9650	5,000 00						
	2651	5,000 00						
	2652	3,659 50						
	2660	4,000 00						
Jan. 9, 1856.	2698	10,000 00						
July 7, 1856.	9258	17,850 00	†M. G. Bright	2½ per cent.	M. G. Bright			50,000 00
Feb. 28, 1846.	9258	50,000 00	John J. Palmer, in trust	5 per cent.	Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co	March 18, 1856.	Par.	3,000 00
Jan. 11, 1846.	9265	3,000 00	do	do	do		Par.	17,000 00
Jan. 14, 1846.	9266	17,000 00	†Winslow, Lauter & Co	do	do		Par.	5,000 00
Jan. 19, 1846.	9266	5,000 00	do	do	do		Par.	5,878 92
Oct. 2, 1846.	2737	10,000 00	L. S. Scott	2½ per cent.	L. S. Scott	Oct. 27, 1856.	57	5,178 12
Oct. 12, 1853.	2157	312 50	Wm. F. Miller, Executor	do	Wm. F. Miller, Executor		57	562 50
Oct. 29, 1856	2732	1,000 00	J. M. Lord	do	J. M. Lord	Oct. 31, 1856.	56¼	
April 16, 1855.	2443	1,000 00	Bank	do	W. R. Nofsinger		60	600 00
	2444	1,000 00	Auditor in trust for Steuben Co	do	do		60	600 00
			Bank					
		\$143,822 00	Total amount held by State					\$378,234 00

*These stocks were purchased by order of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in August, 1853, but not paid for by the State until July, 1856.

†This Stock was transferred to the State by M. G. Bright, in 1848, but no certificate issued at that time.

‡These stocks were taken by the State in consideration of the State's interest in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, by commissioners appointed by the Legislature for that purpose.

§These stocks were received and placed to the Sinking Fund account by the Treasurer of State.







ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF STATE,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1856.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WILLIAM J. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1856.

1D. J.—S.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1, 1856. }

To the General Assembly:

Agreeably to law, the undersigned, Treasurer of State, has the honor to make the following report, to wit:

1. A general statement of all the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1856.

Total amount of receipts, from all sources, from the 1st day of November, 1855, to the 1st day of November, 1856.....	\$1,495,486 99
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855.....	468,224 15
Total	<u>\$1,963,711 14</u>

Total amount of expenditures during same time..	\$1,335,976 11
Add balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1856	624,735 03
Total	<u>\$1,963,711 14</u>

2. A detached statement showing, under separate and appropriate heads, the receipts and expenditures of the various funds in this office during same period.

GENERAL FUND.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

	Dr.
To amount received from Indiana Hospital for the Insane	\$1,686 98
To amount received from Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	5,022 01
To amount received from Institute for the Blind ...	2,132 08
To amount received from Revised Statutes and Laws,	28 70
To amount received from Revenue for 1855	541,683 29
To amount received from Delinquent Revenue, 1855,	21,846 75
To amount received from Delinquent Revenue, 1854,	41,588 60
To amount received from Delinquent Revenue, 1853,	273 50
To amount received from Delinquent Revenue, 1852,	34 27
To amount received from State Prison	5,026 11
Add deficiency, Nov. 1, 1856	29,979 08
	<hr/>
	\$655,301 37

Payments.

	Cr.
By amount paid for Indiana Hospital for Insane	\$36,821 92
By amount paid for Deaf and Dumb Asylum	31,345 28
By amount paid for Institute for the Blind	25,463 59
By amount paid for Hospital Buildings	5,418 12
By amount paid for miscellaneous purposes	1,044 80
By amount paid for Judiciary	18,983 87
By amount paid for Executive	4,150 75
By amount paid for Governor's House	784 42
By amount paid for State Library	947 94
By amount paid for Governor's Circle	66 00
By amount paid for distribution of Laws	186 25
By amount paid for prosecuting	3,777 68
By amount paid for free banking	2,250 00
By amount paid for interest and exchange	3,260 00
By amount paid for Indiana Reports	3,773 84
By amount paid for colonization	238 00
By amount paid for expense Supreme Court	1,772 00
By amount paid for interest on State Debt	316,674 34
By amount paid for State Agency	3,980 93
By amount paid for revenue, 1855, refunded	12,337 45
By amount paid for revenue, 1854, refunded	555 94
By amount paid for revenue, 1853, refunded	17 58
By amount paid for Attorney General	1,000 00
By amount paid for interest on University Bonds ..	3,935 10
By amount paid for State Prison	53,856 03
Add deficiency of Nov. 1, 1855	100,143 61

\$655,301 37

COLLEGE FUND PRINCIPAL.

	Dr.
To amount paid in.....	\$5,519 02
	<hr/>
	Cr.
By deficiency, Nov. 1, 1855.....	\$1,082 84
By amount loaned.....	4,250 00
Add balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1856.....	186 18
	<hr/>
	\$5,519 02

COLLEGE FUND INTEREST.

	Dr.
To amount of interest collected.....	\$5,053 45
Add balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1855.....	2,060 75
	<hr/>
	\$7,114 20
	<hr/>
	Cr.
By amount paid Professors' salaries.....	\$4,967 66
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856.....	2,146 54
	<hr/>
	\$7,114 20

SALINE FUND.

	Dr.
To amount interest collected.....	\$867 92
To amount principal collected.....	3,475 40
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855.....	3,219 79
	<hr/>
	\$7,563 11
	<hr/>
	Cr.
By amount refunded.....	\$217 64
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856.....	7,345 47
	<hr/>
	\$7,563 11

BANK TAX FUND.

	Dr.
To amount of interest collected on loans.....	\$167 07
To amount of principal collected.....	3,562 52
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855.....	6,950 87
	<hr/>
	\$10,680 46

	Cr.
By amount refunded	\$72 71
Add Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856	10,607 75
	<hr/>
	\$10,680 46

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

	Dr.
To amount of interest collected	\$45 73
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855	161 16
	<hr/>
	\$206 89

	Cr.
By amount refunded	\$27 53
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856	179 36
	<hr/>
	\$206 89

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

	Dr.
To amount of interest collected	\$165 94
To amount of principal collected	379 00
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855	1,087 16
	<hr/>
	\$1,632 10

	Cr.
By amount refunded	\$32 26
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856	1,599 84
	<hr/>
	\$1,632 10

ESTATE WITHOUT HEIRS.

	Dr.
To amount collected	\$313 45
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856	3,359 10
	<hr/>
	\$3,672 55

SWAMP LAND FUND.

	Dr.
To amount collected	\$74,860 89
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855	271,423 17
	<hr/>
	\$346,284 06

	Cr.
By amount paid out.....	\$117,318 62
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856.....	228,965 44
	<hr/>
	\$346,284 06

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

	Dr.
To amount from taxes, 1855	\$286,337 43
To amount from taxes delinquent, 1855.....	14,898 31
To amount from taxes delinquent, 1854.....	32,260 11
To amount from taxes delinquent, 1853.....	280 88
To amount from taxes, 1852	148 08
To amount from interest, 1854 and '55	1,666 40
To amount from interest, 1855 and '56	51,779 89
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855.....	39,288 08
	<hr/>
	\$426,659 18

	Cr.
By amount expenses	\$1,485 15
By amount refunded	350 01
By amount distributed to the counties	331,942 18
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856.....	92,881 84
	<hr/>
	\$426,659 18

STATE DEBT SINKING FUND.

	Dr.
To amount from taxes, 1853	\$27 35
To amount from taxes, 1854	4,954 05
To amount from taxes, 1855	48,579 57
To amount from interest on State Bonds.....	4,760 13
	<hr/>
	\$58,321 10

	Cr.
By amount paid for bonds	\$30,476 32
By amount refunded	45 94
Add deficiency Nov. 1, 1855	25,107 23
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856	2,191 61
	<hr/>
	\$58,321 10

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY FUND.

	Dr.
To amount from taxes, 1853	\$1,006 54
To amount from taxes, 1855	89,256 36
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855.....	15,496 27
	<hr/>
	\$105,759 17
	Cr.
By amount taxes refunded.....	\$33 96
By amount paid for books.....	91,460 95
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856.....	14,284 26
	<hr/>
	\$105,759 17

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

	Dr.
To tolls and water rents.....	\$128,486 50
To sale of lands East and West Tippecanoe.....	19,408 50
To sale of lands Vincennes District	87,760 07
To interest on deposits.....	3,087 18
To miscellaneous receipts.....	150 00
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855.....	248,525 74
	<hr/>
	\$487,417 99

Payments.

	Cr.
By amount paid subscription, first installment.....	\$400 00
By amount paid interest on advance of \$880,000 ..	38,826 33
By amount paid interest on Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds	5,240 00
By amount paid Land Office, Vincennes District ..	1,313 74
By amount paid Land Office, Logansport.....	277 87
By amount paid damages and water power.....	3,896 48
By amount paid expenses engineering	3,505 21
By amount paid for construction from Petersburg to Evansville.....	1,325 00
By amount paid for construction from Terre Haute to Point Commerce.....	13,493 43
By amount paid for collection.....	8,521 56
By amount paid for superintendence	8,765 72
By amount paid for building bridges.....	2,890 58
By amount paid for extraordinary repairs.....	25,183 91
By amount paid for ordinary repairs	71,551 43
By amount paid for general expenses.....	15,333 61
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856.....	286,893 12
	<hr/>
	\$487,417 99

And lastly, a summary statement of the receipts and payments on account of all the funds in this office, from November 1, 1855, to October 31, 1856.

Receipts.

On account of Treasury Fund	\$462 67
On account of College Fund principal	5,519 02
On account of College Fund interest	5,053 45
On account of Bank Tax Fund	3,729 59
On account of Congressional Township Fund	45 73
On account of Surplus Revenue Fund	544 94
On account of sale of lots in Indianapolis	444 15
On account of estate without heirs	313 45
On account of Hospital for Insane	1,686 98
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum	5,022 01
On account of Institute for the Blind	2,132 08
On account of Swamp Lands	74,860 89
On account of Revised Statutes and Laws	28 70
On account of Sinking Fund Tax, 1853	27 35
On account of Sinking Fund Tax, 1854	4,954 05
On account of Sinking Fund Tax, 1855	48,579 57
On account of interest on Sinking Fund Bonds	4,760 13
On account of Common School Tax, 1855	286,337 43
On account of Com. School Delinquent Tax, 1855	14,898 31
On account of Com. School Delinquent Tax, 1854	32,260 11
On account of Com. School Delinquent Tax, 1853	280 88
On account of Com. School Delinquent Tax, 1852	148 08
On account of Com. School Interest, 1854 and '55	1,666 40
On account of Com. School Interest, 1855 and '56	51,779 93
On account of State Revenue Tax, 1855	544,683 29
On account of State Revenue Delinquent Tax, 1855	24,846 75
On account of State Revenue Delinquent Tax, 1854	41,588 60
On account of State Revenue Delinquent Tax, 1853	273 50
On account of State Revenue Delinquent Tax, 1852	34 27
On account of State Prison	5,026 11
On account of Township Library Delinquent Tax, 1853	1,006 54
On account of Township Library Tax, 1855	89,256 36
On account of Saline Fund	4,343 32
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal	238,892 25
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855	468,224 15
	<hr/>
	\$1,963,711 14

Payments.

On account of Treasurer's Fund	\$11 50
On account of College Fund, principal	4,250 00
On account of Bank Tax Fund	72 71

On account of Congressional Township Fund	27 53
On account of Surplus Revenue Fund	32 26
On account of Indiana Hospital for Insane	36,821 92
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum	31,345 28
On account of Hospital Buildings	5,418 12
On account of Institution for the Blind	25,463 59
On account of Swamp Lands	117,318 62
On account of miscellaneous	1,044 80
On account of Judiciary	18,983 87
On account of Executive	4,150 75
On account of Governor's House	784 42
On account of State Library	947 94
On account of Governor's Circle	63 00
On account of State House	1,418 66
On account of specific	70 15
On account of fuel and stationery	4,772 54
On account of Public Printing	12,729 91
On account of Militia	317 06
On account of contingent expenses	2,807 61
On account of Agriculture	1,000 00
On account of distribution of Laws	186 25
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys	3,777 68
On account of free banking	2,250 00
On account of interest and exchange	3,260 00
On account of Indiana Reports	3,773 84
On account of Colonization	238 00
On account of expenses Supreme Courts	1,772 00
On account of State Debt Sinking Fund	30,522 26
On account of interest on State Debt	316,674 34
On account of State Agent expenses	3,980 93
On account of Revenue 1855 refunded	12,337 65
On account of Revenue 1854 refunded	559 79
On account of Revenue 1853 refunded	17 58
On account of Attorney General	1,000 00
On account of interest University Bonds	3,935 10
On account of Township Library Fund	91,494 91
On account of Professors' salaries	4,967 66
On account of Saline Fund	217 64
On account of Common Schools	333,777 34
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal	200,524 87
On account of State Prison	53,856 03
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856	624,735 03

Total \$1,963,711 14

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. NOFSINGER,
Treasurer of State.







ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1856.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
WILLIAM J. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1856.

ANTHROPOLOGY

OF THE

INDIAN

PEOPLES

REPORT.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 1, 1856. }

To the General Assembly :

The thirteenth clause of the second section of the act "prescribing the powers and duties of Auditor of State," approved May 27, 1852, requires the State Auditor to "report and exhibit to the General Assembly, at its biennial meeting, a complete statement of the revenues, taxables, funds, resources, incomes and property of the State known to his office, and of the public revenues and expenditures of the two preceding fiscal years, with a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the Treasury, for the ensuing two years," &c. In obedience to these requirements, and other laws relative to the duties of his office, the following report, showing the operations of this Department for the year ending October 31, 1856, is respectfully submitted :

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures during the fiscal year, commencing November 1, 1855, and ending October 31, 1856.

RECEIPTS.

There was remaining in the Treasury
at the close of the last fiscal year,
the sum of..... \$468,224 15

During the year ending October 31,
1856, the following amounts were
received, viz :

REVENUE.

On account of revenue of 1855	\$544,673 29	
On account of delinquent revenue of 1855.....	24,856 75	
On account of delinquent revenue of 1854.....	41,588 70	
On account of delinquent revenue of 1853.....	273 50	
On account of delinquent revenue of 1852.....	34 27	
	<hr/>	611,426 51

SWAMP LANDS.

On account of sales of swamp lands.....	74,860 89
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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

On account of Asylum for the Blind..	\$2,132 08	
On account of Hospital for the Insane	1,686 98	
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asy- lum,.....	5,022 01	
	<hr/>	8,841 07

BANK TAX FUND.

On account of principal.....	\$3,562 52	
On account of interest on loans.....	167 07	
	<hr/>	3,729 59

UNIVERSITY FUND.

On account of loans refunded.....	\$5,519 02	
On account of interest on loans	5,053 45	
	<hr/>	\$10,572 47

SALINE FUND.

On account of principal.....	\$3,475 40	
On account of interest.....	867 92	
	<hr/>	4,343 32

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

On account of principal.....	\$300 00	
On account of interest	165 94	
On account of excess of sales of lands..	79 00	
	<hr/>	544 94

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

On account of interest on loans.....		45 74
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TREASURY FUND.

On account of loans refunded.....	\$384 50	
On account of interest on loans	78 17	
	<hr/>	462 67

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY FUND.

On account of delinquent tax of 1853..	\$1,006 54	
On account of taxes of 1854.....	84,485 35	
On account of delinquent taxes of 1855.....	4,771 01	
	<hr/>	90,262 90

STATE DEBT SINKING FUND.

On account of taxes of 1855.....	\$46,434 85	
On account of taxes of 1854.....	935 19	
On account of delinquent taxes of 1855.....	2,144 72	
On account of delinquent taxes of 1854.....	4,008 87	
On account of delinquent taxes of 1853.....	27 35	
	<hr/>	53,560 97

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

On account of delinquent tax of 1854 .	\$20,453 24	
On account of tax of 1854.....	11,806 87	
On account of delinquent tax of 1853 .	280 88	
On account of delinquent tax of 1842.	148 08	
On account of tax of 1855.....	286,337 43	
On account of delinquent tax of 1855..	14,898 31	
On account of interest collected by treasurers.....	53,446 33	
	<hr/>	\$387,371 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

On account of sales of Revised Stat- utes.....	\$28 70	
On account of estates without heirs...	313 45	
On account of interest on State bonds .	4,760 13	
On account of sales of lots in Indianap- apolis.....	444 15	
	<hr/>	5,546 43

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

On account of tolls and water rents....	\$128,486 59	
On account of lands East and West Tip- pecanoe.....	19,408 50	
On account of lands in Vincennes Dis- trict.....	87,760 07	
Miscellaneous.....	150 00	
Interest on Deposites.....	1,087 18	
	<hr/>	238,892 25

STATE PRISON.

On account of State Prison.....	5,026 11	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts from November 1, 1855, to October 31, 1856, including balance on hand November 1, 1955		<u>\$1,963,711 14</u>

EXPENDITURES.

The amounts audited during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1856, were as follows, viz:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

On account of Supreme and Circuit Judges.....	\$18,983 87	
On account of Executive Officers, including Attorney General.....	5,150 75	
On account of Public Printing, Paper and Binding	12,729 91	
On account of Fuel and Stationery...	4,772 54	
On account of State House.....	1,418 56	
On account of Governor's House.....	784 42	
On account of State Library	947 94	
On account of Militia	317 06	
On account of Governor's Circle.....	63 00	
On account of State Prison	6,512 84	
On account of distribution of Laws, &c	186 25	
On account of Contingent Fund.....	2,807 61	
On account of Specific Appropriations,	1,070 15	
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys,	3,777 68	
	<hr/>	\$59,522 68

REVENUE.

On account of revenue of 1853, refunded	\$17 58	
On account of revenue of 1854, refunded	365 00	
On account of delinquent revenue of 1854, refunded	190 94	
On account of revenue of 1855, refunded	6,598 80	
On account of delinquent revenue of 1855, refunded	5,742 70	
	<hr/>	12,915 02

SWAMP LANDS.

On account of payments for drainage, &c	117,318 62
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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

On account of Blind Asylum	\$25,463 59
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On account of Hospital for Insane...	\$42,240 04	
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum	31,345 28	
	<hr/>	\$99,048 91

UNIVERSITY FUND.

On account of professors' salaries	\$4,700 83	
On account of loans to borrows.....	4,250 00	
On account of expenses of fund.....	266 83	
	<hr/>	9,217 66

BANK TAX FUND.

On account of expenses of fund.....	72 71
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SALINE FUND.

On account of expenses of fund.....	\$137 14	
On account of interest refunded.....	80 50	
	<hr/>	217 64

TREASURY FUND.

On account of expenses of fund... ..	11 50
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SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

On account of expense of fund.....	32 26
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CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

On account of expense of fund.....	\$10 03	
On account of fund distributed	17 50	
	<hr/>	27 53

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY FUND.

On account of expenses of libraries..	\$91,460 95	
On account of taxes refunded	33 96	
	<hr/>	91,494 91

STATE DEBT SINKING FUND.

On account of purchase of stock and exchange.....	\$30,476 32	
On account of taxes refunded.....	45 94	
	<hr/>	30,522 26

PUBLIC DEBT.

On account of interest and exchange...	\$3,260 00	
On account of interest on State debt...	316,674 34	
On account of expenses of Agency....	3,980 93	
	<hr/>	\$323,915 27

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

On account of distribution of fund....	\$331,942 18	
On account of expenses of fund	1,485 15	
On account of taxes of 1854 and 1855 refunded	350 01	
	<hr/>	333,777 34

MISCELLANEOUS.

On account of Porter's Indiana Re- ports.....	\$3,773 84	
On account of interest on University Bonds.....	3,935 10	
On account of Colonization of Free Blacks	238 00	
On account of miscellaneous items....	1,044 80	
On account of expenses of Supreme Court	1,972 04	
On account of Free Banking	2,250 00	
On account of New State Prison.....	47,343 19	
	<hr/>	\$60,356 93

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

General expenses of Canal	\$15,333 61	
Ordinary repairs of Canal	71,551 43	
Extraordinary repairs of Canal	25,183 91	
Rebuilding Bridges	2,890 58	
Cost of superintendence.....	8,765 72	
Cost of collection	8,521 56	
Construction, Terre Haute to Point Commerce	13,493 43	
Construction, Petersburg to Evans- ville	1,325 00	
Expense of engineering.....	3,505 21	
Damages and water power.. ..	3,896 48	
Expense of Land Office, East and West Tippecanoe	277 87	
Expense of Land Office, Vincennes District	1,313 74	
Interest on W. & E. Canal Bonds.....	5,240 00	

Interest on advance of \$800,000 and exchange	\$38,826 33	
Bondholders' subscription, first installment	400 00	
		200,524 87
Whole amount audited, from Nov. 1, 1855, to October 1, 1856.....		<u>\$1,338,976 11</u>

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the Treasury on the 31st of October, 1855,	\$468,224 15
Receipts into the Treasury on account of all Funds during the year ending October 31, 1856.....	1,495,486 99
Total	<u>\$1,963,711 14</u>
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on all accounts during the year ending Oct. 31, 1856...	1,338,976 11
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st of October, 1856,	<u>\$624,735 03</u>

STATEMENT of the several appropriations, the amounts expended, balances unexpended, and appropriations overdrawn, on the 31st of October, 1856.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Balance of former appropriation unexpended	\$11,152 81	
Appropriation for 1856..	8,000 00	
		\$19,152 81
Expended during the year... ..		4,150 75
Balance unexpended.....		<u>\$15,002 06</u>

JUDICIARY.

Balance of appropriation unexpended .	\$7,562 82	
Appropriation for 1856.....	20,000 00	
		\$27,262 82
Expended during the year.....		18,983 87
Balance unexpended		<u>\$8,578 95</u>

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Appropriation for 1856.....		\$5,000 00
Expended during the year.....	\$12,729 91	
Former appropriation overdrawn.....	46 87	
	<hr/>	12,776 78
Appropriation overdrawn		<hr/> <u>\$7,776 78</u>

STATE HOUSE.

Appropriation for 1856.....		\$500 00
Expended during the year.....	\$1,418 66	
Former appropriation overdrawn.....	1,392 45	
	<hr/>	2,811 11
Appropriation overdrawn		<hr/> <u>\$2,311 11</u>

STATE LIBRARY.

Appropriation for 1856		\$1,000 00
Expended during the year.....	\$947 94	
Former appropriation overdrawn.....	501 42	
	<hr/>	1,449 36
Appropriation overdrawn		<hr/> <u>\$449 36</u>

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Appropriation for 1856		\$3,600 00
Expended during the year.....	\$3,777 68	
Former appropriation overdrawn.....	1,390 14	
	<hr/>	5,167 82
Appropriation overdrawn.....		<hr/> <u>\$1,567 82</u>

MILITIA.

Former appropriation overdrawn		\$117 67
Expended during the year.....		317 06
		<hr/>
Appropriation overdrawn		<u>\$434 73</u>

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

Appropriation for 1856.....		\$600 00
Expended during the year.....	\$784 42	
Former appropriation overdrawn.....	371 00	
		<u>1,155 42</u>
Appropriation overdrawn		<u>\$555 42</u>

FUEL AND STATIONERY.

Balance of former appropriation unex- pended	\$2,173 33	
Appropriation for 1856	4,000 00	
		<u>\$6,173 33</u>
Expended during the year.....		4,772 54
Balance unexpended.....		<u>\$1,400 79</u>

STATE PRISON.

Appropriation for 1856.....	\$5,000 00	
Receipts during the year.....	5,026 11	
		<u>\$11,026 11</u>
Expended during the year.....	\$53,856 03	
Former appropriation overdrawn.....	2,268 94	
		<u>53,124 97</u>
Appropriation overdrawn		<u>\$42,098 86</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF LAWS AND JOURNALS.

Balance of former appropriation unexpended.....	\$666 14	
Expended during the year.....		186 25
Balance unexpended.....		<u>\$479 89</u>

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

Appropriation for 1856.....	\$3,000 00	
Expended during the year.....	\$2,807 61	
Former appropriation overdrawn.....	1,567 32	
		<u>4,374 93</u>
Appropriation overdrawn		<u>\$1,374 93</u>

EXPENSES SUPREME COURT.

Appropriation for 1856.....	\$1,000 00
Expended during the year.....	1,772 00
Appropriation overdrawn.....	<u>\$772 00</u>

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Appropriation for 1856.....	\$2,000 00
Expended during the year.....	3,773 84
Appropriation overdrawn.....	<u>\$1,773 84</u>

GOVERNOR'S CIRCLE.

Balance of former appropriation unexpended.....	\$92 06
Appropriation for 1856.....	<u>100 00</u>
	\$192 06
Expended during the year.....	63 00
Balance unexpended.....	<u>\$129 06</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appropriation for 1856.....	\$1,500 00
Expended during the year.....	\$1,044 80
Former appropriation overdrawn.....	<u>1,157 41</u>
	2,202 21
Appropriation overdrawn.....	<u>\$702 21</u>

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Appropriation for 1856.....	\$53,000 00
Former appropriation unexpended....	5,248 03
Receipts of the Institution.....	<u>1,686 98</u>
	\$59,935 01
Expended during the year.....	42,240 04
Balance unexpended.....	<u>\$17,694 97</u>

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Former appropriation unexpended.....	\$11,221 65	
Appropriation for 1856	15,450 00	
Receipts of the institution	2,132 08	
	<hr/>	\$28,803 73
Expended during the year		25,463 59
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended		\$3,340 14
		<hr/>

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Former appropriation unexpended.....	\$2,302 78	
Appropriation for 1856.....	25,500 00	
Delinquent tax of 1851.....	3,200 00	
Receipts of the Institution	5,022 01	
	<hr/>	\$36,024 79
Expended during the year.....		31,345 28
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended		\$4,679 51
		<hr/>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The receipts and disbursements on account of this fund during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1856, were as follows, viz:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1855.....	\$977 91
Loans refunded during the year.....	5,519 02
Interest on loans	5,053 45
	<hr/>
	\$11,550 38

Disbursements.

Loans made to borrowers of fund	\$4,250 00	
Professors' salaries	4,700 83	
Expense of fund.....	266 83	
	<hr/>	\$9,217 66
		<hr/>
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856.....		\$2,333 72
		<hr/>

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Amount outstanding on loans November 1, 1855	\$79,015 59
Loans refunded during the year 1856, .	5,519 02
	<hr/>
	\$73,496 57
New loans made during the year	4,250 00
	<hr/>
Making the outstanding loans....	<u>\$77,746 57</u>

SALINE FUND.

Receipts.

Amount on hand November 1, 1855.....	\$6,406 20
Principal received during the year.....	3,475 40
Interest on loans, &c.....	867 92
	<hr/>
	\$10,749 52

Expenditures.

Interest refunded.....	\$80 50
Expense of Fund	137 14
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1856.....	10,531 88
	<hr/>
	<u>\$10,749 52</u>

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Outstanding on loans at close of year ending October 31, 1855.....	\$12,451 72
Refunded during the year ending Oct. 31, 1856.....	2,762 50
	<hr/>
Total outstanding on loan Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$9,689 22

By an act of the General Assembly, approved Jan. 13, 1845, it was provided that all the funds which had arisen, or which might thereafter arise from the sale of saline lands in this State, as well as all funds that had accrued or might accrue under the 15th section of the Bank Charter, should be distributed on the 1st of March of each year among the several counties of the State, according to the latest return of taxable polls. Under this act, the following distribution of the Saline funds was made, viz:

Amount apportioned for 1845.....	\$6,499 07
Amount apportioned for 1846	7,808 54

Amount apportioned for 1847.....	\$4,421 71
Amount apportioned for 1848.....	4,418 83
Amount apportioned for 1849.....	4,905 14
Amount apportioned for 1850.....	6,107 60
Amount apportioned for 1851.....	3,001 36
Amount apportioned for 1852.....	1,534 21
Amount apportioned for 1853.....	6,301 00
	<hr/>
	\$44,997 46

BANK TAX FUND.

Receipts.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1856....	\$6,950 95
Amount from banks under 15th section of Charter..	3,362 52
Loans refunded.....	200 00
Interest on loans.....	167 07
	<hr/>
	\$10,680 54
Expense of fund.....	\$72 71
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	10,607 83
	<hr/>
	\$10,680 54

By the 15th section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana, it is provided that a tax of twelve and a half cents should be levied on each share of stock, other than that owned by the State, to constitute a part of a permanent fund to be devoted to purposes of common school education, under the direction of the General Assembly. The whole amount received from the banks under this provision of the charter, up to the 31st of October, 1855, was..... \$58,122 13

The amount received from the same source during the year ending October 31, 1856, was as follows, viz:

From Indianapolis Branch Bank.....	\$584 24
From Richmond Branch Bank.....	271 88
From New Albany Branch Bank.....	217 75
From Michigan City Branch Bank....	157 50
From Lawrenceburgh Branch Bank ..	246 87
From Bedford Branch Bank.....	129 41
From Lafayette Branch Bank.....	538 75
From Terre Haute Branch Bank.....	765 50
From Evansville Branch Bank.....	183 88
From Vincennes Branch Bank.....	147 12
From Fort Wayne Branch Bank.....	121 62
Total receipts for last fiscal year ...	<hr/>
	3,362 52
	<hr/>
	\$61,484 65

LOAN ACCOUNT.

The amount outstanding on loans at the close of the
fiscal year ending October 31, 1855, was..... \$6,826 85
Amount refunded during the year 1856, 200 00

Total outstanding October 31, 1856,..... \$6,626 85

Bank Tax Fund apportioned under the act of 1845.

Amount apportioned for 1845,.....	\$1,749 89
Amount apportioned for 1846,.....	22,344 43
Amount apportioned for 1847,.....	4,071 04
Amount apportioned for 1848,.....	5,818 58
Amount apportioned for 1849,.....	3,815 15
Amount apportioned for 1850,.....	2,876 06
Amount apportioned for 1851,.....	2,251 02
Amount apportioned for 1852,.....	4,602 63
Amount apportioned for 1853,.....	4,174 00
	<hr/>
	\$51,704 80

No general distribution according to the act of 1845 has been made, either of the Saline Fund or Bank Tax Fund, since 1853. In 1854 a distribution was made of the surplus then on hand of both funds to the counties of Benton, Howard, Jasper, Pulaski, Starke, Tipton, and Whitley, those counties having received no part of the Surplus Revenue. There is now on hand for distribution, as will be seen by the foregoing statements, of the Saline Fund, \$10,531 88. and of the Bank Tax Fund, \$10,607 83.

COUNTY SEMINARY FUND DERIVED FROM MILITIA FINES.

Amount on hand Oct. 31, 1856,..... \$445 00

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855,.....	\$1,087 15
Loans refunded during the year,.....	300 00
Interest on loans,.....	165 94
Excess of sales of lands,.....	79 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,632 09

Expenditures.

Expense of fund,	\$32 26	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856,	1,599 83	
		<hr/>
		\$1,632 09

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Amount of loans outstanding October 31, 1855,	\$2,574 65	
Loans refunded during the year,	300 00	
		<hr/>
Balance outstanding,	\$2,274 65	

This fund belongs to the counties of Lake, Dekalb and Wells, in equal proportions. At the time of the distribution of the Surplus Revenue Fund, allotted to the State of Indiana under the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1836, the counties above named did not draw the amounts to which they were entitled; and the fund thus left in the Treasury belonging to them was loaned out by the Treasurer of State, in conformity with the provisions of the 17th section of the act of February 6, 1837, providing for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue. The amount originally belonging to those counties was \$6,376 80, or \$2,125 60 each, which, as above stated, was loaned by the Treasurer and the interest paid over to the counties when called for. An act passed January 24, 1842, requiring the Treasurer of State to collect the fund and pay it over to the Surplus Revenue Agents of the counties to which it belonged, and since that time no loan has been made, but the principal and interest received have been annually distributed. On the 31st of October, 1855, there was due to each county the sum of \$362 38. The net receipts of this fund, during the last fiscal year, were \$512 68, giving to each county the additional sum of \$170 89. There is therefore now due to each of the counties of Lake, Wells and Dekalb the sum of \$533 28.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 31, 1855,	\$176 65	
Interest on loans,	45 73	
		<hr/>
		\$222 38

Expenditures.

Expense of fund,.....	\$10 03	
Distributed to Greene county,.....	17 50	
Balance on hand,.....	194 85	
	<hr/>	\$222 38

This fund belongs to two townships, one in Ripley and the other in Greene county.

THREE PER CENT. FUND.

Balance in the Treasury Oct. 31, 1854,.....	\$32 13
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The account with the General Government on account of this fund still remains unsettled.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND DERIVED FROM SINKING FUND.

Amount received of this fund to Oct. 31, 1853,.....	\$780,886 66
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Since the above date nothing has been paid over from the Sinking Fund Commissioners to the State. The foregoing amount is due from the State to the Common School Fund. The sum stated was on account of profits of the Sinking Fund, which, by the charter, is set apart as a permanent fund for Common School education, under the direction of the General Assembly. The above amount reported to be in the Treasury, except the sum of \$27,004 54, was received in Bank Scrip, issued by the State under an act passed January 31, 1842, to pay the Bank for advances made to carry on the internal improvements at that time in progress in the State.

INDIANAPOLIS FUND.

Amount outstanding on loan,.....	\$483 30
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TREASURY FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855,.....	\$4,591 23
Loans refunded,	384 50
Interest on loans,.....	78 17
	<hr/>
	\$5,053 90

Expenditures.

Expense of fund,	\$11 50	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856,	5,042 40	
		<u>\$5,053 90</u>

FUND FROM ESTATES WITHOUT KNOWN HEIRS.

Balance in the Treasury October 31, 1855,	\$3,559 10	
Amount received during the year,	313 45	
		<u>\$4,172 55</u>
Amount on hand Oct. 31, 1856,		

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855,	\$5,248 03	
Amount received during the year,	1,686 98	
Appropriation for 1856,	53,000 00	
		<u>\$59,935 01</u>

Disbursements.

Current expenses and Hospital build- ings,	\$42,240 04	
Balance due Oct. 31, 1856,	17,694 97	
		<u>\$59,935 01</u>

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Receipts.

Balance due Oct. 31, 1855,	\$2,302 78	
Receipts during the year,	5,022 01	
Appropriations for 1856,	29,700 00	
		<u>\$37,024 79</u>

Disbursements.

Expenses during the year,	\$31,345 28	
Balance due, Oct. 31, 1856,	5,679 51	
		<u>\$37,024 79</u>

In addition, the Superintendent claims a balance of \$3,200, being on account of a specific tax some years ago, for which the Institution has not been credited.

BLIND ASYLUM.

Receipts.

Balance due, Oct. 31, 1855,	\$11,221 65
Receipts during the year,	2,132 08
Appropriation for 1856,	15,450 00
	<hr/>
	\$28,803 65

Disbursements.

Expenses during the year,	\$25,463 59
Balance due, Oct. 31, 1856,	3,340 06
	<hr/>
	\$28,803 65

STATE DEBT.

The nature of the public debt of the State has been so often explained that it is presumed to be understood by all who take any interest in public affairs; and therefore it is deemed unnecessary, at this time, to do anything more than to make a very brief explanation. The debt was created by the sale of State Bonds, in the first place for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and in the second place to raise means to progress with the public works, the construction of which was authorized by the act of the Legislature, approved January 27, 1836, entitled, "an act to provide for a general system of internal improvements" The Fund Commissioners continued to sell Bonds from year to year until some time in 1839, when, in consequence of the derangement of the monetary affairs of the country, no more would sell on the terms prescribed by the General Assembly, and, as a matter of course, operations on the Public Works were soon after suspended. The interest on the Bonds sold was regularly paid up to 1841, when, in consequence of the taxes being for the most part collected in State Scrip, no means were in the Treasury to meet the demands for that purpose, and it was therefore for several years unpaid. The holders of the Bonds, becoming somewhat impatient on account of the non-payment of interest, (the nominal value of our Bonds, as well as those of all the States upon which interest was not paid, becoming in the meantime greatly depreciated,) petitioned the Legislature to take action in regard to the matter. In 1847, at the instance of a large portion of the Bond holders, the Legislature passed an act supplementary to an act on the same subject, ap-

proved Jan. 19, 1846, providing for an adjustment of the indebtedness of the State. The object and effect of this arrangement was to release the State from all liability for the payment of the principal or interest on one-half of the outstanding debt, the Bond holders receiving in lieu of it the Wabash and Erie Canal, its lands and revenues. The old Bonds were all to be surrendered, and new Stocks issued for the other half of the debt as follows, viz:

1st. "Five per cent. State Stock," being for one-half of the principal of the Bonds surrendered.

2d. "Two and one-half per cent. State Stock," being for one-half the *accrued* and one per cent. of *accruing* interest on the Bonds surrendered.

For the payment of these two Stocks only is the State responsible. The Bonds issued for the principal were to draw four per cent. interest from the consummation of the arrangement to the 1st of January, 1853, and afterward five per cent. until redeemed, which may be done at the pleasure of the State after the expiration of twenty years. The Bonds issued for the accrued and one per cent. accruing interest, being the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stocks, required no interest to be paid on them until 1853, and then only at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

For the payment of the other half of the debt, principal and interest, various kinds of Canal Stocks have been issued, for the payment of which the State is in no wise responsible.

The condition in the arrangement, that the Bond holders should complete the Canal from Terre Haute to Evansville has been complied with, and the Canal is in operation through the entire State.

The following statement of the present condition of the Public Debt is taken from the Report of the Agent of State.

Bonds Surrendered.

There were outstanding on the 1st day of November, 1855, 435 Bonds of \$1,000 each,	\$435,000 00
There have been surrendered since that time 10 Bonds of \$1,000 each,	10,000 00
	<hr/>
Leaving outstanding on the 1st Nov., 1856, . . .	\$425,000 00

Five per cent. State Stock.

There had been issued on account of Bonds surrendered up to the 1st day of November, 1855, . . .	\$5,301,500 00
There have been issued since that time on same account,	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Making total issued on 1st of November, 1856, . . .	\$5,306,500 00

Two and a-half per cent. State Stock.

There had been issued on account of Bonds surrendered up to the 1st day of November, 1855,	\$2,036,973 50
There has been issued since that time on same account,	3,837 50
	<hr/>
Making total issued to 1st November, 1856,	\$2,040,811 00

Five per cent. Preferred Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock same as reported last year,	\$4,079,500 00
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Five per cent. Preferred Special Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock same as reported last year,	\$1,210,737 50
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Five per cent. Deferred Canal Stock.

There had been issued on account of Bonds surrendered up to the 1st day of November, 1855,	\$1,222,000 00
There have been issued since that time on same account,	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Making total issued to 1st November, 1856,	\$1,227,000 00

Five per cent. Deferred Special Canal Stock.

There had been issued on account of Bonds surrendered up to the 1st day of November, 1855,	\$461,745 00
There have been issued since that time on same account,	3,837 50
	<hr/>
Making total issued on 1st November, 1856,	\$465,582 50

Coupons.

There have been eight coupons surrendered of \$25 each since the 1st November, 1855, making	\$200 00
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¶ We have to repeat the remark made in last year's report from this office, that there appears to be a mistake in the report as to the amount of Bonds outstanding. The following is a correct statement of the matter according to the data in the Auditor's Office, viz:

The Bonds outstanding at the time of the State Debt arrangement with the Bondholders amounted to,	\$11,048,000
The amount of State Stocks issued to the 1st of November, 1856, is	\$5,306,500
Add same amount for Canal Stocks...	5,306,500
	<hr/>
	10,613,000
Leaving outstanding,.....	<hr/>
	\$435,000

The error referred to seems to have occurred in the report of December, 1852. The balance then outstanding is reported at \$982,000, when the figures show it should have been \$992,000. The mistake has been perpetuated ever since.—*Auditor of State.*

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.

According to the ledgers of this Office the amounts of interest paid each fiscal year, since the commencement of the arrangement, is as follows, viz:

In the year 1847,.....	\$78,600 00
In the year 1848,.....	183,730 00
In the year 1849,.....	188,344 00
In the year 1850,.....	188,595 00
In the year 1851,.....	203,718 00
In the year 1852,.....	199,784 00
In the year 1853,.....	249,127 75
In the year 1854,.....	298,255 52
In the year 1855,.....	306,569 14
In the year 1856,.....	316,671 34
	<hr/>
	\$2,213,397 75

INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.

Amount audited for 1854,....	\$3,756 50
Amount audited for 1855,.....	5,050 00
Amount audited for 1856,....	3,260 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,066 50

The amount of State Stocks redeemed since the State Debt arrangement is \$378,234, of which \$150,000 are five per cents and \$228,234 two and a half per cents. Of the five per cents redeemed \$75,000 were received from the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company for the amount due the State on account of her interest in the road.

EXPENSES OF AGENCY.

Amount audited for incidental expenses, \$3,980 93

The Agent has received no warrant for his salary during the last year.

It may not be out of place, in this connection, to take a brief retrospect of the former and contrast it with the present condition of our financial affairs. The internal improvement bill, as has been stated, was passed in January, 1836, at a time when everything was buoyant and prosperous, and when every kind of real estate was sought after with avidity. At that time, and indeed for some years previous, during which the eastern part of the Wabash and Erie Canal was in a course of construction, no difficulty was experienced in the sale of State Bonds on favorable terms; and for a short time our public works were vigorously prosecuted, the large amount of money disbursed giving a rapid impetus to every species of enterprise. In 1838 a revulsion took place, which put a stop to speculation in real estate, prevented the further sale of State Bonds, suspended operations on the public works, caused a suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and produced general embarrassment, not in Indiana only, but, to a greater or less extent, in every part of the Union. At that time no facilities existed in Indiana for the transportation of produce to market except by wagons, over indifferent roads, and of course it commanded a low price at the place of its production. When the public works were suspended, considerable balances were due to contractors as well as to the Banks for advances made in anticipation of the continued sale of Bonds; to meet which, with other pressing demands, the revenues of the State were wholly inadequate. For the purpose of relieving, as far as was in the power of the Legislature to do so, the demands of the contractors on the public works, a large amount of Treasury Notes, bearing six per cent. interest, was issued in the early part of 1840, and paid to them; and for the purpose of meeting the indebtedness to the Banks, another species of Treasury Notes, denominated Bank Scrip, bearing five per cent. interest was issued early in 1842, and delivered to them in payment for advances made by them. These Treasury Notes were receivable for State dues, and constituted the principal currency for the payment of taxes. It was even difficult to find means to meet the ordinary expenditures of the State Government. The Fund Commissioners managed to pay the interest on the public debt until 1841, after which it remained unpaid until 1847, when the arrangement with the bondholders was consummated. At the period when this arrangement was made, the value of all taxables in the State amounted to about \$123,000,000, whilst the value of taxables for 1856, if returns were received from all the counties, would exceed \$360,000,000, and if a new valuation of real

estate had been made in 1855, as was contemplated by law, the value of taxables would now reach nearly \$400,000,000. The population of Indiana in 1847 was probably about 800,000, whilst it is now but little short of 1,500,000. The public debt, now a little over \$7,000,000, has become, in view of the growing wealth and population of the State, a comparatively small matter, and is within the easy control of the public authorities. If it were parcelled out equally among the voters of the State, the share of each would not exceed \$30. Ever since the new arrangement was made, the interest of the public debt has been promptly paid, and our bonds are in as good credit as any five per cent. securities in the market. Thus with a credit fully redeemed, with a population and wealth thus greatly augmented, with common schools established in every neighborhood, and with railroads running through almost every part of the State, Indiana needs but wise legislation, and prudent and skillful management in the various administrative departments, to preserve her present elevated financial credit, and secure to her citizens enduring prosperity.

DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE STATE.

Six per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued,	\$1,500,000 00
Total amount redeemed to Oct. 31,	
1853,	\$1,501,330 00
Total amount redeemed since, ...	11,085 00
	<hr/>
	1,512,415 00
Excess of redemption,	<hr/>
	\$12,415 00

Five per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued,	\$722,640 00
Total amount redeemed to Oct. 31,	
1853,	\$732,915 00
Total amount redeemed since,	2,630 00
	<hr/>
	235,545 00
Excess of redemption,	<hr/>
	\$12,905 00

Quarter per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued,	\$70,000 00
Total amount redeemed to Oct. 31, 1853,	76,995 00
	<hr/>
Excess of redemption,	\$6,995 00

Interest Account.

Interest allowed and paid on Treasury Notes to the 31st October, 1855, viz :

On six per cents,	\$337,523 54
On five per cents,	163,064 45
On quarter per cents,	657 92
Total,	<u>\$501,245 91</u>

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

By the first and second sections of the act to provide for a general system of Common Schools, approved March 5, 1855, it is declared that the Common School Fund shall consist of the aggregate amount of funds arising from the following sources, viz :

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

I.—The sum of ten cents on each one hundred dollars, of the list of property taxable for State purposes.

II.—The Surplus Revenue Fund.

III.—All funds heretofore appropriated to Common Schools.

IV.—The Saline Fund.

V.—The Bank Tax Fund.

VI.—The funds derived from the sale of county seminaries.

VII.—All funds derived from fines and forfeitures, on account of breaches of the penal laws of the State.

VIII.—All funds derived from estates which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to such property.

IX.—All funds derived from the proceeds and sales of all lands which have been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant.

X.—The proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same.

XI.—The taxes which may from time to time be assessed upon the property of corporations, for Common School purposes.

XII.—The funds arising from the 114th section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana.

XIII.—All unreclaimed fees as provided by law.

It will be observed that the school law of 1855, in the enumeration of the items constituting the Common School Fund, leaves out the Congressional Township Fund, which was embraced by the law of 1852. This is occasioned by a decision of the Supreme Court, which declares that to be a special or local fund, and the

law (section 155) charges the County Auditors with the care and disbursement of the proceeds of said fund.

The amount of this fund received and disbursed during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1856, was as follows, viz :

Receipts.

On account of delinquent tax of 1854 and previous years,	\$32,689 07
On account of tax of 1855,	286,337 43
On account of delinquent tax of 1855,	11,898 31
On account of interest collected by County Treasurers,	53,446 33
	<hr/>
	\$387,371 14

Disbursements.

Expense of Fund,	\$1,485 15
Distributed to Counties,	331,942 18
Taxes refunded,	350 01
	<hr/>
	\$333,777 34
Excess of receipts over disbursement,	\$53,593 80

This shows the receipts and disbursements of this fund during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1856.

The balance due the School Fund on the 31st day of October, 1855, as appears by the last annual report, was	\$39,288 08
Receipts during the last fiscal year from all sources,	387,371 14
	<hr/>
Total,	\$426,659 22
The disbursements, as shown above, were	333,777 34
	<hr/>
Balance due,	\$92,881 88

At the close of the fiscal year, a few of the Counties had not arranged their school accounts, and they are not embraced in the foregoing statements. The arrangement with them, however, will not materially vary the balance due.

For details of the apportionment of this fund, of the taxes and interest due, and of the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, reference is made to Statement No. 6 in the Appendix.

So far as regards the condition and operations of the School Funds in the several Counties, the remark made in the last annual

report from this office, may be repeated, that the information furnished is so incomplete, (many Counties sending no report at all,) that no satisfactory exhibition can be made. For such information reference is made to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is probably in possession of more full and satisfactory information.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

Under Superintendence of Trustees.

REPORTS NUMBERS EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN.

Receipts.

There was remaining in the hands of the Trustees on the 1st day of October, 1855, the sum of.....	\$248,435 74
The receipts by Trustees for the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, were as follows, viz :	
From tolls and water rents,	128,486 50
From lands east and west of Tippecanoe,	19,408 50
From lands in Vincennes District,	87,760 07
From interest on deposits,	3,087 18
From miscellaneous sources,	150 00
Total amount,	\$487,327 99

Expenditures.

The expenditures by Trustees during the same period were as follows, viz :

For general expenses of canal,	\$15,333 61
For ordinary repairs of canal,	71,551 43
For extraordinary repairs of canal,	25,183 91
For rebuilding bridges,	2,890 58
For cost of superintendence,	8,765 72
For cost of collection,	8,521 56
For construction from Terre Haute to Point Commerce,	13,493 43
For construction from Petersburg to Evansville, ..	1,325 00
For expense of engineering,	3,505 21
For damages and water power,	3,896 48
For expense of land office east and west of Tippecanoe,	277 87
For expense of land office in Vincennes District, ..	1,313 74
For interest on Wabash and Erie canal bonds,	5,240 00
For interest on advance of \$800,000 and exchange, ..	38,826 33
For bondholders' subscriptions, first instalment, ...	400 00
Total amount,	\$200,524 87

Total receipts and balance on hand brought down, .	\$487,327 99
Total expenditures brought down,	200,524 87

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1856,	\$286,802 12
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The grand total of receipts and expenditures on account of the Wabash and Erie Canal from its commencement to October 1, 1856, is as follows, viz:

Receipts.

Total by State to surrender to Trustees,	\$1,701,459 44
Total by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1847,	302,856 73
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1848, .	385,606 95
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1849, .	396,836 92
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1850, .	521,972 30
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1851, .	365,761 43
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1852, .	460,452 04
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1853, .	657,399 77
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1854, .	520,681 10
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1855, .	252,676 62
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1856, .	238,892 25

Total receipts from all sources to Oct. 1st, 1856, .	\$5,803,995 55
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Expenditures.

Total by State to surrender to Trustees,	\$5,321,565 82
Total by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1847,	7,420 77
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1848, .	354,311 62
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1849, .	531,617 29
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1850, .	519,013 13
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1851, .	414,273 27
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1852, .	415,611 30
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1853, .	625,014 19
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1854, .	325,724 48
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1855, .	422,192 07
Total by Trustees for year ending Oct. 1st, 1856, .	200,524 87

Total cost to Oct. 1st, 1856,	\$9,137,298 81
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Total receipts brought down,	\$5,803,995 55
Deduct bondholders subscription to be refunded out of revenues of Canal,	653,430 03

Total net receipts,	\$5,150,565 52
Total net expenditures,	9,137,298 81

Grand total of expenses over receipts,	\$3,986,733 29
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Total expenditures by Trustees till Oct. 1, 1856,...	\$3,815,732 99
Total receipts by Trustees to Oct. 1, 1856, exclusive of bondholders subscription,.....	3,449,106 08
Excess of expenditures over receipts,.....	<u>\$366,626 91</u>

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL SCRIP EAST OF TIPPECANOE.

The whole amount of Canal Land Scrip east, issued by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, was	\$306,310 00
The amount issued previously by Commissioners of Wabash and Erie Canal,	89,909 05
Total issued,	<u>\$396,219 05</u>
There has been redeemed and cancelled at the Treasury, the sum of	385,427 64
Leaving outstanding,.....	<u>\$10,791 41</u>

The interest on scrip east of Tippecanoe redeemed and cancelled in 1853 and 1854, was.....	\$502 75
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SCRIP WEST OF TIPPECANOE.

Total of scrip issued,.....	\$819,980 00
Total amount redeemed and cancelled,.....	815,190 00
Leaving outstanding,.....	<u>\$1,790 00</u>

The amount of tolls collected at the various offices on the Wabash and Erie Canal has not been furnished, and cannot therefore be given.

SWAMP LANDS.

As was stated in the last annual Report from this office to the Governor, a considerable degree of embarrassment and difficulty have been experienced in relation to the drainage and ditching of the Swamp Lands. At the close of the fiscal year 1854, a large balance, amounting to \$398,831 61, was reported to be due to the Swamp Land fund, and Commissioners in many counties had made heavy contracts for drainage under the belief that there was ample means in the Treasury to pay for the work as estimates should be furnished by the engineers. A large amount of the funds due to the Swamp Land account having been used for other purposes, it became apparent, early in 1855, that unless a check should be put upon the operations of ditching, there would not be funds to meet the demands from that quarter. In view of this difficulty, the Governor and Treasurer issued a circular early in March of that

year, requesting that no new contract should be made until information should be given that the Treasury was replenished; and in June following, the same officers issued another circular, authorizing commissioners to make contracts for draining and ditching, provided the contractors would take lands in payment, the lettings to be made as prescribed by law. Under that arrangement a considerable amount of work was done during the two last years, payments for contracts previously entered into having in the mean time been made in money at the Treasury. The balance due at the commencement of the fiscal year 1855 was reduced during that year \$127,408 44, leaving at the close of 1855 a balance of 271,423 17. This balance was reduced during the fiscal year just expired the sum of \$42,457 73, leaving still a balance due of \$228,965 44.

The receipts during the fiscal year on account of sales of land amount to.....	\$74,860 89
The expenditures during the same time were.....	117,318 62
Excess of expenditures over receipts,.....	<u>\$42,457 73</u>

The whole receipts and expenditures on account of Swamp Lands since the commencement to October 31st, 1856, are as follows, viz:

Whole amount of receipts,.....	\$882,314 76
Whole amount of expenditures,.....	653,349 32
Balance October 31, 1856,.....	<u>\$228,965 44</u>

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The assessment law of 1852, section 73, requires the county assessors, in making returns to the county auditors of the taxables of the respective townships, "to set down in appropriate columns, the number of domestic and farm animals of all kinds, and the quantities in bushels and tons of farm products of every kind in his township." The same section also makes it the duty of every county auditor in the State, after receiving the statements from the county assessors, to report the same, under appropriate heads, to the Auditor of State; and further provides that the Auditor of State shall embody a condensed statement of the matters contained in the reports in his annual report to the General Assembly.

All the information which has been furnished this office will be found in Statement No. 7 in the Appendix. At the time when this Report must necessarily be put to press, returns have only been received from eighty-three of the ninety-one counties of the State. From the counties of Benton, Hamilton, Howard, Huntington, Ohio, Shelby, Starke, and Steuben no report has been received.

Even on the supposition that the reports which have come to hand are full and complete, the failure to obtain any information from eight counties makes the totals of the columns fall far short of the amounts which complete returns would furnish. It is however confidently believed that the totals of the counties from which reports have been made are very much below what a full and complete exhibit would show. If the Legislature shall deem it proper to continue the effort to obtain statistical information on this subject, it is respectfully suggested whether some plan may not be adopted by which the object can be more satisfactorily accomplished.

FREE BANKING OPERATIONS.

Annexed is an abstract of the present condition of the suspended Free Banks, as compared with their condition at the time of my last annual report. By the recapitulation of this abstract, it will be seen that the outstanding circulation of these Banks at that time, was..... \$155,818

Since which there has been redeemed, .. \$101,759

Less excess on Plymouth Bank, New

York Stock Bank, and Traders' Bank,

Terre Haute, 1,130

100,629

Leaving yet outstanding, \$55,189

The circulation of the following Banks, as shown on the books of my predecessor to have been outstanding at the time of my assuming the duties of this office, has all been redeemed; and the securities and other assets turned over to me, for the redemption of the circulation then shown to have been outstanding, have been all exhausted, viz:

Government Stock Bank.

Merchants Bank at Lafayette.

Merchants Bank at Springfield.

State Stock Bank at Logansport.

Public Stock Bank at Newport.

Steuben County Bank.

Bank of Rensselaer.

Bank of Fort Wayne.

Wabash River Bank at Newville.

Trader's at Terre Haute.

Greene County Bank at Bloomfield.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Rensselaer.

Upper Wabash Bank.

Perry County Bank.

Starke County Bank.

Wabash River Bank at New Corydon.

Wabash River Bank at Jasper.

SPECIE-PAYING FREE BANKS.

The tabular statement No. 10, gives the kind and amount of Bonds on deposit by each of the specie-paying Free Banks remaining under the General Banking Law of May 28th 1852, and the amount of circulating notes outstanding. By this it will be seen that the circulation of these Banks is but seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand and thirty-nine dollars, while the securities on deposit, consisting of the very best of State Stocks, amount at their par value, to nine hundred and three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars.

These securities consist of the following State Stocks, viz:

Indiana 5 per cent.....	\$288,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cent.....	139,449 00
Virginia 6 per cent.....	95,500 00
Louisiana 6 per cent.....	134 500 00
Missouri 6 per cent.....	142,000 00
Georgia 6 and 7 per cent.....	62,500 00
Kentucky 6 per cent.....	13,000 00
Tennessee 6 per cent.....	12,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cent.....	2,000 00
Gold for Bank of Warsaw.....	1,045 00
	<hr/>
	\$903,994 00

The law under which these Banks were organized, permitted Indiana Bonds deposited as securities "to be, or be made to be, equal to Stocks producing 5 per cent. per annum." And as a large portion of these securities consisted of Indiana Stocks so estimated, and their market value was so much below said estimate, it was deemed necessary—to inspire public confidence in these Banks—to require them to surrender an amount of their issues, or deposit additional Bonds to make their securities at the lowest market value, to cover their circulation dollar for dollar. With this requisition there was a ready compliance on the part of most of these Banks. And it will be perceived, that now their securities at their present market value—with but one or two exceptions—are sufficient to redeem their outstanding circulation *at par*. This class of Banks "have until the 1st day of March, 1857, to wind up or accept the provisions" of the General Banking Law as amended and passed March 3, 1855.

The only violation of the spirit of the General Banking Law, which has come to my knowledge, was in the case of the Savings Bank at Connersville. This Bank assumed the right to have its original plate of the denomination of ten dollars, so altered as to leave therefrom the words "Auditor of State" and "Register," and had printed thereon, as appears by the statement of the Engraver, 2,000 impressions. No authority was given for such alter-

ation and for the printing of such notes; and the Bank proceeded to issue the same—unknown to me—and without having deposited any securities for the redemption of the same, although said notes bore upon their face the words “secured by pledge of public stocks,” which was liable to deceive the receivers thereof. It is very evident that it was never intended by the law that such a right should be assumed by the Banks organized under it, as it opens a wide door for deception and fraud, and there should be some provision with heavy penalty, to guard against such an occurrence in the future. It is due to this Bank to state, that when its attention was called to this objectionable procedure, and remonstrated with against it, that the most positive and satisfactory assurances were given that these notes would be called in. And so far as I have learned, this pledge is being complied with, and the Bank in every instance has continued to redeem all its notes in specie upon presentation. Had not this assurance been given, and all the notes of the Bank presented promptly redeemed, I should have proceeded against said Bank as directed in Sec. 47 of the General Banking Law as amended.

Statement No. 11, gives, in detail, the condition of each of the specie paying Free Banks which have complied with and organized under the General Banking Law, as amended and passed March 3, 1855; showing the kind and amount of securities on deposit, the rate at which the same were taken, as certified to by the Treasurer of State, and the circulation issued thereon. By this statement it will be seen that the aggregate *par value* of the Bonds deposited as securities for the redemption of their circulating notes, is one million three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars; the aggregate market value of which is, one million eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars; while the circulation issued, amounts to but nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand and twenty-one dollars. The whole circulation of the specie-paying Free Banks is as follows:

Banks remaining under the law of May 28, 1852...	\$777,039 00
Banks organized under the amended law of March 3, 1855.....	988,021 00
Total.....	1,765,060 00

Secured by stocks, amounting at their par value, to \$2,226,561 00

The Free Bank experiment marks an important era in the history of Indiana, and the lessons therein taught will be valuable in the future, not only to ourselves, but to the citizens of other States, who may have in contemplation similar schemes of finance and speculation. While the system of Free Banking, combining the features of equality of privilege and adequate security is in itself correct, and perhaps the best and wisest ever originated, it is yet

true that in the form it first appeared upon our statute books it was most crudely and loosely framed; and instead of affording the people adequate and undoubted security, it opened facilities for swindlers and speculators to plunder community and escape detection.

Within the first two years of its operation nearly one hundred Banks were organized in the State, with an aggregate circulation of over nine and a half millions of dollars. A large proportion of the capitalists who selected Indiana as the theater of their transactions, were citizens of other States, who detected in the loose meshes of the law the opportunities of speculation and the loopholes of escape. Their sagacity was manifested in the selection of their points for business — points almost inaccessible to the broker, where neither commercial, mercantile or mechanical pursuits existed, to require their assistance. To what extent the mania of Free Banking would have been carried but for the bursting of the bubble in 1854, can only be imagined, but we may well suppose that at the rate it progressed, Indiana could have furnished the commercial world with currency. The decline of the system was quite as rapid as its rise. In little more than two years from the issue of the first Free Bank note, more than one-half of the circulation was returned and cancelled, leaving at the commencement of my official term a balance of \$4,581,833 still outstanding, while the par value of the securities placed in my hands was \$4,941,515. So far as the Banks were owned by citizens of the State a creditable exertion was made to protect the bill holder from loss, and most of the institutions thus held, sustained themselves with honor, and are still solvent and specie-paying. Those still remaining under the law of 1852, having securities sufficient at the lowest *market value* to redeem their circulation *at par* in any emergency; while those which have complied with and have organized under the law as amended in 1855, have had retained, as will be seen by the accompanying table, 10 per cent. off the *market value* of their securities, thus placing the specie paying Free Banks of Indiana upon the most safe and reliable basis. Those held by foreign capitalists were generally abandoned to their fate, the holders of its notes being compelled to exchange them for depreciated bonds, or accept a *pro rata* of the proceeds when sold. In no case as applied to foreign bankers was the principle of individual liability resorted to by the bill holder, and the value of that feature therefore cannot be estimated.

The amended act of 1855, while it discourages the operations of speculators and swindlers, affords the public ample guaranty of security. With a strict and vigilant execution of the law there can be no recurrence of the calamity of 1854-'5. The present Banks are believed to be solvent and shown to be fully able to redeem all their circulation at par, and are known to be in the hands of men of honor and responsibility.

The operations under the amended act will be found in the accompanying exhibit. Further legislation may be necessary in regard to some of the details of the system, but nothing more is required to insure its safety and security.

The new State Bank is authorised to issue twelve millions of dollars; and as the Free Banks are restricted to six, the public have in this feature a guaranty of safety against any excessive issue, quite as effectual as any other restrictions that can be placed upon the Banker. Thus a total issue of eighteen millions of dollars is provided for — a sum sufficient for the commercial transactions of the State.

The interests of community and the rights of our own people would seem also to require that the privilege of Free Banking should be extended only to citizens of the State. Such a restriction would give character to the circulation at home, and prevent another invasion of straw capitalists, whose only vocation is to plunder the public.

GENERAL REMARKS.

By an examination of the general statement of receipts and expenditures at the commencement of this report, it will be seen that the balance reported to be on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1856, is \$624,735 03

There is due to the following funds the amounts named below:

To the Wabash and Erie Canal Fund,	\$286,803 12
To the Swamp Land Fund,	228,965 44
To the Common School Fund,	92,881 88
To the Township Library Fund,	14,264 26
To various other Trust Funds, about	31,799 41

Total,	\$654,714 11
Deduct balance on hand,	624,735 03

\$29,979 08

In reference to the amount reported to be due to the Wabash and Erie Canal, it may be stated that it is not a balance really due from the State to the Trustees of the Canal, but is the amount which the receipts of the canal exceed the expenditures.

In stating the balances due the various funds, in his general remarks in the report of 1854, page 88, the Auditor by mistake represented the amount due the Swamp Land Fund to be \$298,831 63, when the Books show the balance to be \$398,831 63. This mistake of course made the balance in the Treasury \$100,000 less than it was reported to be.

The probable amount which will be needed for the expenditures for the ensuing two years may be estimated as follows, viz:

Estimate for Ordinary Expenditures for 1857.

On account of Legislature,.....	\$45,000 00
On account of Judiciary,.....	20,000 00
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys,.....	3,500 00
On account of Public Printing and Binding,	10,000 00
On account of Fuel and Stationery,	3,500 00
On account of Executive Officers, including Attorney General, ..	5,650 00
On account of State House,	1,000 00
On account of Governor's House,	600 00
On account of State Prison,	8,000 00
On account of State Library,.....	1,000 00
On account of Contingent Fund,.....	1,500 00
On account of Specific Appropriations,.....	3,000 00
On account of Militia,	400 00
On account of Distribution of Laws, &c.,.....	1,200 00
On account of Miscellaneous Disbursements,	2,500 00
On account of Governor's Circle,.....	100 00
On account of Reports of Supreme Court,.....	2,000 00
On account of expenses of Supreme Court,.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$109,950 00

Besides the above denominated *ordin ry*, there are expenditures denominated *extraordinary*, which may be estimated as follows:

On account of interest on State Debt and Exchange, ..	\$320,000 00
On account of salary of Agent,	2,500 00
On account of incidental expenses of Agency,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$323,500 00
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	20,000 00
On account of Hospital for the Insane,	30,000 00
On account of Blind Asylum,	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	65,000 00
On account of interest on University Bonds,	3,935 10
	<hr/>
	\$532,385 10

It will borne in mind that the foregoing estimates are made without reference to the amounts overdrawn and balances unexpended of former appropriations. In a preceding part of this Report, commencing at page 10, will be found a statement showing the appropriations overdrawn and the balances unexpended, which of course should be taken into account in making appropriations.

Some of the accounts show large amounts overdrawn, whilst others show large balances unexpended. The State Prison account especially is overdrawn to an amount exceeding \$40,000. This was occasioned by the expenses incident to the change in the management of the State Prison, provided for by the several acts of the General Assembly passed in 1855, and by improvements in the new building and stock for future operations. The amount estimated will, it is supposed, be sufficient to pay the expenses of transporting convicts and the salaries of Warden and others concerned in the management of the Prison under the new system, unless the sheriffs succeed in changing the construction which this office has uniformly given to the law on the subject of mileage. The acts of 1855, page 105, regulating the fees of sheriffs, provides that they shall be paid as follows:

“For taking convict to the State Prison, and all expenses incident to the same, per mile for going and returning, 15 cents.

“For each additional convict, taken at the same time, per mile, 10 cents.”

The construction put upon the foregoing language by this office, is, that the Sheriff is entitled to 15 cents per mile for *going* and *returning* when he takes but one convict, and that for each additional convict, taken by him at the same time, he is entitled to ten cents for going to the State Prison. Some of the sheriffs contend, and are threatening to test the question by a suit, that they are entitled to ten cents per mile for each additional convict *from* the State Prison to their county seats as well as *to* the State Prison. Believing that such was not the intention of the Legislature, and that it is not the natural construction of the language, it has been the practice to pay mileage on additional convicts but one way. It is reasonable and proper that the Sheriff should *himself* have mileage both ways, but as the convicts are not taken back it does not seem so reasonable, nor does it seem to me to be the intention of the law, that the Sheriff should be paid mileage for them except *to their destination*. The subject however is respectfully commended to the consideration of the Legislature, with the request that the matter may be made so plain as not to admit of two constructions.

Ordinary expenditures estimated for 1858.

On account of Judiciary,.....	\$20,000 00
On account of Executive,.....	5,650 00
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys,.....	3,500 00
On account of Public Printing and Binding,.....	5,000 00
On account of Fuel and Stationery,.....	3,500 00
On account of State House,.....	1,000 00
On account of Governor's House,.....	600 00
On account of State Prison, including salary of Warden,	8,000 00

On account of State Library,	\$1,000 00
On account of Contingent Fund,	1,500 00
On account of Militia,	400 00
On account of Miscellaneous Disbursements,	1,000 00
On account of Governor's Circle,	100 00
On account of Reports of Supreme Court,	2,000 00
On account of expenses of Supreme Court,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$54,250 00

Extraordinary Expenditures for 1858.

On account of Interest on State Debt, and Exchange,	\$320,000 00	
On account of Salary of Agent,	2,500 00	
On account of incidental expenses,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	323,500 00
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	\$20,000 00	
On account of Hospital for Insane,	30,000 00	
On account of Blind Asylum,	15,000 00	
	<hr/>	65,000 00
On account of interest on University Bonds,		3,950 10
		<hr/>
		\$446,685 10

The ordinary expenditures of the State during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1856, as will be seen in the general statement of expenditures, were \$59,522 68, which exceeds the amount estimated in 1854 about \$6,000. More than this difference will be found in the account for printing and binding, the estimate of my predecessor being \$5,000, and the amount of the bills rendered and paid \$12,729 91. Some of the other items are under and some over the amount estimated.

ESTIMATES FOR 1857.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on the duplicates of 1856,	\$706,546
Probable delinquency,	\$10,000
Cost of collection, &c.,	30,000
	<hr/>
	150,000
	<hr/>
	\$556,546
Delinquencies which will probably be collected,	50,000
Revenue from State Bank and other sources,	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$616,546

EXPENDITURES.

Estimated ordinary expenditures for 1857,	\$109,950	
Interest on State Debt, and expenses,	323,500	
Benevolent Institutions,	65,000	
Interest on University Bonds,	3,935	
Deficit in Treasury, Oct. 31, 1856, say	29,979	
		<u>532,364</u>
Leaving in the Treasury, Oct. 31, 1857,		<u>\$84,182</u>

ESTIMATES FOR 1858.

Should a re-appraisement of real estate be ordered by the Legislature, and should the increase be equal to expectations, the following will be an approximation to the receipts of 1857.

RECEIPTS.

Assessment for State purposes on the entire amount of property in the State, say \$380,000,000 at 20 cents on the \$100.	\$760,000
Poll tax on 190,000 polls, at 50 cents each,	95,000
	<u>\$855,000</u>
Deduct one-sixth for delinquency in collection,	\$142,500
Deduct also for costs of collection,	30,000
	<u>172,500</u>
	\$682,500
Add delinquencies which will probably be collected,	55,000
Add also receipts from other sources, say	10,000
	<u>\$747,500</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Estimated ordinary expenditures for 1858,	\$54,250	
Interest on State Debt and expenses,	323,500	
Benevolent Institutions,	65,000	
Interest on University Bonds,	3,935	
		<u>446,635</u>
Estimated balance for 1858,		\$300,865
Add estimated balance of 1857,		84,182
		<u>\$385,047</u>
Total estimated balance, Oct. 31, 1858,		

This balance, or whatever may be realized of it, will be applicable, under the Constitution, to the payment of the principal of the Public Debt.

Statement No. 1, in the Appendix, will exhibit in detail, the settlements with the County Treasurers of the various kinds of taxes payable at the State Treasury at the April settlement, together with the delinquencies returned on the various assessments. That statement shows the state of the accounts with the Treasurers at the close of the fiscal year. The balance reported to be due from the County of Ripley, it is understood, will be shortly arranged. No regular settlement sheet was furnished from Tippecanoe County, in consequence of the continued absence of the Auditor, but the Treasurer has, since the close of the year, paid over the amount he considers due, of the various funds payable to the State Treasurer. The Treasurer of Jasper County has paid nothing, and the amounts due from him will be seen by the exhibit under the head of that County. The amount of revenue paid over by the several Treasurers at the close of the fiscal year (including the amount received from the Branches of the State Bank) is as follows, viz:

Revenue of 1855	\$544,673 29
Delinquent Revenue of 1855	24,856 75
Delinquent Revenue of 1854 and previous years ...	41,896 47
Total,	<hr/> \$611,426 51

Several thousand dollars have been received since the close of the year, from Tippecanoe and other Counties.

Statement No. 2, will show the August settlements of delinquent taxes of 1855, so far as settlements were made. Some settlements have since been made, which of course are not shown in that exhibit.

Statement No. 3, will show the number of acres of land, the value of lands, improvements, town lots, and buildings, railroad stock, corporation stock, personal property, the total value of all taxables, and the number of polls returned for taxation for 1856, in all the Counties of the State, except Grant, Hamilton, Lake, Laporte, Posey, Starke, Tippecanoe, and Vigo, from which no returns have been received. Taking the Counties not returned as they were last year, and the taxables of 1856, compared with those of 1855, will show the following result:

Value of all taxables for 1856	\$306,797,819
Value of all taxables for 1855	301,855,474
Increase	<hr/> \$4,939,345

Number of polls in 1855.....	178,877
Number of polls in 1856	174,802
Decrease.....	5,925

This shows an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 in the total value of taxables over the year previous, which is less than might reasonably be expected. There having been no re-valuation of real estate since 1850, there is of course no increase in the real estate except that which arises from sales of lands which are immediately added to the tax list. The principal increase to be anticipated would be on personal property and improvements on real estate and town lots, which ought to show a larger increase than that indicated by the above figures. The decrease, however, of nearly 6,000 in the number of polls cannot be accounted for on any other hypothesis but by assuming that the assessment cannot have been carefully and fully made. That there should be an increase instead of a decrease in the number of polls, cannot be doubted in view of the unquestionably rapid increase of our population. The vote given at the recent Presidential Election in Indiana was 235,435, being an excess on the polls returned of 60,633, and showing a diminution in the polls as compared with the votes, of more than one-fourth. This would seem to be inconsistent with the idea of a faithful assessment of the polls. The most rational way probably, in which to account for so small a return of polls, is by presuming that in many townships the assessors make but little effort to ascertain and return the polls of those who have no property that is taxable.

The act prescribing the powers and duties of the Auditor of State requires him, among other things, to exhibit to the General Assembly "a complete statement of the revenues, taxables, funds, resources, and property of the State." In order to discharge this duty properly, the information must be furnished by the County authorities. The 81st Sec. Chapter 6, of the Revised Statutes of 1852, requires each County Auditor "to make out and cause to be transmitted to the Auditor of State, on or before the first day of November, in each year, a complete abstract of all the property listed in each township, the valuation thereof, the number of polls, the amount of each kind of tax, and the aggregate thereof, in the County, and certify the same, as also the rate of each kind of tax assessed." Whilst it is but just to state that many of the County Auditors were prompt in the transmission of the information designated in the section quoted, it is at the same time proper to say that many others failed to report at the proper time, and eight of them, as will be seen by the abstracts, failed to report at all. Circular after circular was sent from this office, calling upon delinquent Auditors for the required information, the delay in receiving which necessarily postponed the completion of this Report, and the entire failure in some instances renders it impracticable to present a

complete exhibit. It is doubted whether anything short of a penalty for delinquency will ensure the prompt compliance with the provisions of the law. I have felt it my duty, however, to report the foregoing facts, leaving the question of the remedy with the Legislature.

That the Legislature will authorize and require a new valuation of the real property of the State, is taken for granted. Considering the rapid appreciation of property during the last seven years, (in which time no appraisement has been made,) it is believed that a fair assessment will give as the value of all taxables little if any short of \$400,000,000. Since the last assessment of real estate, some towns and cities have doubled their value, and in many parts of the country, especially in the vicinity of Railroads, lands have also increased nearly one hundred per cent., whilst all over the State a gradual and steady advance has been realized.

The following table will show the total amount of taxable property for the last twelve years, and the increase of each year, viz:

	TOTAL TAXABLE.	INCREASE.
1844,.....	\$116,237,965	.....
1845,.....	118,870,251	\$ 2,632,286
1846,.....	122,265,686	3,395,435
1847,.....	124,610,441	2,344,755
1848,.....	128,960,986	4,350,545
1849,.....	133,419,056	5,458,070
1850, ..	138,262,085	4,843,029
1851,.....	210,973,643	72,711,558
1852,.....	218,563,809	7,590,166
1853,.....	266,097,614	47,533,805
1854,.....	290,418,148	24,320,534
1855,.....	301,858,474	11,430,320
1856,.....	306,797,819	4,939,345

Increase in twelve years, \$191,550,062

Statement No. 4 will show the amount of taxes charged on the duplicate for 1856 for State and all other purposes, in the several counties of the State, with the exception of Dekalb, Grant, Hamilton, Lake, Laporte, Ohio, Perry, Tippecanoe, and Warrick, from which no returns have been received. Estimating these counties as they were last year, and adding them to the counties on the table, and the amount of State Tax for 1856 would be \$706,546 37, the amount of School Tax \$403,957 89, and the amount of Sinking Fund Tax \$60,759 66, in addition to which will be the delinquencies of previous years. The amount of State Tax on the duplicates for 1856, according to this showing, is about \$16,000 of an increase over 1855.

The Auditor, in his annual Report of 1854, stated that the

amount of State Tax on the duplicates of 1854 was \$757,772 06, whereas a correct addition of the columns makes it only \$497,760 41, being a mistake of \$260,011 65. Upon the erroneous assumption that the amount on the duplicates was over \$757,000 when in fact it was less than \$500,000, the calculation is made in the Report referred to that there would be a balance in the Treasury at the close of 1856, of near \$300,000. The basis of the calculation being thus erroneous, the calculation itself, as a matter of course, could not be realized.

Statement No. 5 will exhibit the condition of the Swamp Land Funds in the several counties of the State in which the lands are located.

Statement No. 6 will show the amount of taxes and interest due from each county to the Common School Fund, the amount apportioned to each county, and the number of children between the ages of 5 and 21.

Statement No. 7 will exhibit the agricultural products in the several counties of the State from which reports were received. Several counties, it will be perceived, did not make reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HIRAM E. TALBOTT,

Auditor of State.

APPENDIX.



STATEMENT NO 1.

Showing the Settlement with County Treasurers in detail, for collections of State Revenue, for 1855, together with School Fund, Library Fund, and Sinking Fund Taxes for the same year.

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

JOHN MCCONNELL, Auditor.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3 373 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	29 88
Delinquencies collected.....	144 88
School tax on duplicate.....	1,990 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 63
Delinquencies collected.....	101 87
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	276 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 45
Delinquencies collected.....	12 82
Library tax on duplicate.....	649 89
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 71
Total.....	\$6 605 42

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$516 84
Delinquent school.....	344 26
Delinquent sinking fund.....	34 70
Delinquent library.....	128 83
Erroneous assessments.....	8 89
Treasurer's fees.....	199 90
Treasurer's mileage.....	25 10
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,899 50
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,699 40
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	247 52
Library paid State Treasurer.....	506 46
Total.....	\$6,605 42

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

ROBERT STARKWEATHER, Auditor.

O. BIRD, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$11,706 16
Assessed by treasurer.....	83 70
Delinquencies collected.....	324 00
School tax on duplicate.....	6,740 78
Assessed by treasurer.....	61 86
Delinquencies collected.....	180 70
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	992 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 20
Delinquencies collected.....	35 08
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,131 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	25 25
Railroad tax collected.....	284 18
Total.....	\$22,669 53

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,658 10
Delinquent school.....	1,166 53
Delinquent sinking fund.....	122 28
Delinquent library.....	430 49
Erroneous assessments.....	99 25
Taxes refunded.....	92 49
Printing.....	112 20
Treasurer's fees.....	466 07
Mileage.....	24 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	10,129 67
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,743 75
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	904 07
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,700 63
Total.....	\$22,669 63

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

J. H. LANG, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$10,613 10
Assessed by treasurer.....	24 94
Delinquencies collected.....	197 25
School tax on duplicate.....	5,974 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 72
Delinquencies collected.....	115 25
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	924 13
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 47
Delinquencies collected.....	15 67
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,830 08
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 42
Railroad tax collected.....	983 31
Total.....	\$20,701 67

G. W. PALMER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,289 18
Delinquent school.....	1,462 84
Delinquent sinking fund.....	163 36
Delinquent library.....	528 42
Taxes refunded.....	8 60
Printing.....	62 00
Mileage.....	14 08
Treasurer's fees.....	535 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	8,762 18
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,769 36
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	811 32
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,295 33
Total.....	\$20,701 67

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

H. T. HOWARD, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,110 30
Assessed by treasurer.....	45 28
Delinquencies collected.....	36 51
School tax on duplicate.....	1,648 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 31
Delinquencies collected.....	23 38
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	292 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 48
Delinquencies collected.....	5 45
Library tax on duplicate.....	456 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 65
Total.....	\$5,652 89

T. STEMBEL, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,429 95
Delinquent school.....	753 70
Delinquent sinking fund.....	136 74
Delinquent library.....	208 37
Erroneous assessments.....	86 98
Treasurer's fees.....	130 04
Mileage.....	18 52
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,605 24
School paid State Treasurer.....	896 65
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	150 82
Library paid State Treasurer.....	235 85
Total.....	\$5,652 89

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

W. STEWART, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$1,509 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	34 36
Delinquencies collected.....	165 42
School tax on duplicate.....	880 11
Assessed by treasurer.....	21 05
Delinquencies collected.....	33 87
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	120 84
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 79
Delinquencies collected.....	6 05
Library tax on duplicate.....	302 38
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 40
Total.....	\$3,083 50

A. STAHL, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$410 36
Delinquent school.....	256 77
Delinquent sinking fund.....	29 35
Delinquent library.....	92 71
Erroneous assessments.....	81 32
Taxes refunded.....	29 29
Treasurer's fees.....	104 39
Mileage.....	26 50
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,166 68
School paid State Treasurer.....	611 00
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	88 46
Library paid State Treasurer.....	197 67
Total.....	\$3,083 50

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

J. A. NUNN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,966 10
Assessed by treasurer.....	37 28
Delinquencies collected.....	203 70
School tax on duplicate.....	4,032 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	92 91
Delinquencies collected.....	135 80
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	584 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 02
Delinquencies collected.....	27 16
Library on duplicate.....	1,271 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 01
Total.....	\$13,292 38

J. C. DAILEY, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,109 19
Delinquent school.....	726 03
Delinquent sinking fund.....	76 69
Delinquent library.....	267 89
Erroneous assessments.....	61 16
Taxes refunded.....	11 18
Printing.....	10 75
Treasurer's fees.....	324 79
Mileage.....	6 48
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,871 31
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,336 22
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	519 42
Library paid State Treasurer.....	971 29
Total.....	\$13,292 38

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

LEWIS PROSSER, Auditor.

W. H. LAGGART, Dep. Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$1,981 14
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 29
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	270 00
School Tax on duplicate.....	1,204 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 40
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	140 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	161 50
Assessed by treasurer.....	52
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	25 00
Library on duplicate.....	368 06
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 10
Total.....	\$4,161 01

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$569 66
Delinquent school.....	346 67
Delinquent sinking fund.....	43 17
Delinquent library.....	111 54
Erroneous assessments.....	11 94
Treasurer's fees.....	117 98
Mileage.....	10 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,608 23
School paid State Treasurer.....	958 80
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	138 14
Library paid State Treasurer.....	244 49
Total.....	\$4,161 01

No. 8. CARROLL COUNTY.

E. HEDGE, Auditor.

M. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,565 57
Assessed by treasurer.....	31 52
Delinquencies collected.....	130 71
School tax on duplicate.....	4,881 58
Assessed by treasurer.....	20 21
Delinquencies collected.....	76 91
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	602 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 26
Delinquencies collected.....	15 09
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,338 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 09
Delinquencies collected.....	4 00
Total.....	\$14,135 63

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$982 68
Delinquent school.....	662 85
Delinquent sinking fund.....	64 07
Delinquent library.....	252 44
Erroneous assessments.....	99 15
Taxes refunded.....	18 44
Treasurer's fees.....	353 40
Mileage.....	23 68
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	6,461 32
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,582 93
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	593 18
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,031 49
Total.....	\$14,135 63

No. 9. CASS COUNTY.

J. F. DODDS, Auditor.

E. B. STRONG, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$10,286 03
Assessed by treasurer.....	25 99
Delinquencies collected.....	655 67
School tax on duplicate.....	5,894 88
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 51
Delinquencies collected.....	337 39
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	899 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 99
Delinquencies collected.....	60 34
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,785 64
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 64
Delinquencies collected.....	10 77
Total.....	\$19,890 81

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,947 45
Delinquent school.....	1,845 79
Delinquent sinking fund.....	221 07
Delinquent library.....	646 41
Erroneous assessments.....	102 26
Taxes refunded.....	25 20
Printing.....	8 88
Delinquent tax paid at State Treas	6 42
Treasurer's fees.....	394 18
Mileage.....	11 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,699 71
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,155 87
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	714 11
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,112 26
Total.....	\$19,890 81

No. 10. CLARK COUNTY.

CAMPELL HAY, Auditor.

T. J. NIXON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$10,595 36
Assessed by treasurer.....	45 12
Delinquencies collected.....	831 45
School tax on duplicate.....	5,960 83
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 57
Delinquencies collected.....	554 30
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	920 28
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 49
Delinquencies collected.....	110 90
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,596 69
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 32
Total.....	\$20,885 31

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,817 18
Delinquent school.....	1,773 46
Delinquent sinking fund.....	204 57
Delinquent library.....	633 22
Erroneous assessments.....	85 62
Taxes refunded.....	95 65
Treasurer's fees.....	440 90
Mileage.....	18 72
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	8,318 10
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,607 21
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	801 28
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,156 40
Total.....	\$20,885 31

No. 11. CLAY COUNTY.

JOHN OSBORN, Auditor.

A. STAGGS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,992 32
Delinquencies collected.....	279 71
School tax on duplicate.....	2,369 09
Delinquencies collected.....	186 52
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	331 19
Delinquencies collected.....	37 03
Library tax on duplicate.....	782 11
Total	\$7,977 97

CR.	
Delinquent Revenue.....	\$1,143 11
Delinquent school.....	721 10
Delinquent sinking fund.....	52 17
Delinquent library.....	258 52
Erroneous assessments.....	305 69
Taxes refunded.....	34 40
Delinquent tax paid at State Treas.	50
Treasurer's fees.....	220 97
Mileage.....	18 05
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,797 64
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,662 46
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer	253 56
Library paid State Treasurer.....	479 80
Total.....	\$7,977 97

No. 12. CLINTON COUNTY.

J. N. ARMANTROUT, Auditor.

J. G. FRASER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,187 94
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 22
Delinquencies collected.....	304 23
School tax on duplicate.....	4,135 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 85
Delinquencies collected.....	149 82
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	610 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 29
Delinquencies collected.....	29 96
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,304 30
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 60
Total.....	\$13,772 78

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,340 50
Delinquent school.....	853 59
Delinquent sinking fund.....	91 47
Delinquent library.....	327 22
Erroneous assessments.....	4 05
Taxes refunded.....	30
Treasurer's fees.....	377 86
Mileage.....	21 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	5,946 23
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,299 84
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer	532 33
Library paid State Treasurer.....	947 79
Total.....	\$13,772 78

No. 13. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

D. PATRICK, Auditor.

W. W. WHITTEN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,505 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 16
Delinquencies collected.....	94 86
School tax on duplicate.....	1,508 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 09
Delinquencies collected.....	63 50
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	199 24
Assessed by treasurer.....	62
Delinquencies collected.....	12 50
Library tax on duplicate.....	505 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 75
Delinquencies collected.....	16 03
Total	\$4,925 29

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$310 09
Delinquent school.....	213 93
Delinquent sinking fund.....	19 54
Delinquent library.....	83 09
Erroneous assessments.....	21 83
Taxes refunded.....	1 16
Treasurer's fees.....	189 58
Mileage.....	19 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,169 84
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,293 96
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer	184 31
Library paid State Treasurer.....	418 56
Total.....	\$1,925 29

No. 14. DAVIESS COUNTY.

M. L. BRETT, Auditor.

JOHN THOMPSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,766 23
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 34
Delinquencies collected.....	186 86
School tax on duplicate.....	2,770 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 89
Delinquencies collected.....	92 09
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	394 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	91
Delinquencies collected.....	18 42
Library tax on duplicate.....	890 44
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 49
Total.....	\$9,135 93

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$787 15
Delinquent school.....	538 00
Delinquent sinking fund.....	50 07
Delinquent library.....	198 88
Erroneous assessments.....	40
Taxes refunded.....	11 07
Treasurer's fees.....	286 90
Mileage.....	22 04
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	3,957 63
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,248 59
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer	349 99
Library paid State Treasurer.....	661 61
Total.....	\$9,135 93

No. 15. DEARBORN COUNTY.

E. T. CROSBY, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$15,311 04
Assessed by treasurer.....	153 90
Delinquencies collected.....	201 20
School tax on duplicate.....	8,408 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	101 74
Delinquencies collected.....	110 17
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,380 63
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 52
Delinquencies collected.....	18 82
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,477 47
Assessed by treasurer.....	37 81
Delinquencies collected.....	32 61
Total.....	\$28,244 18

THOMAS JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$4,472 72
Delinquent school.....	2,537 07
Delinquent sinking fund.....	287 74
Delinquent library.....	782 17
Erroneous assessments.....	184 94
Taxes refunded.....	100 00
Treasurer's fees.....	535 89
Mileage.....	16 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	10,685 91
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,856 37
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	988 41
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,696 96
Total.....	\$28,244 18

No. 16. DECATUR COUNTY.

I. V. BEMUSDAFFER, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$10,553 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	67 38
Delinquencies collected.....	291 60
School tax on duplicate.....	5,577 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	39 26
Delinquencies collected.....	195 90
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	917 84
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 95
Delinquencies collected.....	39 16
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,766 85
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 46
Delinquencies collected.....	48 95
Total.....	\$19,915 64

A. HENDRICKS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,602 85
Delinquent school.....	1,064 10
Delinquent sinking fund.....	309 54
Delinquent library.....	374 02
Erroneous assessments.....	77 36
Taxes refunded.....	7 06
Printing.....	31 92
Treasurer's fees.....	417 98
Mileage.....	22 56
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	9,087 55
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,887 28
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	831 12
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,402 10
Total.....	\$19,915 64

No. 17. DEKALB COUNTY.

M. F. PIERCE, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,143 87
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 19
Delinquencies collected.....	170 00
School tax on duplicate.....	2,516 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 58
Delinquencies collected.....	191 22
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	306 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	28
Delinquencies collected.....	4 63
Library tax on duplicate.....	843 17
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 37
Delinquencies collected.....	41 22
Total.....	\$8,258 03

E. W. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$855 89
Delinquent school.....	571 18
Delinquent sinking fund.....	54 97
Delinquent library.....	209 69
Erroneous assessments.....	55 25
Taxes refunded.....	24 37
Printing.....	135 50
Treasurer's fees.....	214 84
Mileage.....	24 88
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	3,181 44
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,034 50
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	241 92
Library paid State Treasurer.....	640 43
Total.....	\$8,258 03

No. 18. DELAWARE COUNTY.

SAMUEL W. HARLAN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,910 84
Assessed by treasurer.....	168 63
Delinquencies collected.....	281 87
School tax on duplicate.....	3,985 06
Assessed by treasurer.....	91 94
Delinquencies collected.....	162 43
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	581 61
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 67
Delinquencies collected.....	23 74
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,265 02
Assessed by treasurer.....	29 26
Delinquencies collected.....	51 53
Total.....	\$13,569 60

F. E. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$787 36
Delinquent school.....	524 07
Delinquent sinking fund.....	53 03
Delinquent library.....	194 84
Erroneous assessments.....	68 45
Taxes refunded.....	26 09
Printing.....	46 70
Treasurer's fees.....	405 23
Mileage.....	25 92
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	6,216 23
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,551 02
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	543 19
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,097 47
Total.....	\$13,569 60

No. 19. DUBOIS COUNTY.

S. B. McCRELLUS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,073 09
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 31
Delinquencies collected.....	156 56
School tax on duplicate.....	1,857 52
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 65
Delinquencies collected.....	104 26
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	243 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	97
Delinquencies collected.....	20 89
Library tax on duplicate.....	622 86
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 39
Total	\$6,113 03

E. STEPHENSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$756 03
Delinquent school.....	464 01
Delinquent sinking fund.....	58 38
Delinquent Library.....	159 00
Erroneous assessments.....	44 60
Taxes refunded.....	147 43
Printing.....	25 70
Treasurer's fees.....	186 11
Mileage.....	41 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer..	2,200 11
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,371 73
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	184 76
Library paid State Treasurer....	443 57
Total.....	\$6,113 03

No. 20. ELKHART COUNTY.

P. M. HENKLE, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,275 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 58
Delinquencies collected.....	164 80
School tax on duplicate.....	4,814 79
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 30
Delinquencies collected.....	55 92
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	696 14
Delinquencies collected.....	11 26
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,524 52
Railroad tax assessed.....	5,516 10
Total.....	\$21,078 13

J. S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,446 81
Delinquent school.....	934 68
Delinquent sinking fund.....	102 54
Delinquent Library.....	338 56
Delinquent railroad tax.....	129 28
Erroneous assessments.....	83 23
Treasurer's fees.....	304 96
Mileage.....	24 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	9,882 49
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,402 92
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	895 42
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,533 24
Total.....	\$21,078 13

No. 21. FAYETTE COUNTY.

JOE STOUT, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$10,192 79
Assessed by treasurer.....	35 93
Delinquencies collected.....	811 11
School tax on duplicate.....	5,499 64
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 01
Delinquencies collected.....	517 05
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	938 63
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 46
Delinquencies collected.....	103 29
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,576 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 49
Delinquencies collected.....	9 57
Total	\$19,727 48

WM. H. BEEK, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,207 46
Delinquent school.....	718 77
Delinquent sinking fund.....	98 32
Delinquent library.....	235 47
Erroneous assessments.....	63 56
Treasurer's fees.....	416 50
Mileage.....	28 80
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	9,526 09
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,166 85
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	920 75
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,314 91
Total.....	\$19,727 48

No. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

DUDLEY D. BYRN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$22,805 39
Assessed by treasurer.....	153 24
Delinquencies collected.....	294 58
School tax on duplicate.....	12,113 71
Assessed by treasurer.....	78 15
Delinquencies collected.....	196 39
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	2,118 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 62
Delinquencies collected.....	98 20
Library tax on duplicate.....	3,564 17
Assessed by treasurer.....	20 62
Total.....	\$41,257 29

WILLIAM A. TABLER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,639 96
Delinquent school.....	1,659 10
Delinquent sinking fund.....	153 93
Delinquent library.....	602 21
Delinquent railroad tax.....	16,025 47
Erroneous assessments.....	158 32
Printing.....	25 00
Treasurer's fees.....	826 35
Mileage.....	18 25
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	11,006 38
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,933 80
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	1,112 78
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,603 73
Total.....	\$41,257 29

No. 23. FOUNTAIN COUNTY

WM. LAMB, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,287 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 71
Delinquencies collected.....	394 93
School tax on duplicate.....	5,244 87
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 35
Delinquencies collected.....	263 29
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	808 55
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 27
Delinquencies collected.....	52 66
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,611 78
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 59
Total.....	\$17,685 70

D. S. FRENCH, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,268 65
Delinquent school.....	1,455 33
Delinquent sinking fund.....	164 55
Delinquent library.....	592 98
Printing.....	68 49
Treasurer's fees.....	365 23
Mileage.....	12 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,170 61
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,928 96
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	675 21
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,053 69
Total.....	\$17,685 70

No. 24. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

J. H. QUICK, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$12,751 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	115 70
Delinquencies collected.....	243 84
School tax on duplicate.....	7,067 31
Assessed by treasurer.....	73 21
Delinquencies collected.....	162 56
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	1,136 87
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 18
Delinquencies collected.....	32 51
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,102 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	26 19
Total.....	\$23,719 55

WM. ROBESON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2 060 43
Delinquent school.....	1,282 93
Delinquent sinking fund.....	155 30
Delinquent library.....	446 61
Taxes refunded.....	71 87
Printing.....	78 14
Treasurer's fees.....	380 17
Mileage.....	11 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	10,728 70
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,863 99
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	990 24
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,648 97
Total.....	\$23,719 55

No. 25. FULTON COUNTY.

D. R. PERSHING, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,488 41
Assessed by treasurer.....	67 93
Delinquencies collected.....	243 11
School tax on duplicate.....	2,050 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	38 98
Delinquencies collected.....	126 48
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	275 47
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 33
Delinquencies collected.....	74 68
Library tax on duplicate.....	656 38
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 47
Delinquencies collected.....	5 82
Total.....	\$6,997 44

A. L. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,071 95
Delinquent school.....	654 20
Delinquent sinking fund.....	79 05
Delinquent library.....	231 95
Erroneous assessments.....	23 32
Treasurer's fees.....	186 27
Mileage.....	22 32
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,586 13
School paid State Treasurer.....	1 506 25
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	218 57
Library paid State Treasurer.....	417 43
Total.....	\$6,997 44

No. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.

J. E. PHILLIPS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,188 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	75 88
Delinquencies collected.....	94 51
School tax on duplicate.....	4,614 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	45 37
Delinquencies collected.....	30 03
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	722 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 16
Delinquencies collected.....	6 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,394 79
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 17
Delinquencies collected.....	10 01
Total.....	\$15,201 94

M. G. C. HARGROVE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$935 39
Delinquent school.....	607 68
Delinquent sinking fund.....	68 51
Delinquent library.....	212 41
Erroneous assessments.....	302 20
Treasurer's fees.....	401 10
Mileage.....	26 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,078 36
School paid State Treasurer.....	3 893 71
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	635 96
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,150 22
Total.....	\$15,201 94

No. 27. GRANT COUNTY.

JOHN C. HARLAN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,573 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	78 63
Delinquencies collected.....	200 26
School tax on duplicate.....	3,818 25
Assessed by treasurer.....	44 81
Delinquencies collected.....	149 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	550 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 69
Delinquencies collected.....	36 65
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,219 03
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 07
Railroad tax assessed.....	3 21
Total.....	\$12,794 79

EPHRAIM SMITH, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,524 80
Delinquent school.....	974 67
Delinquent sinking fund.....	109 38
Delinquent library.....	351 24
Erroneous assessments.....	113 73
Printing.....	12 50
Treasurer's fees.....	342 69
Mileage.....	48 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,121 87
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,890 85
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	461 07
Library paid State Treasurer.....	843 99
Total.....	\$12,794 79

No. 28. GREENE COUNTY.

JOHN JONES, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5 956 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	22 65
Delinquencies collected.....	335 23
School tax on duplicate.....	3,493 10
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 56
Delinquencies collected.....	120 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	492 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 70
Delinquencies collected.....	30 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,130 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 75
Total.....	\$11,600 98

JOSEPH LYONS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$966 76
Delinquent school.....	661 55
Delinquent sinking fund.....	64 85
Delinquent library.....	251 35
Erroneous assessments.....	147 00
Printing.....	5 50
Treasurer's fees.....	335 00
Mileage.....	23 04
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5 052 28
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,820 11
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	432 05
Library paid State Treasurer.....	841 49
Total.....	\$11,600 98

No. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.

LEVI FARLEY, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,349 11
Assessed by treasurer.....	131 43
Delinquencies collected.....	106 94
School tax on duplicate.....	4,758 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	65 76
Delinquencies collected.....	53 47
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	713 49
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 12
Delinquencies collected.....	10 87
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,507 71
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 41
Delinquencies collected.....	13 45
Total.....	\$15,740 19

ELIHU PICKET, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,617 14
Delinquent school.....	1,037 89
Delinquent sinking fund.....	116 51
Delinquent library.....	381 73
Erroneous assessments.....	353 93
Printing.....	24 23
Treasurer's fees.....	356 65
Mileage.....	26 88
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	6,507 59
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,633 79
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	579 60
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,104 22
Total.....	\$15,740 19

No. 30. HANCOCK COUNTY.

B. G. JAY, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,173 52
Assessed by treasurer.....	42 51
Delinquencies collected.....	333 60
School tax on duplicate.....	3,541 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	21 67
Delinquencies collected.....	222 41
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	526 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 60
Delinquencies collected.....	44 44
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,114 86
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 50
Total.....	\$12,031 68

E. S. COOPER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,318 91
Delinquent school.....	838 91
Delinquent sinking fund.....	95 35
Delinquent library.....	296 13
Erroneous assessments.....	251 96
Printing.....	129 41
Treasurer's fees.....	286 05
Mileage.....	3 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4 865 22
School paid State Treasurer.....	2 739 50
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	448 01
Library paid State Treasurer.....	759 03
Total.....	\$12,031 68

No. 31. HARRISON COUNTY.

S. W. DOUGLASS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,681 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	53 09
Delinquencies collected.....	131 52
School tax on duplicate.....	3,954 91
Assessed by treasurer.....	31 88
Delinquencies collected.....	76 60
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	545 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 47
Delinquencies collected.....	11 11
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,288 57
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 05
Total.....	\$12,789 48

JOHN DEWEESE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$738 88
Delinquent school.....	507 40
Delinquent sinking fund.....	46 30
Delinquent library.....	193 94
Erroneous assessments.....	25 14
Treasurer's fees.....	357 80
Mileage.....	96 88
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,906 50
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,433 77
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	498 63
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,064 24
Total.....	\$12,789 48

No. 32. HENDRICKS COUNTY.

ALLEN HESS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$11,291 25
Assessed by treasurer.....	28 64
Delinquencies collected.....	522 39
School tax on duplicate.....	6,262 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 39
Delinquencies collected.....	279 83
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,005 93
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 87
Delinquencies collected.....	54 97
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,874 16
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 79
Delinquencies collected.....	9 20
Total.....	\$21,352 01

N. T. HADLEY, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,528 68
Delinquent school.....	965 54
Delinquent sinking fund.....	112 83
Delinquent library.....	341 29
Erroneous assessments.....	72 28
Treasurer's fees.....	494 57
Mileage.....	7 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	9,992 31
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,419 55
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	922 18
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,495 78
Total.....	\$21,352 01

No. 33. HENRY COUNTY.

JAMES S. FERRIS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$12,802 06
Assessed by treasurer.....	46 98
Delinquencies collected.....	62 88
School tax on duplicate.....	7,136 28
Assessed by treasurer.....	31 02
Delinquencies collected.....	41 92
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,130 50
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 20
Delinquencies collected.....	8 39
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,166 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 26
Total.....	\$23,440 76

HENRY C. GRUBBS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1 669 12
Delinquent school.....	1,060 78
Delinquent sinking fund.....	120 88
Delinquent library.....	387 15
Erroneous assessments.....	63 89
Treasurer's fees.....	512 83
Mileage.....	8 80
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	10,497 80
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,963 13
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	9 9 91
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,736 41
Total.....	\$23,440 76

No. 34. HOWARD COUNTY.

H. ASHLEY, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$1,645 07
Assessed by treasurer.....	40 00
Delinquencies collected.....	301 34
School tax on duplicate.....	2,645 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	25 00
Delinquencies collected.....	144 64
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	400 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 00
Delinquencies collected.....	48 21
Library tax on duplicate.....	841 31
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 00
Delinquencies collected.....	60 27
Total.....	\$9,160 43

H. NEWLIN, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,292 20
Delinquent school.....	906 73
Delinquent sinking fund.....	184 10
Delinquent library.....	316 64
Erroneous assessments.....	41 80
Treasurer's fees.....	224 95
Mileage.....	20 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,520 03
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,817 22
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	260 55
Library paid State Treasurer.....	576 21
Total.....	\$9,160 43

No. 35. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Auditor.

M. J. PURVANCE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,165 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 72
Delinquencies collected.....	207 15
School tax on duplicate.....	3,687 13
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 86
Delinquencies collected.....	153 57
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	415 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	57
Delinquencies collected.....	30 71
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,024 28
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 21
Total.....	\$10,204 59

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,189 62
Delinquent school.....	785 06
Delinquent sinking fund.....	80 91
Delinquent library.....	290 39
Erroneous assessments.....	409 68
Treasurer's fees.....	263 98
Mileage.....	23 10
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,878 82
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,268 25
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	326 74
Library paid State Treasurer.....	688 24
Total.....	\$10,204 89

No. 36. JACKSON COUNTY.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Auditor.

FRANK EMERSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,194 65
Assessed by treasurer.....	93 02
Delinquencies collected.....	179 24
School tax on duplicate.....	3,567 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	58 16
Delinquencies collected.....	100 51
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	524 32
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 57
Delinquencies collected.....	19 48
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,131 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 69
Delinquencies collected.....	1 22
Total.....	\$11,896 60

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,260 56
Delinquent school.....	732 42
Delinquent sinking fund.....	93 70
Delinquent library.....	279 11
Erroneous assessments.....	77 37
Taxes refunded.....	35 03
Printing.....	61 07
Treasurer's fees.....	340 54
Mileage.....	15 50
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,907 54
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,770 41
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	436 19
Library paid State Treasurer.....	826 66
Total.....	\$11,896 60

No. 37. JASPER COUNTY.

TURNER A. KNOX, Auditor.

JACOB MERKLE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,958 15
Assessed by treasurer.....	60 75
Delinquencies collected.....	622 94
School tax on duplicate.....	2,213 94
Delinquencies collected.....	415 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	33 14
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	353 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 51
Delinquencies collected.....	79 45
Library tax on duplicate.....	669 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 65
Delinquencies collected.....	3 22
Total.....	\$8,425 08

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,813 45
Delinquent school.....	958 10
Delinquent sinking fund.....	147 69
Delinquent library.....	304 52
Erroneous assessments.....	613 27
Taxes refunded.....	75 72
Printing.....	41 48
Delinquent tax paid at State Treas'y.....	365 89
Treasurer's fees.....	243 61
Mileage.....	20 00
Revenue due State Treasurer.....	2,157 47
School due State Treasurer.....	1,263 77
Sinking fund due State Treasurer.....	208 68
Library due State Treasurer.....	306 23
Total.....	\$8,425 08

No. 38. JAY COUNTY.

JOHN COULSON, Auditor.

GEORGE W. TEMPLER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,843 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	21 53
Delinquencies collected.....	650 00
School tax on duplicate.....	2,306 54
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 82
Delinquencies collected.....	275 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	308 93
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 81
Delinquencies collected.....	50 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	762 85
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 37
Delinquencies collected.....	5 00
Total.....	\$8,242 30

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$880 78
Delinquent school.....	580 17
Delinquent sinking fund.....	59 63
Delinquent library.....	214 59
Erroneous assessments.....	42 86
Taxes refunded.....	28 73
Treasurer's fees.....	204 73
Mileage.....	48 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,434 41
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,927 32
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	290 47
Library paid State Treasurer.....	530 61
Total.....	\$8,242 30

No. 39. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

R. P. JACKMAN, Auditor.

TYRE FOGUE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$17,018 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	329 80
Delinquencies collected.....	600 13
School tax on duplicate.....	9,323 02
Assessed by treasurer.....	178 88
Delinquencies collected.....	430 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,539 10
Assessed by treasurer.....	30 12
Delinquencies collected.....	78 51
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,737 63
Assessed by treasurer.....	51 60
Railroad tax assessed.....	3,705 25
Total.....	\$36,022 57

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$3,904 05
Delinquent school.....	2,335 62
Delinquent sinking fund.....	313 65
Delinquent library.....	775 64
Erroneous assessments.....	171 01
Treasurer's fees.....	582 35
Mileage.....	13 76
Treasurer's fees on R. R. tax.....	37 05
R. R. tax paid State Treasurer.....	3,668 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	13,623 51
School paid State Treasurer.....	7,351 68
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	1,297 54
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,948 51
Total.....	\$26,022 57

No. 40. JENNINGS COUNTY.

G. W. SWARTHOUT, Auditor.

WM. B. HILL, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,623 94
Delinquencies collected.....	296 96
School tax on duplicate.....	3,312 43
Delinquencies collected.....	149 49
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	467 85
Delinquencies collected.....	29 70
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,064 63
Total.....	\$10,945 00

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,431 39
Delinquent school.....	977 04
Delinquent sinking fund.....	97 14
Delinquent library.....	355 32
Treasurer's fees.....	279 89
Mileage.....	13 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,322 04
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,418 50
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	386 80
Library paid State Treasurer.....	683 28
Total.....	\$10,945 00

No. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.

GEO. W. ALLISON, Auditor.

WM. H. JENNINGS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,662 29
Assessed by treasurer.....	28 58
Delinquencies collected.....	679 55
School tax on duplicate.....	5,375 85
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 29
Delinquencies collected.....	425 50
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	747 90
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 87
Delinquencies collected.....	86 26
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,600 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 57
Total.....	\$18,586 66

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,544 27
Delinquent school.....	669 19
Delinquent sinking fund.....	140 43
Delinquent library.....	337 06
Erroneous assessments.....	61 24
Taxes refunded.....	37 45
Printing.....	18 25
Delinquent tax paid at State Treas	296 61
Treasurer's fees.....	416 11
Mileage.....	9 93
Revenue paid State treasurer.....	8,311 68
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,589 66
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	643 86
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,227 87
Total.....	\$18,586 66

No. 42. KNOX COUNTY.

JNO. B. PATTERSON, Auditor.

WM. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,221 82
Assessed by treasurer.....	90 40
Delinquencies collected.....	660 00
School tax on duplicate.....	4,071 48
Assessed by treasurer.....	45 20
Delinquencies collected.....	437 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	617 89
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 04
Delinquencies collected.....	88 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,222 39
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 00
Total.....	\$14,473 22

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,843 54
Delinquent school.....	1,133 73
Delinquent sinking fund.....	140 09
Delinquent library.....	385 74
Erroneous assessments.....	70 01
Treasurer's fees.....	359 03
Mileage.....	20 64
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,885 23
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,308 35
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	552 72
Library paid State Treasurer.....	814 14
Total.....	\$14,473 22

No. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

Jos. A. Funk, Auditor.

GEORGE MOON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,406 08
Assessed by treasurer.....	39 00
Delinquencies collected.....	374 56
School tax on duplicate.....	3,781 03
Assessed by treasurer.....	22 75
Delinquencies collected.....	152 88
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	524 25
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 25
Delinquencies collected.....	30 57
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,233 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 31
Total	\$12,565 40

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,071 73
Delinquent school.....	714 05
Delinquent sinking fund.....	71 37
Delinquent library.....	264 97
Treasurer's fees.....	347 14
Mileage.....	20 16
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	5,539 05
School paid State Treasurer....	3,134 10
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	470 69
Library paid State Treasurer.....	932 14
Total.....	\$12,565 40

No. 44. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

HUGH HAMILTON, Auditor.

ELIJAH W. WEIR, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,247 52
Delinquencies collected.....	136 67
School tax on duplicate.....	2,482 25
Delinquencies collected.....	56 49
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	359 66
Delinquencies collected.....	11 60
Library tax on duplicate.....	796 93
Total	\$8,090 63

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$704 29
Delinquent school.....	470 69
Delinquent sinking fund.....	47 14
Delinquent library.....	178 78
Erroneous assessments.....	57 44
Treasurer's fees.....	254 47
Mileage.....	32 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	3,477 95
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,972 63
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	307 87
Library paid State Treasurer.....	587 97
Total.....	\$8,090 63

No. 45. LAKE COUNTY.

D. CRUMBACHER, Auditor.

J. S. HOLTON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,466 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 46
Delinquencies collected.....	170 63
School tax on duplicate.....	1,520 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	96
Delinquencies collected.....	99 31
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	189 36
Assessed by treasurer.....	18
Delinquencies collected.....	16 20
Library tax on duplicate.....	557 90
Assessed by treasurer.....	53
Delinquencies collected.....	16 41
Total.....	\$5,040 63

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$594 56
Delinquent school.....	413 13
Delinquent sinking fund.....	36 50
Delinquent library.....	167 11
Erroneous assessments.....	22 59
Taxes refunded.....	1 82
Treasurer's fees.....	145 47
Mileage.....	31 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	1,923 99
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,153 34
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	162 41
Library paid State Treasurer.....	3-8 51
Total.....	\$5,040 63

No. 46. LAPORTE COUNTY.

A. J. WAIR, Auditor.

E. S. ORGAN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$12,198 16
Assessed by treasurer.....	48 31
Delinquencies collected.....	378 14
School tax on duplicate.....	6,776 82
Assessed by treasurer.....	29 75
Delinquencies collected.....	235 42
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,084 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 62
Delinquencies collected.....	47 08
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,033 08
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 79
Total.....	\$22,846 83

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,137 50
Delinquent school.....	1,322 28
Delinquent sinking fund.....	154 40
Delinquent library.....	487 32
Erroneous assessments.....	94 70
Treasurer's fees.....	485 21
Mileage.....	23 04
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	10,144 09
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,501 71
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	951 59
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,504 93
Total.....	\$22,846 83

No. 47. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

J. A. PENDER, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,452 05
Assessed by treasurer.....	91 59
Delinquencies collected.....	206 61
School tax on duplicate.....	4,148 36
Assessed by treasurer.....	54 51
Delinquencies collected.....	105 05
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	651 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 48
Delinquencies collected.....	19 71
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,231 82
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 35
Delinquencies collected.....	55
Total.....	\$13,987 80

HENRY DAVIS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$673 93
Delinquent school.....	441 41
Delinquent sinking fund.....	44 91
Delinquent library.....	161 92
Treasurer's fees.....	475 63
Mileage.....	6 57
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	6,849 47
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,667 43
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	612 77
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1 053 76
Total.....	\$13,987 80

No. 48. MADISON COUNTY.

JOSEPH SIGLER, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,423 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	47 00
Delinquencies collected.....	230 29
School tax on duplicate.....	4,278 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 00
Delinquencies collected.....	115 17
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	629 03
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 82
Delinquencies collected.....	23 08
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,352 75
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 52
Delinquencies collected.....	35 90
Total.....	\$14,177 10

A. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$981 85
Delinquent school.....	565 87
Delinquent sinking fund.....	83 20
Delinquent library.....	178 92
Erroneous assessments.....	122 16
Taxes refunded.....	41 55
Printing.....	7 97
Delinq't tax paid at State Treas'y,	2 10
Treasurer's fees.....	246 42
Mileage.....	21 12
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	6,411 85
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,692 67
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	517 24
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,173 82
Error in settlement sheet.....	30
Total.....	\$14,177 10

No. 49. MARION COUNTY.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$32,582 58
Assessed by treasurer.....	291 62
Delinquencies collected.....	1,131 90
School tax on duplicate.....	17,345 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	195 51
Delinquencies collected.....	688 59
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	3,045 93
Delinquencies collected.....	137 78
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 32
Library tax on duplicate.....	4,876 15
Assessed by treasurer.....	73 63
Total.....	\$60,388 61

JESSE JONES, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$9,564 30
Delinquent school.....	5,083 75
Delinquent sinking fund.....	850 65
Delinquent library.....	1,795 19
Treasurer's fees.....	959 84
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	23,897 90
School paid State Treasurer.....	12,855 28
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	2,260 71
Library paid State Treasurer.....	3,000 99
Total.....	\$60,388 61

No. 50. MARSHALL COUNTY.

THOMAS McDONALD, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,831 65
Assessed by treasurer.....	46 32
Delinquencies collected.....	267 00
School tax on duplicate.....	2,268 98
Assessed by treasurer.....	28 17
Delinquencies collected.....	123 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	297 74
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 50
Delinquencies collected.....	17 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	724 37
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 70
Delinquencies collected.....	38 60
Total.....	\$7,594 46

DAVID VINNEDGE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,373 23
Delinquent school.....	854 23
Delinquent sinking fund.....	99 53
Delinquent library.....	285 92
Erroneous assessments.....	9 38
Taxes refunded.....	23 26
Printing.....	13 65
Delinq't tax paid at State Treas'y,	59 97
Treasurer's fees.....	164 00
Mileage.....	18 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	2,516 82
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,500 54
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	209 59
Library paid State Treasurer.....	465 33
Total.....	\$7,594 46

No. 51. MARTIN COUNTY.

R. C. STEPHEN, Auditor.

THOMAS WALKER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,383 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	34 24
Delinquencies collected.....	269 83
School tax on duplicate.....	1,505 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	21 83
Delinquencies collected.....	135 15
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	185 31
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 43
Delinquencies collected.....	27 23
Library tax on duplicate.....	496 78
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 08
Delinquencies collected.....	28 03
Total.....	\$5,096 80

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$593 33
Delinquent school.....	435 40
Delinquent sinking fund.....	39 79
Delinquent library.....	148 50
Printing.....	68 40
Treasurer's fees.....	140 90
Mileage.....	24 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,958 05
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,160 93
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	166 57
Library paid State Treasurer.....	355 93
Total.....	\$5,096 80

No. 52. MIAMI COUNTY.

ELAM HENTON, Auditor.

SILAS ENGART, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,493 92
Assessed by treasurer.....	51 43
Delinquencies collected.....	224 40
School tax on duplicate.....	4,405 24
Assessed by treasurer.....	34 74
Delinquencies collected.....	128 70
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	621 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 37
Delinquencies collected.....	18 36
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,427 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 88
Delinquencies collected.....	36 74
Total.....	\$14,458 82

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,293 07
Delinquent school.....	866 78
Delinquent sinking fund.....	86 25
Delinquent library.....	325 76
Erroneous assessments.....	26 72
Treasurer's fees.....	330 39
Mileage.....	11 52
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	6,275 38
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,585 62
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	541 12
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,116 01
Total.....	\$14,458 82

No. 53. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

JAMES GILKEY, Auditor.

JOHN R. COONS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$13,757 55
Assessed by treasurer.....	69 91
Delinquencies collected.....	630 23
School tax on duplicate.....	7,654 01
Assessed by treasurer.....	49 53
Delinquencies collected.....	253 95
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,920 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 97
Delinquencies collected.....	55 29
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,301 10
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 93
Delinquencies collected.....	1 50
Total.....	\$26,047 73

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,929 53
Delinquent school.....	1,256 02
Delinquent sinking fund.....	134 70
Delinquent library.....	459 37
Erroneous assessments.....	116 50
Treasurer's fees.....	544 56
Mileage.....	7 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	12,155 02
School paid State Treasurer.....	6,528 69
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	1,112 07
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,504 05
Total.....	\$26,047 73

No. 54. MONROE COUNTY.

ROBERT C. FOSTER, Auditor.

LEMUEL GENTRY, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,265 81
Assessed by treasurer.....	21 77
Delinquencies collected.....	290 83
School tax on duplicate.....	3,515 77
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 46
Delinquencies collected.....	164 93
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	540 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 11
Delinquencies collected.....	32 90
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,085 75
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 87
Total.....	\$12,065 46

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$918 75
Delinquent school.....	603 55
Delinquent sinking fund.....	61 83
Delinquent library.....	207 25
Erroneous assessments.....	111 60
Treasurer's fees.....	339 03
Mileage.....	8 32
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,505 24
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,978 60
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	492 56
Library paid State Treasurer.....	838 94
Total.....	\$12,065 46

No. 55. MORGAN COUNTY.

W. I. MAUKER, Auditor.

A. H. BURROWS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,680 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	96 50
Delinquencies collected.....	487 24
School tax on duplicate.....	4,851 96
Assessed by treasurer.....	50 30
Delinquencies collected.....	268 42
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	742 08
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 25
Delinquencies collected.....	47 07
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,452 29
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 85
Delinquencies collected.....	6 80
Railroad tax assessed.....	51 74
Total	\$16,758 72

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,170 91
Delinquent school.....	748 90
Delinquent sinking fund.....	74 34
Delinquent library.....	269 57
Erroneous assessments.....	243 11
Taxes refunded.....	35 25
Treasurer's fees.....	263 07
Mileage.....	14 83
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,697 27
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,235 03
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	656 49
Library paid State Treasury.....	1,159 90
Total	\$16,758 72

No. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.

H. W. BALDWIN, Auditor.

D. S. LOVE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,684 19
Assessed by treasurer.....	84 05
Delinquencies collected.....	258 16
School tax on duplicate.....	2,792 98
Assessed by treasurer.....	51 94
Delinquencies collected.....	172 11
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	325 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 31
Delinquencies collected.....	34 43
Library tax on duplicate.....	930 47
Assessed by treasurer.....	18 88
Total	\$9,418 64

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$985 42
Delinquent school.....	619 98
Delinquent sinking fund.....	69 00
Delinquent library.....	239 94
Erroneous assessments.....	32 59
Taxes refunded.....	57 48
Printing.....	84 52
Treasurer's fees.....	247 81
Mileage.....	33 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,781 87
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,235 33
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	335 43
Library paid State Treasurer.....	675 67
Total	\$9,418 64

No. 57. OHIO COUNTY.

JOHN D. BUSH, Auditor.

JAMES B. SMITH, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,184 55
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 40
Delinquencies collected.....	59 45
School tax on duplicate.....	1,276 91
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 46
Delinquencies collected.....	39 64
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	175 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 63
Delinquencies collected.....	7 93
Library tax on duplicate.....	410 04
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 27
Total	\$4,183 70

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$276 88
Delinquent school.....	209 09
Delinquent sinking fund.....	12 74
Delinquent library.....	84 94
Erroneous assessments.....	100 50
Taxes refunded.....	12 15
Treasurer's fees.....	147 33
Mileage.....	24 80
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,917 67
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,035 57
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	159 81
Library paid State Treasurer.....	502 22
Total	\$4,183 70

No. 58. ORANGE COUNTY.

H. COMINGORE, Auditor.

J. C. ALBERT, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,682 08
Assessed by treasurer.....	69 32
Delinquencies collected.....	32 40
School tax on duplicate.....	3,237 49
Assessed by treasurer.....	40 91
Delinquencies collected.....	20 80
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	472 21
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 51
Delinquencies collected.....	4 11
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,002 02
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 10
Total	\$10,579 95

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$503 65
Delinquent school.....	240 18
Delinquent sinking fund.....	29 73
Delinquent library.....	126 67
Erroneous assessments.....	75 35
Taxes refunded.....	3 05
Treasurer's fees.....	318 05
Mileage.....	16 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,047 92
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,824 63
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	434 89
Library paid State Treasurer.....	849 53
Total	\$10,579 95

No. 59. OWEN COUNTY.

JOHN J. COOPER, Auditor.

JACOB HARSH, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,316 85
Assessed by treasurer.....	20 22
Delinquencies collected.....	499 83
School tax on duplicate.....	3,632 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 13
Delinquencies collected.....	324 83
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	536 95
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 52
Delinquencies collected.....	62 63
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,144 93
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 42
Delinquencies collected.....	8 75
Total	\$12,565 26

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$893 51
Delinquent school.....	604 22
Delinquent sinking fund.....	57 85
Delinquent library.....	229 83
Erroneous assessments.....	76 59
Taxes refunded.....	13 25
Printing.....	32 50
Treasurer's fees.....	283 54
Mileage.....	18 56
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,681 39
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,257 36
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	524 83
Library paid State Treasurer.....	891 83
Total.....	\$12,565 26

No. 60. PARKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH POTTS, Auditor.

JOHN R. MILLER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,710 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	122 84
Delinquencies collected.....	32 53
School tax on duplicate.....	5,410 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	61 67
Delinquencies collected.....	21 35
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	859 31
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 00
Delinquencies collected.....	4 27
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,632 88
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 35
Total	\$17,883 17

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,101 32
Delinquent school.....	716 00
Delinquent sinking fund.....	76 87
Delinquent library.....	262 36
Erroneous assessments.....	147 62
Taxes refunded.....	51 36
Treasurer's fees.....	457 22
Mileage.....	10 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	8,392 65
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,575 63
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	765 81
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,324 78
Total.....	\$17,883 17

No. 61. PERRY COUNTY.

JNO. C. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

I. W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,332 32
Assessed by treasurer.....	456 76
Delinquencies collected.....	335 82
School tax on duplicate.....	2,549 98
Assessed by treasurer.....	238 88
Delinquencies collected.....	223 90
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	355 81
Assessed by treasurer.....	50 84
Delinquencies collected.....	44 80
Library tax on duplicate.....	832 74
Assessed by treasurer.....	47 76
Total.....	\$9,469 61

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,677 95
Delinquent school.....	1,033 52
Delinquent sinking fund.....	126 57
Delinquent library.....	372 58
Erroneous assessments.....	3 69
Treasurer's fees.....	229 49
Mileage.....	41 28
Revenue paid State treasurer.....	3,222 35
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,909 79
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	313 46
Library paid State Treasurer.....	488 13
Total.....	\$9,469 61

No. 62. PIKE COUNTY.

WM. H. DE BRULER, Auditor.

JONATHAN WILSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,175 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	26 80
Delinquencies collected.....	237 61
School tax on duplicate.....	1,896 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	18 39
Delinquencies collected.....	73 40
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	253 25
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 64
Delinquencies collected.....	16 63
Library tax on duplicate.....	627 91
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 11
Delinquencies collected.....	9 85
Total	\$6,351 74

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$592 48
Delinquent school.....	405 02
Delinquent sinking fund.....	36 41
Delinquent library.....	155 66
Treasurer's fees.....	216 39
Mileage.....	24 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,701 48
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,522 15
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	227 21
Library paid State Treasurer.....	467 94
Total.....	\$6,351 74

No. 63. PORTER COUNTY.

W. W. SMITH, Auditor.

O. J. SKINNER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,595 44
Assessed by treasurer.....	52 68
Delinquencies collected.....	298 86
School tax on duplicate.....	2,160 95
Assessed by treasurer.....	36 08
Delinquencies collected.....	114 43
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	298 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 33
Delinquencies collected.....	21 56
Library tax on duplicate.....	674 25
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 51
Total.....	\$7,119 67

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$913 40
Delinquent school.....	600 82
Delinquent sinking fund.....	62 66
Delinquent library.....	220 74
Treasurer's fees.....	199 40
Mileage.....	28 32
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,825 65
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,589 11
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	251 24
Library paid State Treasurer.....	448 33
Total.....	\$7,139 67

No. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

THOMAS F. PROSSER, Auditor.

JOHN M. SANDERS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,319 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 51
Delinquencies collected.....	668 86
School tax on duplicate.....	4,208 16
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 73
Delinquencies collected.....	397 86
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	624 86
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 57
Delinquencies collected.....	78 08
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,322 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 22
Delinquencies collected.....	3 87
Total.....	\$14,673 12

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,822 19
Delinquent school.....	1,164 98
Delinquent sinking fund.....	139 00
Delinquent library.....	412 16
Erroneous assessments.....	5 15
Treasurer's fees.....	349 52
Mileage.....	32 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,964 47
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,346 64
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	548 77
Library paid State Treasurer.....	887 90
Total.....	\$14,673 12

No. 65. PULASKI COUNTY.

W. S. HUPPES, Auditor.

H. P. ROWAN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,255 31
Assessed by treasurer.....	20 12
Delinquencies collected.....	260 96
School tax on duplicate.....	1,312 54
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 54
Delinquencies collected.....	163 11
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	183 93
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 00
Delinquencies collected.....	32 62
Library tax on duplicate.....	422 58
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 79
Delinquencies collected.....	40 78
Total.....	\$4,756 25

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$821 87
Delinquent school.....	514 11
Delinquent sinking fund.....	59 86
Delinquent library.....	179 61
Erroneous assessments.....	4 67
Taxes refunded.....	18 15
Treasurer's fees.....	120 57
Mileage.....	20 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,653 65
School paid State Treasurer.....	923 68
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	151 55
Library paid State Treasurer.....	278 36
Total.....	\$4,756 28

No. 66. PUTNAM COUNTY.

SAMUEL WOODRUFF, Auditor.

J. S. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$12,047 50
Assessed by treasurer.....	211 90
Delinquencies collected.....	199 89
School tax on duplicate.....	6,710 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	122 93
Delinquencies collected.....	114 23
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,064 81
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 83
Delinquencies collected.....	11 43
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,024 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	41 51
Total.....	\$22,565 82

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,475 52
Delinquent school.....	944 52
Delinquent sinking fund.....	168 76
Delinquent library.....	338 34
Printing.....	7 50
Treasurer's fees.....	480 73
Mileage.....	6 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	10,701 97
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,855 95
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	979 99
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,685 24
Total.....	\$22,565 82

No. 67. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

NATHAN GARRETT, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,597 65
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 85
Delinquencies collected.....	531 93
School tax on duplicate.....	4,299 06
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 97
Delinquencies collected.....	266 26
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	631 09
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 28
Delinquencies collected.....	57 28
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,426 63
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 54
Total	\$14,936 54

IRA SWAIN, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,001 25
Delinquent school.....	1,276 77
Delinquent sinking fund.....	141 95
Delinquent library.....	469 06
Erroneous assessments.....	47 24
Taxes refunded.....	7 24
Printing.....	62 25
Treasurer's fees.....	316 43
Mileage.....	45 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,528 36
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,283 76
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	530 03
Library paid State Treasurer.....	925 70
Total	\$14,936 54

No. 68. RIPLEY COUNTY.

JEFFERSON STEPHENS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,601 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	20 00
Delinquencies collected.....	340 00
School tax on duplicate.....	3,572 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 00
Delinquencies collected.....	170 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	528 24
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 00
Delinquencies collected.....	30 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,210 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 13
Delinquencies collected.....	43 27
Total	\$12,860 18

JAMES L. YATES, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,250 23
Delinquent school.....	846 04
Delinquent sinking fund.....	72 18
Delinquent library.....	507 86
Erroneous assessments.....	365 60
Taxes refunded.....	90 30
Printing.....	86 00
Treasurer's fees.....	306 00
Mileage.....	15 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,422 00
Revenue due State Treasurer.....	2,708 21
School due State Treasurer.....	3,016 41
Sinking fund due State Treasurer.....	447 06
Library due State Treasurer.....	927 87
Total	\$12,860 18

No. 69. RUSH COUNTY.

A. KENNEDY, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$14,235 44
Assessed by treasurer.....	99 58
Delinquencies collected.....	146 20
School tax on duplicate.....	7,735 68
Assessed by treasurer.....	53 23
Delinquencies collected.....	84 03
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,292 99
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 07
Delinquencies collected.....	16 72
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,266 04
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 00
Delinquencies collected.....	10 29
Total	\$25,965 28

REV. PUGH, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,449 99
Delinquent school.....	941 80
Delinquent sinking fund.....	100 10
Delinquent library.....	349 66
Erroneous assessments.....	153 70
Treasurer's fees.....	704 91
Mileage.....	27 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	12,610 16
School paid State Treasurer.....	6,558 10
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	1,181 51
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,883 15
Total	\$25,965 28

No. 70. SCOTT COUNTY.

JOHN E. ROE, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,906 79
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 72
Delinquencies collected.....	330 18
School tax on duplicate.....	1,698 23
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 36
Delinquencies collected.....	220 11
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	235 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 47
Delinquencies collected.....	44 02
Library tax on duplicate.....	513 61
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 84
Total	\$6,003 75

JOHN WIGGAM, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$778 48
Delinquent school.....	507 99
Delinquent sinking fund.....	5 32
Delinquent library.....	186 01
Erroneous assessments.....	48 75
Printing.....	1 30
Treasurer's fees.....	176 82
Mileage.....	18 33
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,330 87
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,346 71
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	214 39
Library paid State Treasurer.....	341 73
Total	\$6,003 75

No. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

JOHN J. WHITE, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,877 61
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 60
Delinquencies collected.....	422 53
School tax on duplicate.....	5,609 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 30
Delinquencies collected.....	281 02
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	852 47
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 26
Delinquencies collected.....	55 96
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,726 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 26
Delinquencies collected.....	80
Total	\$18,847 75

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,986 30
Delinquent school.....	1,272 62
Delinquent sinking fund.....	142 70
Delinquent library.....	458 35
Erroneous assessments.....	265 62
Taxes refunded.....	4 54
Printing.....	80 00
Treasurer's fees.....	153 12
Mileage.....	4 16
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,964 74
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,545 34
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	738 83
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,231 43
Total	\$18,847 75

No. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

RICHMOND L. CROSSLEY, Auditor.

JOHN DE ARMAN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,819 61
Assessed by treasurer.....	76 35
Delinquencies collected.....	726 92
School tax on duplicate.....	3,384 46
Assessed by treasurer.....	47 66
Delinquencies collected.....	484 62
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	501 50
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 67
Delinquencies collected.....	96 92
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,079 24
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 91
Total	\$12,269 86

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,518 41
Delinquent school.....	972 04
Delinquent sinking fund.....	114 73
Delinquent library.....	333 92
Erroneous assessments.....	100 89
Taxes refunded.....	21 73
Treasurer's fees.....	219 29
Mileage.....	45 12
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,884 08
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,829 34
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	472 10
Library paid State Treasurer.....	708 21
Total	\$12,269 86

No. 73. STARKE COUNTY.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS, Auditor.

W. M. McCORMICK, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$713 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	70 19
Delinquencies collected.....	45 69
School tax on duplicate.....	412 55
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 09
Delinquencies collected.....	27 11
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	58 19
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 91
Delinquencies collected.....	7 62
Library tax on duplicate.....	124 37
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 72
Delinquencies collected.....	7 09
Total	\$1,418 20

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$426 71
Delinquent school.....	252 20
Delinquent sinking fund.....	39 76
Delinquent library.....	78 59
Taxes refunded.....	5 11
Printing.....	26 00
Treasurer's fees.....	47 91
Mileage.....	40 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	276 05
School paid State Treasurer.....	178 40
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	23 76
Library paid State Treasurer.....	44 71
Total	\$1,418 20

No. 74. St. JOSEPH COUNTY.

A. B. ELLSWORTH, Auditor.

R. B. NICAR, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,259 82
Assessed by treasurer.....	25 77
Delinquencies collected.....	156 60
School tax on duplicate.....	4,154 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	22 24
Delinquencies collected.....	81 48
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	621 87
Assessed by treasurer.....	76
Delinquencies collected.....	17 69
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,522 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 25
Total	\$13,715 56

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$920 23
Delinquent school.....	634 86
Delinquent sinking fund.....	60 44
Delinquent library.....	242 42
Taxes refunded.....	13 68
Printing.....	9 66
Treasurer's fees.....	220 68
Mileage.....	22 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	6,295 87
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,564 29
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	563 28
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,058 86
Total	\$13,715 56

No. 75. STEUBEN COUNTY.

SAM'L. W. SCOVILLE, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,134 38
Assessed by treasurer.....	66
Delinquencies collected.....	204 85
School tax on duplicate.....	1,912 57
Assessed by treasurer.....	33
Delinquencies collected.....	82 82
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	231 85
Assessed by treasurer.....	07
Delinquencies collected.....	16 33
Library tax on duplicate.....	645 58
Assessed by treasurer.....	10
Total	\$6,229 54

GEORGE EMERSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$832 72
Delinquent school.....	575 04
Delinquent sinking fund.....	70 46
Delinquent library.....	191 70
Erroneous assessments.....	79 25
Treasurer's fees.....	162 37
Mileage.....	38 72
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,339 92
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,342 40
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	168 89
Library paid State Treasurer.....	427 98
Total	\$6,229 54

No. 76. SULLIVAN COUNTY

JOSEPH W. WOLFE, Auditor.

WM. B. OGLE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,779 13
Assessed by treasurer.....	58 87
Delinquencies collected.....	158 29
School tax on duplicate.....	3,352 83
Assessed by treasurer.....	36 94
Delinquencies collected.....	102 38
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	485 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 38
Delinquencies collected.....	20 48
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,069 84
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 00
Total	\$11,081 41

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,025 42
Delinquent school.....	668 34
Delinquent sinking fund.....	79 56
Delinquent library.....	214 35
Erroneous assessments.....	151 93
Taxes refunded.....	74 59
Printing.....	70 43
Treasurer's fees.....	335 95
Mileage.....	30 80
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,578 93
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,629 79
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	393 14
Library paid State Treasurer.....	824 18
Total	\$11,081 41

No. 77. SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT N. LAMB, Auditor.

JOHN R. MOREROD, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,573 81
Assessed by treasurer.....	53 29
Delinquencies collected.....	131 15
School tax on duplicate.....	2,915 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	35 14
Delinquencies collected.....	88 13
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	411 73
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 63
Delinquencies collected.....	17 15
Library tax on duplicate.....	942 67
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 00
Total	\$9,584 82

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$782 19
Delinquent school.....	548 44
Delinquent sinking fund.....	47 28
Delinquent library.....	216 19
Erroneous assessments.....	156 81
Taxes refunded.....	16 05
Printing.....	15 18
Treasurer's fees.....	248 74
Mileage.....	26 10
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,100 28
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,354 15
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	364 18
Library paid State Treasurer.....	699 07
Total	\$9,584 82

No. 78. TIPTON COUNTY.

WM STIVERS, Auditor.

JOHN E. RAMSEY, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,306 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	40 11
Delinquencies collected.....	268 50
School tax on duplicate.....	1,906 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	22 82
Delinquencies collected.....	244 46
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	279 41
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 15
Delinquencies collected.....	48 81
Library tax on duplicate.....	694 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 73
Total	\$6,833 36

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,144 60
Delinquent school.....	700 90
Delinquent sinking fund.....	89 02
Delinquent library.....	228 12
Treasurer's fees.....	172 55
Mileage.....	6 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,471 15
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,418 78
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	233 57
Library paid State Treasurer.....	357 27
Total	\$6,833 36

No. 79. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

NATHAN WEBB, Auditor.

JOHN H. MARTIN, Treasurer.

No settlement sheet returned and no settlement made.

No. 80. UNION COUNTY.

WELLINGTON DAWSON, Auditor.

GEO. R. BROWN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,250 83
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 21
Delinquencies collected.....	63 19
School tax on duplicate.....	3,386 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 09
Delinquencies collected.....	25 82
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	572 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 63
Delinquencies collected.....	8 20
Library tax on duplicate.....	977 67
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 53
Total.....	\$11 340 32

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$520 99
Delinquent school.....	343 60
Delinquent sinking fund.....	35 29
Delinquent library.....	128 28
Erroneous assessments.....	26 28
Taxes refunded.....	6 90
Printing.....	16 98
Treasurer's fees.....	328 82
Mileage.....	14 24
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	5,576 04
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,975 13
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	526 27
Library paid State Treasurer.....	822 19
Total.....	\$11,340 32

No. 81. VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

WM. H. WALKER, Auditor.

JOHN WALSH, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$12,105 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	67 52
Delinquencies collected.....	1,462 60
School tax on duplicate.....	6,710 68
Assessed by treasurer.....	35 33
Delinquencies collected.....	975 31
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,068 19
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 47
Delinquencies collected.....	194 94
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,969 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 50
Railroad tax assessed.....	2,374 84
Total.....	\$26,979 84

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,873 12
Delinquent school.....	1,758 13
Delinquent sinking fund.....	233 56
Delinquent library.....	577 62
Taxes refunded.....	199 77
Advertising and printing.....	147 50
Delinquent tax paid at State Treas-	
ury.....	1,681 63
Treasurer's fees.....	484 12
Mileage.....	20 24
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	10,664 03
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,813 99
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	1,011 66
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1 505 07
Total.....	\$26,979 84

No. 82. VERMILION COUNTY.

DAVID SHELBY, Auditor.

GEO. H. SEARS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,851 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	25 85
Delinquencies collected.....	144 78
School tax on duplicate.....	3,248 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 18
Delinquencies collected.....	92 14
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	620 65
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 93
Delinquencies collected.....	17 77
Library tax on duplicate.....	973 31
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 67
Total.....	\$10,898 05

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,076 75
Delinquent school.....	662 88
Delinquent sinking fund.....	21 57
Delinquent library.....	229 47
Erroneous assessments.....	15 33
Printing.....	26 47
Treasurer's fees.....	344 99
Mileage.....	35 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	4,746 85
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,526 52
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer,	439 35
Library paid State Treasurer.....	718 67
Total.....	\$10,898 05

No. 83. VIGO COUNTY

ALBERT LANG, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$14,908 52
Assessed by treasurer.....	133 47
Delinquencies collected.....	363 50
School tax on duplicate.....	8,124 57
Assessed by treasurer.....	74 71
Delinquencies collected.....	192 50
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,366 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 35
Delinquencies collected.....	56 13
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,419 67
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 69
Delinquencies collected.....	41 00
Railroad Tax assessed.....	3,188 14
Total.....	\$30,856 91

HENRY FAIRBANKS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$3,444 30
Delinquent school.....	\$2,124 98
Delinquent sinking fund.....	261 42
Delinquent library.....	735 39
Erroneous assessments.....	140 64
Taxes refunded.....	40 47
Printing.....	10 00
Treasurer's fees.....	740 37
Mileage.....	11 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	13,263 14
School paid State Treasurer.....	6,918 65
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	1,254 25
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,906 10
Total.....	\$30,856 91

No. 84. WABASH COUNTY.

THOS. B. McCARTY, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,507 97
Assessed by treasurer.....	86 41
Delinquencies collected.....	27 93
School tax on duplicate.....	4,892 54
Assessed by treasurer.....	50 49
Delinquencies collected.....	171 95
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	734 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 12
Delinquencies collected.....	34 42
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,481 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	20 04
Total.....	\$16,189 15

CAL. COWGILL, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,312 18
Delinquent school.....	848 91
Delinquent library.....	295 75
Delinquent sinking fund.....	93 30
Erroneous assessments.....	70 35
Treasurer's fees.....	421 77
Mileage.....	16 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,251 91
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,054 26
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	662 92
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,159 47
Total.....	\$16,189 15

No. 85. WARREN COUNTY.

ISAAC S. JONES, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,067 50
Assessed by treasurer.....	50 41
Delinquencies collected.....	112 68
School tax on duplicate.....	3,887 25
Assessed by treasurer.....	59 95
Delinquencies collected.....	56 34
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	636 05
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 09
Delinquencies collected.....	11 27
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,148 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 85
Total.....	\$13,013 95

JAMES H. BUELL, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,454 00
Delinquent school.....	880 50
Delinquent sinking fund.....	114 41
Delinquent library.....	296 86
Treasurer's fees.....	38 16
Mileage.....	20 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,572 31
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,934 36
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	519 60
Library paid State Treasurer.....	833 55
Error in settlement sheet.....	30
Total.....	\$13,013 95

No. 86. WARRICK COUNTY.

PETER COLLINS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,033 06
Assessed by treasurer.....	97 35
Delinquencies collected.....	144 94
School tax on duplicate.....	2,937 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	64 17
Delinquencies collected.....	96 62
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	419 30
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 73
Delinquencies collected.....	19 32
Library tax on duplicate.....	944 82
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 74
Total.....	\$9,757 48

SIMON P. LOWE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$543 67
Delinquent school.....	371 84
Delinquent sinking fund.....	34 71
Delinquent library.....	143 43
Erroneous assessments.....	177 02
Taxes refunded.....	9 66
Printing.....	220 10
Treasurer's fees.....	321 56
Mileage.....	57 28
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,575 61
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,486 55
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	373 62
Library paid State Treasurer.....	773 02
Total.....	\$9,757 48

No. 87. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN HARDIN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,800 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	141 80
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	71 59
School tax on duplicate.....	5 538 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	87 17
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	47 72
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	872 46
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 91
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	9 55
Library tax on duplicate.....	1 673 57
Assessed by treasurer.....	29 92
Total.....	\$19,363 70

JOHN J. MORRISON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$621 62
Delinquent school.....	406 81
Delinquent sinking fund.....	42 95
Delinquent library.....	149 70
Erroneous assessments.....	91 49
Taxes refunded.....	1 25
Printing.....	10 65
Treasurer's fees.....	530 54
Mileage.....	15 52
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	9,121 58
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,053 68
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	820 66
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,497 25
Total.....	\$19,363 70

No. 88. WAYNE COUNTY.

BENJ. L. MARTIN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$19,841 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	193 47
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	187 62
School tax on duplicate.....	10,926 47
Assessed by treasurer.....	111 32
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	135 01
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,778 57
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 36
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	24 92
Library tax on duplicate.....	3,245 74
Assessed by treasurer.....	35 50
Railroad tax assessed.....	921 46
Total.....	\$36,707 84

WILLIAM W. LYNDE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,598 63
Delinquent school.....	1,592 10
Delinquent sinking fund.....	159 66
Delinquent library.....	598 36
Erroneous assessments.....	174 01
Treasurer's fees.....	768 49
Treasurer's fees on R. R. tax.....	9 22
Mileage.....	10 08
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	17,415 24
School paid State Treasurer.....	9,343 78
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	1,625 44
Library paid State Treasurer.....	2,612 85
Total.....	\$36,707 84

No. 89. WELLS COUNTY.

JAMES DAILEY, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,187 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 79
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	172 16
School tax on duplicate.....	2,489 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 42
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	95 03
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	339 55
Assessed by treasurer.....	41
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	18 74
Library tax on duplicate.....	820 44
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 65
Total.....	\$8,146 46

JOHN WANDEL, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$648 85
Delinquent school.....	429 80
Delinquent sinking fund.....	41 92
Delinquent library.....	168 37
Erroneous assessments.....	36 65
Taxes refunded.....	1 75
Treasurer's fees.....	228 87
Mileage.....	28 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,550 46
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,869 55
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	304 54
Library paid State Treasurer.....	629 89
Total.....	\$8,146 46

No. 90. WHITE COUNTY.

JOSEPH D. COWDIN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,314 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	45 62
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	616 31
School tax on duplicate.....	2,436 31
Assessed by treasurer.....	28 25
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	337 10
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	381 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 20
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	56 70
Library tax on duplicate.....	739 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 96
Total.....	\$8,997 53

M. A. BERELEY, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,222 55
Delinquent school.....	750 42
Delinquent sinking fund.....	96 19
Delinquent library.....	254 55
Erroneous assessments.....	13 15
Treasurer's fees.....	194 00
Mileage.....	50 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,637 39
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,989 49
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	334 47
Library paid State Treasury.....	474 92
Total.....	\$8,997 53

No. 91. WHITLEY COUNTY.

ADAM Y. HOOPER, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$3,027 93
Assessed by treasurer	14 38
Delinquencies &c. collected.....	260 32
School tax on duplicate.....	1,856 23
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 02
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	154 54
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	220 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 96
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	13 15
Library tax on duplicate.....	622 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 48
Delinquencies &c., collected.....	57 10
Total	<u>\$6,242 98</u>

JAMES S. LANG, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$418 78
Delinquent school.....	240 99
Delinquent sinking fund	23 91
Delinquent library.....	103 82
Erroneous assessments	62 70
Treasurer's fees.....	208 68
Mileage.....	29 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer....	2,719 03
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,650 22
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	197 35
Library paid State Treasurer.....	547 90
Total	<u>\$6,242 98</u>

STATEMENT NO. II.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Delinquent Taxes, for the year 1855.

Dr.

Cr.

COUNTIES.	Revenue of 1855 Delinquent.	School of 1855 Delinquent.	Library of 1853 Delinquent.	Sinking Fund of 1853 Delinquent.	Ten & cent. Penalty.	Total Charges.	Revenue paid to the State.	School Tax paid to the State.	Library Tax paid to the State.	Sinking Fund paid to the State.	Treasurer's Fees & Mile- age.	Still Delinquent.	Total Credits.
1 Adams.....	\$516 84	\$344 98	\$125 93	\$34 70	\$102 40	\$1,126 45	\$192 09	\$118 58	37 94	915 77	235 43	\$727 34	1,136 45
2 Allen.....	1,678 10	1,066 63	430 40	122 23	337 73	3,715 04	706 17	441 26	157 51	51 87	143 89	2,216 34	3,715 04
3 Bartholomew.....	1,712 52	1,096 76	397 97	122 76	332 80	3,610 81	753 86	439 30	175 00	58 03	139 14	3,000 48	3,000 81
4 Benton.....	1,429 98	733 70	598 37	136 74	252 87	2,781 66	202 50	101 92	95 44	29 37	34 28	2,397 15	2,781 66
5 Blackford.....													
6 Boone.....	1,169 19	736 03	507 89	76 69	217 98	2,397 78	491 82	308 09	102 37	44 58	87 17	1,763 75	3,397 78
7 Brown.....	569 66	346 67	111 54	43 17	107 10	1,178 14	47 78	99 48	10 08	3 64	15 11	1,072 05	1,178 14
8 Cass.....	2,947 45	1,845 79	646 41	921 67	566 07	6,926 79	237 84	138 78	37 98	19 06	49 09	5,533 11	6,926 79
9 Crawford.....	310 09	213 93	83 09	19 51	62 66	689 31	95 35	47 92	12 13	8 86	24 72	500 33	689 31
10 Clinton.....	1,340 50	883 59	387 92	91 47	261 27	2,917 05	279 31	168 88	56 83	32 10	53 66	3,037 50	2,907 05
11 Carroll.....	1,278 65	1,831 85	297 44	82 07	346 00	3,806 01	338 22	253 88	84 59	25 94	71 88	2,326 27	3,806 01
12 Clark.....	2,817 15	1,773 46	613 22	204 57	542 84	5,971 27	2,033 00	1,406 50	256 00	205 15	310 81	2,119 78	5,971 27
13 Clay.....	1,143 11	721 10	538 50	82 17	312 81	2,290 48	356 52	220 47	65 67	26 03	70 23	1,677 44	2,431 26
14 Davies.....	787 15	528 00	198 88	50 07	156 41	1,720 51	177 70	107 26	36 02	14 13	32 62	1,352 78	1,720 51
15 Dearborn.....	4,452 72	2,537 07	723 18	287 74	815 97	8,997 68	793 78	501 97	173 62	61 62	130 52	7,316 17	8,997 68
16 Decatur.....	1,642 85	1,064 24	374 62	109 54	315 66	3,465 71	390 96	230 88	74 08	36 48	71 32	2,668 16	3,465 71
17 Delaware.....	787 36	524 07	194 84	53 03	155 93	1,863 22	330 53	192 58	67 91	16 54	57 19	1,463 14	1,863 22
18 Dubois.....	756 03	464 01	159 00	58 28	143 54	1,551 16	165 62	102 65	26 27	11 91	36 64	1,365 79	1,551 16
19 Elkhart.....	1,416 81	931 68	338 56	102 51	282 53	3,104 84	721 62	465 51	163 27	56 31	34 19	2,453 73	3,104 84
20 Fayette.....	1,207 46	718 77	335 47	98 32	226 10	2,486 02	213 10	126 65	44 32	15 48	45 28	2,040 18	2,486 02
21 Floyd.....	2,721 19	1,751 69	610 91	189 80	527 29	5,800 28	551 45	331 97	113 33	41 80	115 57	4,633 16	5,800 28
22 Fountain.....	2,268 65	1,455 33	525 98	164 55	391 15	4,872 66	676 34	474 07	143 45	61 31	135 09	3,976 40	4,872 66
23 Franklin.....	2,660 43	1,283 93	446 61	155 30	401 62	4,240 89	738 54	413 36	115 09	48 08	122 97	3,592 55	4,340 89
24 Grant.....	1,671 95	651 20	231 95	79 05	293 71	2,240 86	152 32	118 41	40 88	11 08	46 21	1,848 96	2,240 86
25 Gibson.....	1,355 39	697 68	212 41	68 51	182 39	2,006 38	613 09	406 33	122 82	43 42	106 14	1,679 58	2,006 38
26 Hamilton.....	1,524 80	974 67	351 24	109 35	296 00	3,256 69	212 94	141 35	46 40	18 26	52 13	2,754 41	3,256 69
27 Greene.....													
28 Hamilton.....	1,617 14	1,037 89	391 73	116 41	316 32	3,479 52	378 46	188 77	47 14	37 77	60 35	2,767 63	3,479 52
29 Hancock.....	1,318 91	838 91	296 13	91 35	251 93	2,804 23	364 33	234 28	52 70	26 63	65 38	2,804 23	2,804 23
30 Harrison.....	738 88	507 40	193 91	46 30	148 62	1,635 17	454 77	297 81	101 83	33 12	99 58	1,635 17	1,635 17
31 Hendricks.....	1,860 40	1,064 78	372 20	131 59	312 85	3,771 38	155 68	91 36	27 48	13 47	31 47	3,451 92	3,771 38
32 Henry.....	1,689 12	1,064 78	387 15	120 88	323 79	3,561 72	905 71	537 03	105 22	70 10	159 83	1,073 74	3,561 72

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Delinquent Taxes, for the year 1855.

Dr.

Cr.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Revenue of 1855 Delinquent.	School of 1855 Delinquent.	Library of 1855 Delinquent.	Sinking Fund of 1855 Delinquent.	Ten per cent Penalty.	Total charges.	Revenue paid the State.	School tax paid the State.	Liberty tax paid the State.	Sinking Fund Tax paid the State.	Treasurer's fees and mileage.	Still delinquent.	Total Credits.
34	Howard	\$1,107 40	\$691 99	\$28 78	\$56 61	\$212 73	\$2,240 11	\$13 55	\$132 64	\$46 01	\$72 50	\$507 50	\$1,767 82	\$2,340 11
35	Huntington	1,189 62	785 06	590 39	80 91	234 39	2,500 57	136 32	336 14	50 89	27 54	36 38	2,113 50	2,500 57
36	Jackson	1,969 86	792 42	579 11	93 70	234 60	2,660 69	691 46	336 14	124 45	10 21	123 10	1,879 89	2,660 69
37	Jasper	1,713 45	958 10	501 53	147 89	312 79	3,436 35	146 76	312 79	18 82	10 21	40 06	3,436 35	3,436 35
38	*Jay	880 78	580 17	214 59	59 63	173 51	1,908 68	46 71	27 58	7 43	6 62	8 00	1,812 26	1,908 68
39	Jefferson	3,904 05	2,365 62	775 61	313 65	732 89	8,061 85	1,313 13	785 43	218 92	133 12	258 17	5,384 78	8,061 85
40	Jennings	1,431 39	937 04	555 32	97 14	284 08	3,124 97	1,016 75	665 64	192 08	87 00	181 87	981 63	3,124 97
41	Johnson	1,444 97	969 19	537 06	140 43	599 09	3,290 04	217 49	108 71	27 17	21 75	36 10	2,878 79	3,290 04
42	Knox	1,793 54	1,110 73	381 21	136 09	342 16	3,765 96	365 00	182 50	46 00	56 53	77 22	3,058 71	3,765 96
43	Kosciusko	1,971 73	711 05	264 97	71 37	212 21	2,334 33	236 93	132 70	50 70	18 53	61 81	1,813 66	2,334 33
44	*Lacrange													
45	*Lake	594 36	413 13	167 11	36 30	121 13	1,332 43	105 51	59 85	18 25	10 15	16 84	1,121 83	1,332 43
46	Laporte	2,760 87	1,674 91	565 33	266 73	524 67	5,738 44	776 96	413 63	145 15	63 76	149 33	4,459 66	5,738 44
47	Lawrence	673 93	441 41	161 92	44 91	132 51	1,454 78	299 00	192 51	67 04	19 98	50 28	825 57	1,454 78
48	Madison	981 85	565 87	178 92	83 20	180 98	1,990 82	143 75	99 15	39 63	8 55	31 19	1,668 85	1,990 82
49	*Marion													
50	*Marshall	1,575 22	834 25	986 92	99 53	261 39	2,875 51	190 00	115 00	40 00	15 00	48 00	2,467 31	2,875 51
51	*Martin	598 33	571 16	148 50	39 79	135 77	1,493 55	340 88	288 06	87 86	92 72	78 13	1,716 90	1,493 55
52	*Miami	1,293 07	861 78	325 76	86 25	957 18	2,859 04	403 54	248 85	56 14	31 53	79 48	2,859 04	2,859 04
53	Montgomery	1,920 55	1,256 02	459 57	134 70	377 96	4,157 60	623 97	312 66	100 36	56 89	92 93	3,972 09	4,157 60
54	*Morgan	1,130 91	703 55	939 57	74 34	292 37	2,406 09	223 97	140 06	51 77	17 31	44 31	1,969 34	2,406 09
55	*Monroe	918 74	618 40	221 69	61 83	180 58	1,986 39	211 24	138 75	30 96	12 05	101 40	1,731 93	1,986 39
56	*Noble	985 42	619 98	295 94	69 00	194 43	2,138 77	160 61	154 72	42 34	13 34	60 96	1,730 80	2,138 77
57	Ohio	276 88	599 09	84 91	12 74	58 36	642 01	25 10	14 65	4 66	2 02	11 86	583 72	642 01
58	Orange	503 63	340 85	126 67	19 73	100 09	1,100 99	348 82	237 95	62 38	24 77	77 71	329 46	1,100 99
59	*Ow	893 51	604 22	299 83	57 85	178 51	1,963 95	108 40	66 69	21 14	10 69	27 33	1,730 51	1,963 95
60	*Parke	1,000 80	540 40	135 10	108 08	186 43	2,030 81	580 98	290 48	72 63	5 84	87 15	961 43	2,030 81
61	*Perry	1,677 95	1,032 62	372 98	126 57	321 04	3,531 46	636 80	328 86	62 77	6 88	192 66	2,314 69	3,531 46
62	*Pike	592 48	403 62	155 66	36 41	118 95	1,308 52	148 98	91 71	29 98	10 87	50 56	976 42	1,308 52
63	*Porter	913 40	600 82	920 74	62 66	179 76	1,977 38	117 55	58 81	14 71	11 27	21 46	1,752 38	1,977 38
64	*Posey	1,852 19	1,164 98	412 16	139 00	533 83	3,862 16	468 45	243 31	67 37	44 05	102 83	2,500 10	3,862 16
65	*Pulaski	1,821 67	514 11	179 61	59 86	357 54	1,732 99	41 21	29 23	8 70	4 02	24 64	1,684 99	1,732 99
66	Punam	1,475 62	944 52	338 34	108 76	286 71	3,153 85	485 20	304 23	102 86	37 40	68 68	2,125 46	3,153 85

67	*Randolph.....	1,469 25	946 04	337 66	97 18	234 11	3,125 24	924 97	111 80	32 50	17 85	45 83	2,092 20	3,125 24
68	Ripley.....	1,327 87	1,002 82	302 86	106 76	300 03	3,400 30	626 92	371 19	128 90	49 15	118 49	2,005 69	3,400 34
69	South.....	778 48	507 99	156 01	52 32	152 48	1,677 28	405 70	237 00	73 82	35 13	82 92	842 71	1,677 28
70	*Shelby.....													
71	*Shelby.....													
72	Spencer.....	1,518 41	972 04	353 92	114 73	995 91	3,955 01	168 24	97 90	28 01	15 14	25 52	2,910 90	3,955 01
73	Starkes.....	436 71	252 20	78 59	28 76	79 62	2,875 88	97 96	63 81	18 78	9 21	44 36	641 16	2,875 88
74	St. Joseph.....	930 23	631 86	242 46	60 44	180 79	2,054 78	203 53	135 39	51 15	13 36	35 11	1,615 84	2,054 78
75	*Steuben.....	832 72	355 04	191 70	70 46	166 99	1,836 91	450 91	264 44	94 44	37 92	81 42	874 78	1,836 91
76	Sullivan.....	1,025 42	668 34	214 35	79 56	198 76	2,186 43	210 73	124 35	40 27	17 46	51 20	1,742 52	2,186 43
77	*Switzerland.....	785 21	550 70	217 14	47 43	160 04	1,760 52	306 73	243 78	81 74	27 72	60 32	980 23	1,760 52
78	*Tippicanoe.....													
79	*Tipton.....	1,445 84	831 35	338 92	129 28		2,744 69	243 94	144 95	44 00	21 55	55 17	2,235 05	2,744 69
80	*Union.....	530 90	343 00	138 28	35 59	103 74	1,130 21	166 61	99 91	33 47	12 95	29 64	7-7 63	1,130 21
81	Vanderburgh.....	2,873 12	1,758 13	577 62	233 56	544 24	5,986 67	840 70	501 43	161 62	79 76	171 29	4,929 41	5,986 67
82	Vermillion.....	834 60	551 80	200 20	60 56	166 71	1,893 87	284 57	155 72	50 61	21 77	56 55	1,384 45	1,893 87
83	*Vigo.....	3,444 30	2,134 08	735 39	261 42	636 60	7,222 69	808 54	424 31	115 67	80 24	136 41	5,657 52	7,222 69
84	Wabash.....	1,312 18	848 94	235 75	93 30	255 01	2,805 18	492 66	321 44	108 37	40 45	116 47	1,255 79	2,805 18
85	Warren.....	1,454 00	880 50	296 86	114 71	274 60	3,020 67	633 03	365 70	114 99	54 25	105 91	1,746 79	3,020 67
86	*Warrick.....													
87	Washington.....	621 62	406 81	149 70	42 95		1,343 18	216 99	130 91	43 74	17 05	52 41	882 08	1,343 18
88	Wayne.....	2,457 13	1,621 25	604 23	165 82	484 94	5,234 37	434 70	217 37	54 28	23 33	61 72	4,542 97	5,234 37
89	*Wells.....	645 85	439 80	168 37	41 92	129 69	1,426 63	100 92	67 87	26 07	5 91	17 41	1,309 15	1,426 63
90	White.....	1,292 55	750 42	254 51	96 19	232 37	2,556 08	99 06	45 91	21 16	15 50	86 15	2,088 15	2,556 08
91	Whitley.....	418 78	280 99	103 82	23 91	62 75	910 25	38 49	23 19	7 38	3 06	6 29	831 34	910 25
Grand total.....		111,801 76	72,039 82	25,510 63	8,312 36	21,501 50	239,164 69	31,657 79	18,812 69	6,026 74	2,749 42	6,560 83	173,225 82	239,164 69

* No settlement made.

STATEMENT NO. III.

Showing an Abstract of Assessment of Real and Personal Property for the year 1856.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Val of Lands without improvements	Value of improvements	Val. of Lands and improvements.	Val. of Town lots and improvements.	Total value of Railroad Assessment.	Other Corporations stocks.	Other personal property.	Total Value.	Number of Polls.
1	Adams	212,073	04	2,688,522	215,848	\$904,430	\$59,348	\$330,893		\$436,484	\$1,430,262	1,215
2	Allen	413,827	14	1,688,405	663,915	2,352,340	1,000,405		\$74,725	1,563,110	4,769,240	2,544
3	Bartholomew	231,210	36	1,649,745	697,913	2,347,658	336,024			2,141,301	4,824,983	2,509
4	Benton	266,995	...	1,682,910	107,171	1,189,941	32,059			318,874	1,570,344	544
5	Blackford	104,642	...	315,480	79,344	388,764	92,840			189,778	597,482	293
6	Brown	257,137	19	937,655	488,085	1,445,740	184,550			1,474,259	3,105,340	2,933
7	Brown	106,000	33	334,780	150,915	485,695	16,830			315,890	817,755	1,890
8	Carroll	256,460	22	1,119,887	484,657	1,604,544	212,193			1,420,164	3,026,811	1,967
9	Cass	208,689	40	1,314,165	538,729	1,852,894	631,930		1,047,898	904,661	4,400,393	2,470
10	Clark	25,682	66	1,905,986	289,528	2,195,524	791,137	661,495		1,827,365	5,478,521	2,359
11	Clay	236,492	93	679,746	556,534	936,021	47,436			712,003	1,719,208	1,400
12	Clinton	262,112	82	1,029,574	537,791	1,567,768	166,082			1,497,601	3,171,431	2,112
13	Crawford	171,776	54	288,532	141,878	430,410	66,790			531,431	1,048,631	1,197
14	Daviess	244,758	15	5,841,70	331,410	1,019,580	92,556			971,455	6,283,501	1,543
15	Deaithorn	159,776	90	2,548,070	352,450	2,900,529	773,130	612,140		1,995,510	6,284,600	3,086
16	Decatur	224,330	...	1,613,092	993,515	2,713,776	302,189			2,054,947	5,076,912	2,624
17	DeKalb	226,322	59	607,050	418,670	1,025,720	116,419			598,089	1,544,049	1,850
18	Delaware	236,361	98	1,104,960	418,670	1,523,630	116,419			1,356,381	3,026,260	2,133
19	Dubois	196,286	63	336,670	185,630	522,300	51,240			510,500	1,173,440	1,331
20	Elkhart	135,458	71	1,925,550	411,105	2,336,655	297,805		69,350	1,931,480	4,769,240	1,555
21	Fayette	82,647	51	948,251	238,820	1,187,071	2,703,002	4,636,800	294,450	1,828,039	10,671,872	2,600
22	Floyd	248,431	58	1,745,565	230,280	1,984,845	476,190			1,753,205	4,212,940	2,355
23	Fountain	216,804	98	2,950,800	770,105	3,000,905	443,105			1,993,575	5,470,585	2,732
24	Fulton	298,265	07	608,590	902,210	876,800	71,760			460,190	1,402,750	1,266
25	Gibson	565,769	16	1,325,422	550,897	1,876,329	292,611			1,761,514	3,938,922	2,037
26	Grant	938,132	61	1,080,834	430,566	1,511,400	159,333	20,019		1,084,720	2,755,523	2,942
27	Greene	318,921	06	1,325,363	689,250	1,914,613	146,326		100	1,966,883	2,680,400	2,089
28	Hamilton	250,102	16	1,325,363	689,250	1,914,613	146,326			1,446,990	3,580,574	2,312
29	Hancock	206,694	25	1,041,710	443,320	1,485,030	91,010		11,800	873,725	2,403,765	1,718
30	Harrison	206,884	13	1,053,778	383,839	1,437,617	115,415			1,337,012	2,872,045	2,451
31	Hendricks	241,566	55	1,890,273	897,997	2,788,270	232,217			2,198,675	5,150,160	2,443
32	Hendricks	241,566	55	1,890,273	897,997	2,788,270	232,217		1,000	2,532,825	5,619,540	2,996
33	Henry	248,137	80	1,747,640	1,319,490	3,067,130	329,485					

34	Howard.....	74	913,591	354,063	1,998,683	87,167	673,293	3,618,924	1,413
35	Huntington.....	74	1,034,279	323,219	1,566,516	113,191	394,211	2,174,948	1,993
36	Jasper.....	74	804,913	115,383	920,296	36,394	568,278	1,342,968	933
37	Jay.....	18	663,335	217,185	982,520	41,935	549,045	1,513,940	1,487
38	Jefferson.....	18	1,039,291	719,890	2,392,105	2,613,405	2,604,210	8,579,790	2,059
39	Jennings.....	74	848,581	561,173	1,419,759	123,214	1,114,912	2,457,885	1,994
40	Johnson.....	74	1,471,367	792,875	2,969,799	563,957	1,775,207	4,477,941	9,187
41	Jock-on.....	56	413,404	141,404	1,419,781	109,670	1,266,932	2,816,273	1,933
42	Keweenaw.....	80	343,575	128,315	545,430	121,076	1,094,513	2,610,850	2,283
43	Kuskokwam.....	84	972,798	431,113	1,404,611	470,325	645,369	1,591,969	1,448
44	Lagrange.....	84	470,551	1,088,472	507,162	60,325	417,450	993,659	1,147
45	Lake.....	84	364,100	142,562	2,066,905	21,827	1,802,111	5,363,053	2,287
46	Laporte.....	84	597,935	1,744,448	1,507,505	678,990	1,766,365	3,752,652	1,891
47	Lawrence.....	51	1,901,497	559,935	2,266,905	2,112,939	1,007,783	3,241,176	2,300
48	Madison.....	51	1,353,354	403,514	1,776,713	163,640	3,259,571	15,115,463	4,518
49	Manitou.....	17	2,408,476	934,217	3,402,693	2,837,555	5,180,672	14,011,350	1,438
50	Marshall.....	91	506,691	305,613	772,504	80,455	482,270	1,049,660	1,059
51	Martin.....	17	1,097,722	180,486	400,258	57,132	1,237,651	3,404,088	2,481
52	Miami.....	21	980,977	493,319	1,476,146	595,789	1,711,726	3,408,737	1,813
53	Minneap.....	03	773,787	453,064	1,998,851	528,060	2,877,405	6,109,735	3,167
54	Montgomery.....	75	2,160,255	534,240	3,114,965	477,555	2,632,415	6,882,165	2,054
55	Morgan.....	60	1,068,480	887,700	2,010,180	127,150	1,435,335	3,682,174	1,840
56	Noble.....	67	737,437	401,191	1,138,628	74,726	680,450	1,893,474	797
57	Ohio.....	90	297,243	53,862	353,035	101,513	499,318	932,906	797
58	Oregon.....	20	691,435	401,325	1,001,560	139,673	1,319,080	9,533,015	1,466
59	Owen.....	18	784,733	534,211	1,318,947	115,011	1,831,049	2,816,970	1,911
60	Parke.....	68	1,313,490	890,545	2,203,635	197,700	2,032,045	4,333,350	2,530
61	Peary.....	69	409,125	228,375	617,500	76,940	791,179	1,430,619	1,570
62	Pike.....	81	193,805	193,805	806,570	103,920	691,570	1,601,660	1,553
63	Porter.....	55	1,010,567	3,32,936	1,373,503	328,156	1,393,003	3,380,962	2,905
64	Posey.....	55	516,348	89,657	616,105	92,349	309,819	918,193	736
65	Pulaski.....	11	303,379	516,348	2,817,580	284,523	2,142,915	5,346,390	2,588
66	Ransom.....	59	1,931,175	303,705	2,817,580	189,846	1,398,369	3,188,673	2,530
67	Rapley.....	03	1,928,918	421,300	1,640,418	80,860	1,633,885	2,782,015	2,908
68	Ridley.....	03	1,020,915	626,355	1,647,270	236,131	1,265,671	6,674,470	2,520
69	Rush.....	66	2,566,790	1,575,859	3,842,649	926,131	3,401,138	1,883,771	1,016
70	Scribner.....	42	462,308	270,124	672,490	71,123	1,880,260	4,354,150	9,276
71	Shelby.....	47	1,655,230	700,450	2,395,700	278,540	2,655,656	1,904	1,904
72	Spencer.....	69	1,032,355	201,225	1,754,165	170,833	1,621,033	2,655,656	1,904
73	St. Charles.....	85	193,455	219,906	219,906	35,25	789,246	1,011,831	1,419
74	Stuebner.....	89	178,257	608,140	41,333	41,333	1,432,630	3,215,005	2,116
75	St. Joseph.....	121	1,630,365	921,235	1,391,740	420,255	1,785,63	2,319,639	1,916
76	Swanton.....	76	798,440	247,455	1,145,895	9,355	882,789	2,170,376	1,938
77	Switzerland.....	78	893,544	292,756	1,065,400	18,287	1,265,671	7,242,640	3,503
78	Tipppecanoe.....	80	9,413,379	521,015	2,917,404	1,013,948	237,210	1,063,775	991
79	Tipton.....	80	761,501	201,707	969,868	47,835	1,110,289	2,928,501	1,025
80	Union.....	51	1,425,770	313,641	1,743,811	74,301	1,531,941	9,687	1,925
81	Vanderburgh.....	97	1,365,168	264,283	1,629,451	9,173,037	1,531,941	6,166,323	2,087
82	Vermillion.....	97	723,639	577,639	1,169,492	203,456	1,569,655	2,812,493	1,935

STATEMENT NO. III.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of Assessment of Real and Personal Property for the year 1856.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Hundredths	Value of Lands with out Improve- ments.	Value of Im- prove ments.	Value of land and improve- ments.	Val. of Town Lots and Im- prove ment.	Total value of Railroad As- sessment.	Other Corpo- ration stocks.	Other Person- al Property.	Total Value.	Number of Polls.
83	Vigo.....	242,802	61	\$1,987,430	\$295,375	\$2,282,755	\$1,546,126	\$924,100	.....	\$2,759,186	\$7,513,267	3,056
84	Wabash.....	254,948	51	1,540,160	683,975	2,124,135	301,906	.....	.....	1,301,697	2,730,738	2,473
85	Warren.....	298,044	21	1,256,489	452,129	1,708,618	103,046	.....	18,450	1,483,925	3,314,039	1,444
86	Warrick.....	230,649	93	812,752	278,436	1,091,188	169,275	.....	6,032	1,013,558	2,282,033	1,813
87	Washington.....	261,731	65	1,408,040	754,620	2,162,660	216,960	.....	.....	2,269,475	4,618,215	2,303
88	Wayne.....	253,050	87	2,018,900	1,193,492	3,212,392	934,550	.....	56,504	3,801,649	8,995,195	4,023
89	Wells.....	231,095	34	895,820	117,055	1,012,875	90,985	.....	.....	537,255	1,661,925	1,473
90	White.....	196,401	26	92,921	212,443	1,145,264	90,164	.....	.....	737,207	1,973,131	1,079
91	Whitley.....	199,633	30	558,079	138,161	696,240	46,557	.....	88,403	357,743	1,183,943	1,568
	Grand Total.....	18,996,610	94	\$9,475,473	\$36,362,887	\$195,819,458	\$26,511,628	\$13,193,382	\$2,115,228	\$108,358,871	\$279,032,269	160,040

STATEMENT NO. IV.

Showing an Abstract of Taxes levied on Duplicate for 1856.

COUNTY.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Township Tax.	Special School and other Taxes.	Sinking Fund Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Other Corporation Taxes.	Total Taxes 1856.	Delinquent Taxes.	Total Taxes.
1 Adams,	\$3,460 08	\$1,690 44	\$2,019 42	\$1,483 29	1,962 95	\$2,477 72	\$384 01	.....	\$9-3 48	\$19,999 49	\$2,134 91	\$22,134 40
2 Allen,	12,824 95	30,522 53	6,995 47	7,706 72	3,328 57	10,367 83	1,015 31	.....	.....	72,621 18	4,135 25	76,756 43
3 Bartholomew,	10,000 66	10,933 16	6,000 08	1,003 05	1,734 80	5,890 56	970 41	.....	.....	38,002 73	1,584 38	39,587 11
4 Benton,	3,292 66	7,935 11	1,748 08	9 91	3,639 78	4 23	901 04	.....	.....	17,809 41	14,257 95	32,067 36
5 Blackford,	1,466 19	2,660 07	869 57	1,447 06	475 38	1,584 03	119 14	.....	.....	8,621 45	9,445 60	18,067 05
6 Boone,	7,336 41	23,900 11	4,329 09	1,325 92	2,100 02	4,671 69	625 90	.....	.....	46,322 78	2,485 57	48,808 35
7 Brown,	2,068 64	2,057 97	1,325 92	653 68	1,136 76	1,651 18	164 47	.....	.....	9,433 62	3,385 35	12,818 97
8 Carroll,	7,331 50	17,379 28	4,359 27	3,278 31	2,167 53	7,105 91	657 14	.....	.....	42,978 76	3,324 66	46,303 42
9 Cass,	10,143 93	10,143 93	5,995 18	3,663 99	2,965 47	7,476 90	891 94	.....	.....	29,781 34	.....	29,781 34
10 Clark,	10,934 25	10,934 35	6,098 87	1,089 91	1,618 75	.....	963 13	.....	7,373 89	28,143 25	6,436 13	34,579 38
11 Clay,	4,187 50	7,691 50	9,465 81	513 61	1,807 42	.....	344 61	.....	2,984 17	20,934 71	6,089 34	27,024 05
12 Clinton,	7,394 84	5,255 06	4,827 24	3,114 54	1,856 63	4,595 00	634 95	.....	1,585 67	28,903 85	1,478 96	30,382 81
13 Crawford,	2,643 23	3,166 06	1,506 69	.....	745 61	2,014 67	910 90	.....	.....	10,355 86	1,911 74	12,267 60
14 Davess,	4,958 76	7,622 73	2,844 83	.....	2,684 38	1,614 16	415 73	.....	.....	18,430 52	2,502 36	20,932 88
15 Dearborn,	14,112 20	17,302 76	7,827 60	7,631 86	4,627 38	10,835 08	1,026 73	.....	.....	63,694 11	1,359 17	65,053 28
16 Decatur,	11,453 90	26,010 53	6,382 87	4,429 95	13,221 49	.....	1,200 15	.....	819 99	64,358 89	4,603 31	68,962 20
17 DeKalb,	7,114 22	10,140 59	4,087 88	2,309 25	9,296 08	.....	605 28	.....	.....	24,400 65	2,512 32	26,912 97
18 Delaware,	3,012 38	5,959 27	1,898 95	.....	1,314 09	1,693 47	234 70	.....	.....	13,183 44	2,313 28	15,496 72
19 Dubois,	11,426 11	90,600 79	6,321 31	5,193 65	9,744 62	9,912 66	1,003 80	.....	203 98	57,512 62	1,840 74	59,353 34
20 Elkhart,	10,310 98	10,398 77	5,561 74	2,158 87	9,101 51	9,493 96	953 55	.....	.....	40,941 98	586 59	41,528 57
21 Fayette,	22,643 52	25,844 74	11,897 03	.....	4,113 90	20,419 82	2,116 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Floyd,	9,601 98	9,601 98	5,389 74	2,640 81	2,849 63	9,625 27	243 43	.....	6,318 34	16,270 20	6,017 78	22,287 98
23 Fountain,	12,267 17	23,148 31	6,276 35	4,295 90	4,118 20	.....	1,694 11	.....	4,830 27	56,450 54	4,509 91	60,960 45
24 Franklin,	3,445 54	4,147 06	2,921 45	5,267 28	1,379 29	2,897 29	521 73	.....	960 79	17,500 87	4,408 15	21,909 02
25 Fulton,	8,545 12	11,415 68	4,758 33	.....	2,467 36	.....	737 61	.....	.....	28,004 10	312 22	28,316 32
26 Gibson, .....	.....	Grant, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Grant, .....	.....	Grant, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Greene,	6,114 71	14,490 34	3,732 66	.....	2,225 17	3,419 24	536 42	.....	.....	70,848 54	2,851 40	73,700 94
29 Hamilton, .....	.....	Hamilton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Hancock,	5,766 93	8,951 76	3,923 17	2,466 23	1,695 00	2,610 63	491 91	.....	.....	25,575 73	5,190 87	30,766 60
31 Harrison,	6,908 06	6,908 06	4,105 91	.....	1,812 61	6,006 29	521 76	.....	.....	26,492 12	1,840 10	28,332 22
32 Hendricks,	11,332 42	8,947 60	6,373 63	609 76	2,348 76	13,550 26	1,030 08	.....	.....	41,283 01	4,75 79	46,038 80
33 Henry,	13,205 25	9,673 19	7,449 76	4,766 26	2,840 73	13,076 33	1,191 20	.....	638 75	52,971 57	739 88	53,711 45

67	Randolph.....	7,525 35	16,923 37	4,544 02	3,500 99	3,004 05	1,297 23	625 59	5,614 03	42,725 94	10,602 67	53,328 61
68	Rapley.....	6,712 67	10,408 81	3,918 24	2,445 16	2,006 32	5,639 43	534 76	.....	31,759 39	4,841 93	36,601 32
69	Rath.....	14,614 04	11,576 01	7,894 71	5,217 13	5,565 67	1,376 10	1,376 10	12,352 35	55,956 32	1,373 45	56,639 78
70	Scatt.....	3,076 19	4,160 37	1,546 12	443 87	1,065 32	1,586 21	251 96	.....	11,289 36	3,639 75	15,089 11
71	Shelby.....	10,423 95	12,682 52	5,892 68	2,510 95	2,300 91	6,594 56	906 22	.....	41,676 69	.....	41,676 69
72	Spencer.....	6,972 05	10,250 82	3,626 40	1,409 41	4,386 67	4,743 92	532 99	.....	31,321 17	10,758 68	42,079 85
73	Starke.....	8,622 22	1,589 05	468 86	2,302 13	588 83	1,119 33	96 08	.....	7,206 70	1,836 85	9,043 55
74	St. Joseph.....	7,615 11	17,991 03	4,120 41	2,677 93	2,085 17	7,714 02	610 57	.....	42,089 95	2,836 59	45,826 54
75	Steuben.....	2,584 03	7,273 94	1,741 96	3,678 12	1,968 81	3,559 61	197 21	605 71	90,631 91	2,471 13	93,103 04
76	Sullivan.....	6,002 39	8,522 08	3,182 71	2,214 72	1,433 76	2,889 86	503 91	.....	23,136 16	1,856 83	24,992 99
77	Switzerland.....	5,110 07	11,511 70	2,979 45	1,555 32	738 92	2,639 35	426 09	140 06	25,093 16	1,703 07	26,796 23
78	Tipton.....	3,130 51	5,176 09	1,995 98	4,401 22	1,347 91	2,485 99	299 08	.....	19,067 78	5,237 27	24,305 05
79	Tipton.....	6,295 50	6,395 39	3,141 99	2,754 35	1,081 84	4,881 79	585 70	309 71	95,665 28	570 03	96,195 41
80	Van Rensselaer.....	13,712 12	33,514 09	7,552 69	6,542 37	5,531 25	2,196 33	1,230 86	.....	72,130 72	5,314 61	77,445 33
81	Vermillion.....	6,919 82	9,065 99	3,133 65	1,408 06	1,126 37	5,535 91	562 58	.....	27,382 28	2,743 38	30,125 76
82	Vigo.....	13,266 05	33,974 51	8,299 97	69 65	2,578 43	7,254 01	1,280 47	.....	67,882 69	4,488 33	72,370 92
83	Warren.....	8,697 53	10,348 75	4,956 93	2,239 78	1,806 78	2,236 83	740 91	.....	35,277 54	1,422 75	36,700 29
84	Warren.....	7,300 07	8,285 10	4,046 02	1,151 01	1,587 77	2,236 83	652 81	6,665 61	29,741 42	1,155 45	30,896 87
85	Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Washington.....	10,177 92	8,105 69	5,829 77	4,101 41	2,012 15	.....	929 65	.....	32,086 59	473 01	32,499 60
87	Wayne.....	2,073 97	20,010 12	10,903 65	5,911 02	3,376 31	19,359 17	1,799 04	6,715 79	68,149 38	2,163 60	70,312 98
88	White.....	4,038 95	8,212 01	2,597 73	4,480 99	1,341 27	3,321 21	332 21	3,376 84	24,399 91	2,778 81	27,108 75
89	White.....	4,455 77	6,458 29	2,513 12	4,031 51	4,306 90	473 16	394 79	.....	22,064 81	5,812 96	27,877 80
90	Whitely.....	3,044 49	7,090 11	1,850 63	4,436 97	1,172 39	2,403 81	532 69	.....	10,331 03	2,195 70	12,526 73
91	Total.....	612,969 57	951,747 95	366,695 65	93,403 92	196,708 57	360,578 41	55,922 42	98,110 51	2,865,619 49	316,401 51	3,182,020 91

STATEMENT NO V.

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures on account of Swamp Lands for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1856, together with the balance due each County at that date.

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

^{DR.}		^{CR.}	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856,.....	\$917 35	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$917 35

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

^{DR.}		^{CR.}	
Paid during the year,	\$250 00	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855	\$3,764 79
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	3,514 79		
Total.....	\$3,764 79	Total.....	\$3,764 79

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

^{DR.}		^{CR.}	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856,.....	\$17 16	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855	\$17 16

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

^{DR.}		^{CR.}	
Paid out during the year.....	\$1,324 50	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$1,294 00
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856	169 50	Receipts during the year.....	200 00
Total.....	\$1,494 00	Total.....	\$1,494 00

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

^{DR.}		^{CR.}	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856	\$105 54	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$105 54

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

^{DR.}		^{CR.}	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856	\$449 69	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855	\$449 69

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$198 50	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$1,199 54
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	1,001 04		
Total.....	\$1,199 54	Total.....	\$1,199 54

No. 8. CASS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$262 60	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$656 33
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	393 63		
Total.....	\$656 33	Total.....	\$656 33

No. 9. CLAY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$1,786 00	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$2,012 94
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	726 94	Receipts during the year.....	500 00
Total.....	\$2,512 94	Total.....	\$2,512 94

No. 10. CLINTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$50 40	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$713 93
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	663 53		
Total.....	\$713 93	Total.....	\$713 93

No. 11. DAVIESS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$4,927 53	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$19,765 91
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	17,297 06	Receipts during the year.....	2,458 68
Total.....	\$22,924 59	Total.....	\$22,924 59

No. 12. DECATUR COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$1,546 98	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$1,546 98

No. 13. DEKALB COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$953 53	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$3,852 28
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	2,898 75		
Total.....	\$3,852 28	Total.....	\$3,852 28

No. 14. DELAWARE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$110 83	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$226 34
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	115 51		
Total.....	\$226 34	Total.....	\$226 34

No. 15. DUBOIS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$3,049 74	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$2,367 99
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	672 05	Receipts during the year.....	1,354 80
Total.....	\$3,721 79	Total.....	\$3,721 79

No. 16. ELKHART COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$15 02	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$136 53
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	120 61		
Total.....	\$136 53	Total.....	\$136 53

No. 17. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	188 28	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$193 25

No. 18. FULTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Over paid Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$687 00	Receipts during the year.....	\$936 53
Paid out during the year.....	490 00	Amount over paid.....	440 47
Total.....	\$1,177 00	Total.....	\$1,377 00

No. 19. GIBSON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$4,960 88	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$8,636 17
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	5,998 84	Receipts during the year.....	1,723 55
Total.....	\$10,959 72	Total.....	\$10,359 72

No. 20. GRANT COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$4,897 77	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$4,897 77

No. 21. GREENE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$1,620 00	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$9,277 43
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	7,657 43		
Total.....	\$9,277 43	Total.....	\$9,277 43

No. 22. HANCOCK COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$140 19	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$140 19

No. 23. HOWARD COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Amount over paid Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$349 85	Amount over paid Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$349 85

No. 24. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$311 29	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$311 39

No. 25. JACKSON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$1,967 88	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$6,381 06
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	6,477 06	Receipts during the year.....	2,063 88
Total.....	\$8,444 94	Total.....	\$8,444 94

No. 26. JASPER COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$11,623 93	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$5,878 74
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	3,695 23	Receipts during the year.....	9,040 53
Total.....	\$15,319 26	Total.....	\$15,319 23

No. 27. JAY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$1,598 76	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$1,598 76

No. 28. JENNINGS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$504 23	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$504 23

No. 29. KNOX COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$6194 37	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$4,686 83
Total.....	\$6,194 37	Receipts during the year.....	1,507 54
		Total.....	\$6,194 37

No. 30. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$2,919 34	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$8,727 93
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	6,497 80	Receipts during the year.....	720 21
Total.....	\$9,417 14	Total.....	\$9,457 14

No. 31. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$2,073 83	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$2,900 14
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	826 31		
Total.....	\$2,900 14	Total.....	\$2,900 14

No. 32. LAKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$5,806 79	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$31,068 79
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	25,262 00		
Total.....	\$31,068 79	Total.....	\$31,068 79

No. 33. LAPORTE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$1,809 50	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$4,970 67
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	3,161 17		
Total.....	\$4,970 67	Total.....	\$4,970 67

No. 34. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$35 25	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$514 75
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	479 50		
Total.....	\$514 75	Total.....	\$514 75

No. 35. MADISON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$409 85	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$409 85

No. 36. MARION COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$58 05	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$58 05

No. 37. MARSHALL COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$4,404 00	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$15,502 14
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	11,520 98	Receipts during the year.....	222 82
Total.....	\$15,924 98	Total.....	\$15,924 98

No. 38. MARTIN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$155 19	Receipts during the year.....	\$549 00
Overdrawn Oct. 31, 1856.....	467 25	Overdrawn Oct. 31, 1856.....	103 44
Total.....	\$622 44	Total.....	\$652 44

No. 39. MIAMI COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$100 00	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$100 00

No. 40. MONROE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$208 32	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$261 69
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	103 37	Receipts during the year.....	50 00
Total	\$311 69	Total	\$311 69

No. 41. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$146 60	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$146 60

No. 42. MORGAN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$41 92	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$41 92

No. 43. NOBLE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year	\$147 00	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$4,074 24
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	3,927 24	Total	\$4,074 24
Total.....	\$4,074 24		

No. 44. ORANGE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year	\$22 50	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855	\$146 45
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856	225 95	Receipts during the year	100 00
Total	\$248 45	Total	\$248 45

No. 45. OWEN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$593 88	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$85 00
Total	\$593 88	Receipts during the year	508 88
		Total	\$593 88

No. 46. PARKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$507 90	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$507 90

No. 47. POSEY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$765 60	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$1,183 27
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	743 42	Receipts during the year.....	325 75
Total.....	\$1,509 02	Total.....	\$1,509 02

No. 48. PERRY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$378 72	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$378 72

No. 49. PIKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$2,354 50	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$419 44
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	1,209 73	Receipts during the year.....	3,144 79
Total.....	\$3,564 23	Total.....	\$3,564 23

No. 50. PORTER COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$7,112 61	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$14,333 36
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	14,249 79	Receipts during the year.....	7,029 04
Total.....	\$21,362 40	Total.....	\$21,362 40

No. 51. PULASKI COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$17,498 72	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$14,651 21
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	12,712 26	Receipts during the year.....	15,559 77
Total.....	\$30,210 98	Total.....	\$30,210 98

No. 52. RIPLEY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$408 24	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$408 24

No. 53. SCOTT COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$1,366 97	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$1,366 97

No. 54. SPENCER COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$693 60	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$1,681 81
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	1,169 73	Receipts during the year.....	3-6 52
Total.....	\$2,068 33	Total.....	\$2,068 33

No. 55. STARKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$18,357 37	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$13,129 35
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	2,475 89	Receipts during the year.....	13,793 91
Total	\$20,833 26	Total	\$26,833 26

No. 56. STEUBEN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$912 44	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$5,500 61
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	4,588 17		
Total.....	\$5,500 61	Total.....	\$5,500 61

No. 57. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$7,849 53	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$7,633 21
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	9,240 81	Receipts during the year.....	9,447 13
Total	\$17,090 34	Total.....	\$17,080 34

No. 58. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$580 92	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$3,497 86
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	2,702 94	Receipts during the year.....	86 00
Total	\$3,583 86	Total.....	\$3,583 86

No. 59. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$72 81	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$72 81

No. 60. TIPTON COUNTY.

DR.		DR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$800 00	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$801 53
		Over paid Oct. 31, 1856.....	498 47
Total	\$800 00	Total.....	\$800 00

No. 61. VIGO COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$35 67	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$1,246 00
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	1 250 91	Receipts during the year.....	70 58
Total	\$1,316 58	Total	\$1,316 58

No. 62. WABASH COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$124 50	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$124 50

No. 63. WARRICK COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$27 63	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$3,010 43
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	3,729 35	Receipts during the year	806 60
Total.....	\$3,817 03	Total.....	\$3,817 03

No. 64. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	\$1,571 62	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855	\$116 23
Total.....	\$1,571 62	Receipts during the year	1,455 39
		Total.....	\$1 571 62

No. 65. WELLS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year	\$108 17	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$1,071 90
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	963 73	Total....	\$1,071 90
Total.....	\$1,071 90		

No. 66. WHITE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Paid out during the year.....	\$686 57	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$23,513 47
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856.....	22,826 90	Total.....	\$23,513 47
Total.....	\$23,513 47		

No. 67. WHITLEY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1856	\$249 86	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1855.....	\$249 86

STATEMENT NO. VI.

Showing the number of Children, amount of Common School Fund received for Distribution, and the amount distributed to each County, for the year 1856.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No of Children.	Amount Received for Distribution	Distributive share for each county.
1	Adams	3,375	\$1,739 50	\$2,531 25
2	Allen	8,993	7,213 08	6,744 75
3	Bartholomew	6,114	5,586 21	4,585 50
4	Benton	745	929 65	558 75
5	Blackford	1,602	611 00	1,201 50
6	Boone	5,789	3,847 55	4,341 75
7	Brown	2,511	1,278 06	1,883 25
8	Carroll	4,617	3,938 76	3,462 75
9	Cass	5,663	4,506 44	4,247 25
10	Clark	6,594	5,181 74	4,945 50
11	Clay	4,089	1,972 46	3,066 75
12	Clinton	5,546	3,795 09	4,159 50
13	Crawford	3,019	1,582 91	2,264 25
14	Daviess	4,559	2,610 99	3,419 25
15	Dearborn	8,507	6,781 55	6,380 25
16	Decatur	6,165	5,660 45	4,623 75
17	Dekalb	4,932	2,130 10	3,699 00
18	Delaware	5,881	4,026 68	4,410 75
19	Dubois	3,465	1,730 36	2,598 75
20	Elkhart	6,648	6,072 52	4,986 00
21	Fayette	3,665	5,916 04	2,748 75
22	Floyd	6,568	6,933 80	4,926 00
23	Fountain	5,520	4,737 79	4,140 00
24	Franklin	7,061	6,865 15	5,295 75
25	Fulton	3,255	1,806 28	2,441 25
26	Gibson	4,594	4,666 43	3,415 50
27	Grant	5,964	3,270 17	4,473 00
28	Greene	5,924	3,269 45	4,443 00
29	Hamilton	5,657	3,958 79	4,242 75
30	Hancock	4,882	2,809 34	3,661 50
31	Harrison	6,717	3,263 77	5,037 75
32	Hendricks	6,006	6,089 10	4,504 50
33	Henry	7,667	6,918 29	5,750 25
34	Howard	3,630	2,006 22	2,722 50
35	Huntington	4,563	2,474 21	3,442 25
36	Jackson	5,176	3,326 77	3,882 00
37	Jasper	2,115	1,268 77	1,546 25
38	Jay	4,413	2,113 56	3,309 75
39	Jefferson	9,237	8,344 13	6,927 75
40	Jennings	5,221	2,971 87	3,915 75
41	Johnson	4,758	5,110 46	3,568 50
42	Knox	4,596	4,107 75	3,447 00
43	Kosciusko	5,800	3,510 81	4,350 00
44	Lagrange	3,964	2,352 03	2,973 00
45	Lake	2,376	1,264 92	1,782 00
46	Laporte	4,921	6,381 37	3,690 00
47	Lawrence	4,045	5,219 42	3,483 75
48	Madison	5,978	4,095 47	4,483 50
49	Marion	10,743	14,166 91	8,057 25
50	Marshall	3,764	1,819 05	2,823 00
51	Martin	3,044	1,943 74	2,283 00
52	Miami	5,644	4,169 65	4,233 00
53	Montgomery	7,276	8,381 03	5,457 00
54	Morgan	5,575	5,205 20	4,181 25
55	Monroe	5,079	3,685 50	3,409 25
56	Noble	4,573	2,525 77	3,429 75
57	Ohio	2,078	1,266 64	1,558 50
58	Orange	4,397	3,571 62	3,297 75
59	Owen	5,293	3,880 15	3,969 75
60	Parke	5,821	5,419 58	4,365 75
61	Perry	3,625	2,392 31	2,718 75
62	Pike	3,266	1,835 61	2,449 50
63	Porter	2,909	2,160 73	2,181 75
64	Pescy	5,472	4,045 65	4,104 00
65	Pulaski	1,938	1,639 11	1,453 50
66	Putnam	7,478	7,577 84	5,608 50

STATEMENT NO. VI.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Children.	Amount Received for Distribution.	Distributive share for each county.
67	Randolph	6,601	\$3,976 76	\$4,950 75
68	Ripley	6,339	3,598 71	4,751 25
69	Rush	5,962	7,881 26	4,171 50
70	Scott	2,611	1,815 16	1,958 25
71	Shelby	6,815	5,440 34	5 111 25
72	Spencer	4,593	3,129 31	3,444 75
73	Starke	701	205 34	525 75
74	St. Joseph	5,456	4,248 86	4,992 00
75	Steuben	3,355	1,487 91	2,516 25
76	Sullivan	4,572	2,902 84	3,429 00
77	Switzerland	4,720	2,961 49	3,540 00
78	Tipp canoe	7,845	5,747 63	5,883 75
79	Tipton	2,602	1,450 70	1,951 50
80	Union	2,553	3,437 85	1,914 75
81	Vanderburgh	6,165	7,334 44	4,623 75
82	Vermillion	3,327	3,069 75	2,495 25
83	Vigo	6,376	7,843 65	4,782 00
84	Wabash	5,900	4,581 92	4,425 00
85	Warren	3,491	3,423 98	2,618 25
86	Warrick	4,085	2,709 55	3,061 75
87	Washington	6,467	6,038 51	4,850 25
88	Wayne	9,738	11,205 01	7 263 50
89	Wells	4,247	2,095 64	3,155 25
90	White	2,647	2,265 97	1,962 75
91	Whitley	3,498	1,654 80	2,623 50
	Grand total	459,258	\$261,833 59	\$339,193 75

STATEMENT NO. VIII.

Names of Borrowers of University Fund during the fiscal year

[illegible]

STATEMENT NO. VII.

Showing an Abstract of Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c., in the State of In

COUNTIES.	HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		WHEAT.		CORN.		RYE.		OATS.		POTATOS.		BARLEY.		GRA-S-SEED.		POOR.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Adams	2,580	\$116,307	7,511	\$70,839	1,417	\$88,344	18,724	\$75,164	31,087	\$13,380	214,490	\$42,000	8,009	\$4,770	83,553	\$19,946	3,976	\$1,365	144	\$101	281	\$439		
Albany	4,197	118,759	12,110	106,843	2,003	148,364	34,725	141,085	11,280	11,280	183,853	37,728	16,369	8,273	193,851	47,960	62	41	47	15,36	4,060	268		
Albany	1,239	11,239	3,123	27,123	1,239	11,239	3,123	27,123	1,239	11,239	3,123	27,123	1,239	11,239	3,123	27,123	1,239	11,239	3,123	27,123	1,239	11,239	3,123	27,123
Albany	1,430	31,143	3,759	25,610	1,430	31,143	3,759	25,610	1,430	31,143	3,759	25,610	1,430	31,143	3,759	25,610	1,430	31,143	3,759	25,610	1,430	31,143	3,759	25,610
Albany	3,433	171,340	7,257	109,010	10,915	109,010	29,699	76,714	115,552	115,552	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,280
Albany	3,919	109,910	10,915	109,010	10,915	109,010	29,699	76,714	115,552	115,552	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,280
Albany	4,171	209,645	11,922	94,162	10,915	11,915	21,760	13,198	13,198	22,746	141,413	31,143	1,6	1,6	86,410	21,681	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915
Albany	1,092	78,584	6,032	26,192	3,083	3,192	11,116	40,179	137,929	201,753	46,114	11,116	7,390	7,390	86,410	21,681	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915
Albany	1,092	78,584	6,032	26,192	3,083	3,192	11,116	40,179	137,929	201,753	46,114	11,116	7,390	7,390	86,410	21,681	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915
Albany	3,529	131,076	8,909	72,556	3,965	7,961	20,170	36,990	176,431	176,431	176,431	3,143	1,608	1,608	86,410	21,681	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915
Albany	3,529	131,076	8,909	72,556	3,965	7,961	20,170	36,990	176,431	176,431	176,431	3,143	1,608	1,608	86,410	21,681	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915	10,915
Albany	1,658	74,743	1,731	14,501	6,669	18,884	35,048	43,201	200,522	200,522	200,522	15,6	15,6	15,6	82,001	123,4	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052
Albany	1,658	74,743	1,731	14,501	6,669	18,884	35,048	43,201	200,522	200,522	200,522	15,6	15,6	15,6	82,001	123,4	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052	5,052
Albany	3,000	16,800	9,800	12,400	10,915	10,915	29,699	76,714	115,552	115,552	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,280	15,280	15,280	178,184	33,28

sums, &c., in the State of Indiana, as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1, 1856.

RAPIA				GRA SEED				PORK				WHEAT				HARD				Value of other stock and Animals				Value of Poultry				Value of Orchard Products				Value of Market Garden Produce				Value of Home Made Manufactures				HAY				HEMP.				HOPS.				TOBACCO				WOOL				MAPLE SUGAR.				WINE.			
Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.																		
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100															
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100													
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100													
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100													
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100													
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100													
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100													
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100													
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STATEMENT NO

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STATEMENT NO. VIII.

Names of Borrowers of University Fund during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1856.

Date of Mortgage.	No. of Mortgage.	NAMES OF BORROWERS.	Amount loaned
Feb. 12, 1856.....	722	Hezekiah Conn.....	\$200 00
March 5, 1856.....	723	Wilson Seawright.....	450 00
May 8, 1-56.....	724	John C. Chambers.....	200 00
June 10, 1856.....	725	George Lowe.....	500 00
July 3, 1856.....	726	Levi S. Reynolds.....	500 00
August 11, 1856.....	727	Lloyd B. Harris.....	500 00
August 20, 1856.....	728	John Ott.....	500 00
Sept. 29, 1856.....	729	Cyrus T. Boaz.....	500 00
Oct. 7, 1856.....	730	Harriet L. Quarles.....	500 00
Oct. 22, 1856.....	731	Isaac Keith.....	500 00
Total amount.....			\$1,850 00

STATEMENT NO. IX.

ABSTRACT of the present condition of the Suspended Free Banks as compared with their condition at the time of the last Annual Report.

BANK OF CONNERSVILLE.

Circulation outstanding Dec. 17th, 1855,	\$34,755
Circulation redeemed to Nov. 6th, 1856,	13,838
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$20,917
Proceeds of sales of Bonds, &c., on hand,	\$18,315 30

STATE STOCK BANK OF INDIANA AT PERU.

Circulation outstanding Dec. 15th, 1855,	\$6,498
Circulation redeemed to Nov. 5, 1856,	4,158
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$2,340
Proceeds of Bonds, &c., on hand,	\$2,046 80

WABASH VALLEY BANK.

Circulation outstanding Dec. 15th, 1855,	\$4,742
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 31st, 1856,	2,820
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	1,912
Proceeds of Bonds, &c., on hand,	\$1,551 96

PLYMOUTH BANK AT PLYMOUTH.

Circulation outstanding Sept. 27th, 1855,	\$1,734
Circulation redeemed to Sept. 20th, 1856,	2,418
	<hr/>
Circulation excess redeemed,	\$684
Proceeds on hand,	\$338 25

DROVERS' BANK AT ROME.

Circulation outstanding Sept. 8th, 1855,	\$2,790
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 22d, 1856,	2,525
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$265
Proceeds on hand,	\$220 08

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA AT NEWPORT.

Bonds on hand,	\$5,000
Bonds surrendered,	5,000
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Circulation outstanding,	\$4,710
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 29th,	3,659
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$1,051
Proceeds on hand,	\$995 50

WESTERN BANK AT PLYMOUTH.

Bonds on hand,	\$7,500
Bonds surrendered,	7,500
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Circulation outstanding,	\$6,799
Circulation redeemed to Nov. 10th, 1856,	5,731
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Circulation outstanding,	\$1,068
Proceeds on hand,	\$1,068

NORTHERN INDIANA BANK.

Bonds on hand,	\$5,000
Bonds sold in New York,	5,000
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$4,902
Circulation redeemed to Nov. 6, 1856,	3,558
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$1,344
Proceeds of Bonds, &c., on hand,	\$1,127 09

NEW YORK STOCK BANK.

Circulation outstanding,	\$3,000
Circulation redeemed,	3,030
	<hr/>
Circulation excess redeemed,	\$30

ELKHART COUNTY BANK.

Circulation outstanding Dec. 15, 1855,	\$5,546
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 28th, 1856,	4,408
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Circulation outstanding,	\$1,138
Proceeds of sale of Bonds, &c., on hand,	\$1,103 86

BANK OF ALBANY AT NEW ALBANY.

Circulation outstanding Dec. 17, 1855,	\$2,509
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 28th, 1856,	1,142
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$1,367
Proceeds of Bonds, &c., on hand,	\$1,230 30

STATE STOCK BANK AT JAMESTOWN.

Bonds on hand,	\$8,500
Bonds surrendered,	8,500
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Circulation outstanding,	\$8,595
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 29th, 1856,	8,052
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$543
Proceeds on hand,	\$543 50

BANK OF COVINGTON.

Bonds on hand,	\$4,000
Bonds sold in New York,	4,000
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$3,888

Circulation redeemed,.....	\$3,626
Circulation outstanding,.....	\$262
Proceeds on hand,.....	\$226 50

GREAT WESTERN BANK.

Bonds on hand,	\$4,500
Bonds surrendered,	\$4,501
Circulation outstanding,.....	\$4,391
Circulation redeemed,.....	2,580
Proceeds on hand,.....	\$1,811

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

Circulation outstanding,.....	\$3,856
Circulation redeemed,.....	792
Circulation outstanding,.....	\$3,064
Bonds on hand,	\$3,000

WAYNE BANK AT LOGANSPOUT.

Circulation outstanding,	\$1,880
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 10th, 1856,	1,020
Circulation outstanding,	\$860
Bonds on hand \$1,000, cash \$340,	\$1,340

WAYNE BANK AT RICHMOND.

Circulation outstanding,.....	\$1,430
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 28, 1856,.....	1,120
Circulation outstanding,.....	\$310
Proceeds on hand,.....	\$696

BANK OF ATTICA.

Circulation outstanding Dec. 15, 1855,.....	\$4,219
Circulation redeemed,.....	2,234
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,.....	\$1,985
Proceeds on hand, ...	\$1,787 54

NORTH WESTERN BANK AT BLOOMFIELD.

Circulation outstanding,.....	\$4,875
Circulation redeemed,.....	2,805
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,.....	\$2,070

BANK OF AMERICA AT MOROCCO.

Circulation outstanding,.....	\$1,927
Circulation redeemed,.....	713
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,.....	\$1,214
Proceeds on hand, ..	1,065 64

ATLANTIC BANK AT JACKSON.

Circulation outstanding, Dec. 15, 1855,.....	\$580
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 28, 1856,	158
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,.....	\$422
Proceeds on hand,.....	\$337 60

TRADERS' BANK AT TERRE HAUTE.

Circulation outstanding,.....	\$1,998
Circulation redeemed,.....	2,414
	<hr/>
Circulation excess redeemed,	\$416

STATE STOCK BANK AT MARION.

Circulation outstanding,	\$2,903
Circulation redeemed,	2,217
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Circulation outstanding,	\$686
Proceeds on hand,	\$639 90

TRADERS' BANK AT NASHVILLE.

Circulation outstanding Dec. 16, 1855,	\$2,662
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 28, 1856,	1,370
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Circulation outstanding,	\$1,292
Proceeds on hand,	\$1,142 35

LAUREL BANK.

Circulation outstanding Dec. 15, 1855,	\$1,726
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 28, 1856,	909
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$817
Proceeds on hand,	\$702 92

KALAMAZOO BANK AT ALBION.

Bonds on hand,	\$2,000
Bonds sold in N. York,	2,000
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Circulation outstanding,	\$1,998
Circulation redeemed to Nov. 6, 1856,	1,211
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Circulation outstanding,	\$787
Proceeds on hand,	\$708 30

DELAWARE COUNTY BANK.

Bonds on hand,	\$1,500
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Bonds surrendered,	1,500
Circulation outstanding,	\$1,542
Circulation redeemed,	500
Circulation outstanding,	1,042

FARMERS' BANK AT JASPER.

Circulation outstanding,	\$5,712
Circulation redeemed to Oct. 28, 1856,	3,720
Circulation outstanding,	\$1,992
Proceeds on hand,	\$1,837 30

BANK OF ALBION.

Bonds on hand,	\$4,000
Bonds surrendered,	2,500
Bonds on hand Nov. 1, 1856,	\$1,500
Circulation outstanding,	3,380
Circulation redeemed,	2,250
Circulation outstanding, ..	\$1,130

BANK OF SOUTH BEND.

Circulation outstanding,	\$2,660
Circulation redeemed to Nov. 7, 1856,	2,130
Circulation outstanding,	\$530
Proceeds on hand,	\$530

ORANGE BANK.

Circulation outstanding,	\$307
Circulation redeemed,	227
Circulation outstanding,	\$80
Proceeds on hand, ..	\$80

BANK OF T. WADSWORTH.

Circulation outstanding,	\$51
Circulation redeemed to July 25, 1856,	14
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Circulation outstanding,	\$37
Proceeds on hand,	\$33 68

BANK OF ROCKPORT.

Circulation outstanding,	\$360
Circulation redeemed to Sept. 8, 1856,	310
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Circulation outstanding,	\$50
Proceeds on hand,	\$50

BANK OF PERRYSVILLE.

Circulation outstanding,	\$302
Circulation redeemed to Sept. 8, 1856,	202
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Circulation outstanding, ..	\$100
Proceeds on hand,	\$100

BANK OF BRIDGEPORT.

Circulation outstanding,	\$316
Circulation redeemed,	222
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Circulation outstanding,	\$94
Proceeds on hand,	\$82 72

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Bonds on hand,	\$3,000
Bonds surrendered,	3,000
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$2,900
Circulation redeemed,	2,520
	<hr/>
Circulation outstanding,	\$380
Proceeds on hand,	\$380

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT NO. IX.

SHOWING the Circulation outstanding at the date of last Annual Report, the amount since redeemed, the balance yet outstanding, and the securities and proceeds on hand.

NAMES OF BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		Balance Outstand- ing.	Securities at par value & proceeds.
	Out at last Report.	Redeemed.		
Bank of Connersville.....	\$34,755	\$13,535	\$20,917	\$18,315 30
State Stock Bank of Indiana.....	6,498	4,158	2,340	2,046 80
Wabash Valley Bank.....	4,742	2,530	1,912	1,551 96
Plymouth Bank.....	1,734	2,418	.....	338 25
Drovers' Bank at Rome.....	2,790	2,525	265	220 08
Bank of North America at Newport.....	4,710	3,659	1,051	995 50
Western Bank at Plymouth.....	6,799	5,731	1,068	1,065 00
Northern Indiana Bank.....	4,902	3,854	1,048	1,127 09
New York Stock Bank, Vincennes.....	3,000	3,030	.....	.....
Elkhart County Bank.....	5,546	4,468	1,138	1,103 86
Bank of Albany.....	2,569	1,142	1,367	1,230 30
Steuben County Bank.....	2,980	2,980	.....	.....
State Stock Bank at Jamestown.....	8,595	8,092	543	543 50
Bank of Covington.....	3,888	3,626	262	226 50
Great Western Bank.....	4,391	2,580	1,811	1,811 00
Bank of Rochester.....	3,856	792	3,064	3,000 00
Bank of Rensselaer.....	2,053	2,053	.....	.....
Wayne Bank at Logansport.....	1,880	1,020	860	1,340 00
Wayne Bank at Richmond.....	1,430	1,120	310	696 00
Bank of Attica.....	4,219	2,234	1,985	1,787 54
Delaware County Bank.....	1,542	500	1,042	1,042 00
North Western Bank.....	4,875	2,805	2,070	.....
Bank of America at Morecco.....	1,927	713	1,214	1,065 64
Bank of Fort Wayne.....	1,975	1,975	.....	.....
Atlantic Bank at Jackson.....	580	158	422	337 60
Traders' Bank at Terre Haute.....	1,998	2,414	.....	.....
State Stock Bank at Marion.....	2,903	2,217	686	629 90
Traders' Bank at Nashville.....	2,662	1,370	1,292	1,142 35
Greene County Bank.....	350	350	.....	.....
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank at Rensselaer	1,112	1,112	.....	.....
Laurel Bank.....	1,726	909	817	702 92
Kalamazoo Bank.....	1,998	1,211	787	708 20
Upper Wabash Bank.....	2,475	2,475	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank at Jasper.....	5,712	3,720	1,992	1,537 30
Bank of Albion.....	3,380	2,250	1,130	1,500 00
Bank of South Bend.....	2,660	2,130	530	530 00
Orange Bank.....	307	227	80	80 00
Bank of T. Wadsworth.....	51	14	37	33 68
Bank of Rockport.....	360	310	50	50 00
Wabash River Bank, New Corydon.....	2,390	510	1,880	1,880 00
Bank of Perrysville.....	362	262	100	100 00
Bank of Bridgeport.....	316	222	94	82 72
Starke County Bank.....	40	40	.....	.....
Agricultural Bank.....	2,900	2,520	280	380 00
Total.....	\$155,818	\$101,759	\$55,189	\$49,514 09

STATEMENT NO. X.

Statement of the names and location of the specie-paying Free Banks of Indiana, organized and remaining under the General Banking Law approved May 28th, 1852, the kind and amount of Securities on deposit, and the amount of circulating notes outstanding November 15th, 1856.

BANKS.	Location.	Indiana 5 per cent. Stocks.	Indiana 2½ per cent. Stocks.	Virginia 6 per cent. Stocks.	Louisiana 6 per cent. Stocks.	Missouri 6 per cent. Stocks.	Georgia 6 and 7 per cent. Stocks.	Kentucky 6 per cent. Stocks.	Tennessee 6 per cent. Stocks.	North Carolina 6 per cent. Stocks.	Total amount of Stocks deposited—Par value.	Amount of circulation issued upon said Stocks.
Indiana Stock Bank....	Laporte.....	\$50,000									\$50,000	46,000
Trader's Bank.....	Indianapolis....		\$3,000								3,000	40,002
Canal Bank.....	Evansville.....	50,000									50,000	13,000
Fayette County Bank..	Connersville....			\$14,500							14,500	49,998
Bank of Indiana.....	Michigan City....	55,000									55,000	55,300
Indiana Bank.....	Madison.....	500	41,077	9,000		35,000					78,577	1,904
N. Y. & Virginia State Stock Bank.	Evansville.....			3,000							3,000	19,801
Brookville Bank.....	Brookville.....	12,000		9,000							21,000	52,933
Bank of Goshen.....	Goshen.....	21,000			28,500				9,000		59,500	49,985
Hoosier Bank.....	Logansport.....			1,000	34,000	16,000					51,000	34,364
Bank of Syracuse.....	Syracuse.....	1,000	60,100		2,500						63,600	29,497
Bank of Elkhart.....	Elkhart.....	30,500									30,500	42,152
Farmer's Bank of Westfield.	Westfield.....	26,000	29,272		4,000						52,272	14,817
Bank of Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....										15,045	39,998
Merchant's and Mechanic's Bank..	New Albany....	4,000					20,000	13,000	3,000		40,000	44,644
Bank of Mount Vernon.	Mount Vernon..						42,500			2,000	44,500	23,416
Indian Reserve Bank..	Kokomo.....			25,000							25,000	73,911
Bank of Salem.....	Salem.....										76,000	60,500
Salem Bank.....	Goshen.....	14,500		5,000	41,000	76,000					13,500	11,936
Shawnee Bank.....	Attica.....	1,000			12,500						13,500	17,995
Huntington County Bank	Huntington....			18,000							18,000	9,550
Bank of Monticello....	Monticello.....			10,000							10,000	

STATEMENT NO. X.—Continued.

Statement of the names and location of the Specie-paying Free Banks of Indiana, &c.

BANKS.	Location.	Indiana 5 per cent. Stocks.	Indiana 2½ per cent. Stocks.	Virginia 6 per cent. Stocks.	Louisiana 6 per cent. Stocks.	Missouri 6 per cent. Stocks.	Georgia 6 and 7 per cent. Stocks.	Kentucky 6 per cent. Stocks.	Tennessee 6 per cent. Stocks.	North Carolina 6 per cent. Stocks.	Total amount of Stocks deposited—Par value.	Amount of Circulation issued upon said Stocks.
Bank of the Capitol.....	Indianapolis....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	7,040
Bank of North America.....	Clinton.....	7,000	.....	4,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	15,750
Savings Bank.....	Connersville....	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	4,000
Gramercy Bank.....	Lafayette.....	15,500	.....	2,000	10,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,500	31,384
Grand Total.....	.....	\$988,000	\$139,449	\$95,500	\$134,500	\$142,000	\$62,700	\$13,000	\$12,000	\$2,000	\$903,994	\$777,039

STATEMENT NO. XI.

STATEMENT of the Specie-paying Free Banks of Indiana, which have complied with, and organized under, the General Banking Law, as amended and passed March 3, 1855, showing the kind and amount of Securities on deposit, the rates at which the same were taken as certified to by the Treasurer of State, and the circulation issued thereon.

PRAIRIE CITY BANK.

\$1,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 96.....	\$960	
1,000	N. Carolina 6 per cent	1,000	
1,000	Virginia 6 per cent at 98	980	
5,000	Virginia 6 per cent. at 95.....	4,750	
1,500	Virginia 6 per cent. at 94.....	1,410	
1,000	Virginia 6 per cent. at 93.....	930	
500	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 95½.....	477	
163,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at 85	138,550	
10,000	Indiana 2½ per cent. at 55.....	5,500	
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\$184,000		\$154,557	
	Eleven per cent. off.....	14,051	
		<hr/>	
			\$140,506
Circulation issued			139,254

SOUTHERN BANK OF INDIANA.

\$37,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 94	\$34,780	
23,000	Virginia 6 per cent. at 98½	22,650	
15,000	Virginia 6 per cent. at 95	14,250	
68,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at 85	57,800	
1,500	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 94....	1,410	
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\$144,500		\$130,890	
	Eleven per cent off.....	11,899	
		<hr/>	
			\$118,991
Circulation issued.....			18,995

CRESCENT CITY BANK.

\$75,600	Indiana 5 per cent. at 83	\$62,748	
2,500	Kentucky 6 per cent.....	2,500	
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\$78,100		\$65,248	
	Eleven per cent. off	5,931	
		<hr/>	
			\$59,317
Circulation issued.....			59,306

CENTRAL BANK.

\$10,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 88	\$8,800	
30,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at 82	25,500	
1,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at 85	850	
15,000	Indiana 6 per cent.	15,000	
1,000	Indiana 6 per cent. at $95\frac{3}{4}$	957	
825	Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at 55	453	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$57,825		\$50,560	
	Eleven per cent off.	4,687	
		<hr/>	
			\$46,873

LAGRANGE BANK.

\$14,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at 83	\$11,620	
22,050	Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 55	12,127	
5,000	Tennessee 6 per cent. at 95	4,750	
13,000	Kentucky 6 per cent. at 100 ...	13,000	
5,000	N. Carolina 6 per cent. at 100.	5,000	
21,000	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 93	19,530	
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\$80,050		\$66,027	
	Eleven per cent. off.	6,002	
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Circulation issued			\$60,025
			60,026

CAMBRIDGE CITY BANK.

\$51,334	Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 55	\$28,233	
43,500	Indiana 5 per cent. at 83	36,100	
2,000	Virginia 6 per cent at $92\frac{1}{2}$	1,850	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$96,834		\$66,183	
	Eleven per cent. off.	6,016	
		<hr/>	
Circulation issued			\$60,169
			58,975

BANK OF ROCKVILLE.

\$54,000	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 90	\$48,600	
5,000	Missouri 6 per cent at 88	4,400	
5,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 87	4,350	
1,000	Missouri 6 per cent at 90	900	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$65,000		\$58,250	
	Eleven per cent. off.	5,295	
		<hr/>	
Circulation issued			\$52,955
			52,990

KENTUCKY STOCK BANK.

\$11,000	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 95 . . .	\$10,450	
6,500	Georgia 6 per cent. at 95	6,175	
4,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 87	3,480	
14,000	Kentucky 6 per cent.	14,000	
29,500	Indiana 5 per cent. at $83\frac{1}{2}$	24,583	
10,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 88	8,800	
5,000	Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at 55	2,750	
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\$80,000		\$70,238	
	Eleven per cent off.	6,385	
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Circulation issued			\$63,853
			63,900

BANK OF PAOLI.

\$27,500	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 93	\$25,575	
6,000	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 90	5,400	
27,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 90	24,300	
10,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 89	8,900	
31,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 90	27,900	
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\$171,500		\$92,075	
	Eleven per cent. off.	8,370	
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Circulation issued			\$83,705
			83,856

PARKE COUNTY BANK.

\$100,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at $83\frac{1}{2}$	\$83,333	
1,000	Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 55	550	
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\$101,000		\$83,883	
	Eleven per cent. off.	7,626	
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Circulation issued			\$76,257
			76,255

BLOOMINGTON BANK.

\$100,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 90	\$90,000	
	Eleven per cent. off.	8,181	
<hr/>			
Circulation issued			\$81,819
			81,827

INDIANA FARMERS' BANK.

\$8,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 88	\$7,040	
51,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at 85	43,350	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$59,000		50,390	
	Eleven per cent off	4,580	
		<hr/>	
Circulation issued			\$45,810
			45,810

EXCHANGE BANK.

\$5,000	Indiana 6 per cent.	\$5,000	
2,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at 85	1,700	
1,000	Pennsylvania 5 per cent. at 85..	850	
85,758	Indiana 2½ per cent. at 55	47,166	
4,500	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 94	4,230	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$98,258		\$58,946	
	Eleven per cent. off	5,358	
		<hr/>	
Circulation issued			\$53,588
			53,585

TIPPECANOE BANK.

\$5,000	Missouri 6 per cent, at 88	\$4,400	
1,000	Missouri 6 per cent. at 90	900	
1,000	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 90....	900	
7,000	Louisiana 6 per cent. at 93	6,510	
46,000	Indiana 2½ per cent. at 55	25,300	
1,500	Indiana 5 per cent. at 82	1,230	
15,000	Indiana 5 per cent. at 83½	12,500	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$76,500		\$51,740	
	Eleven per cent. off	4,703	
		<hr/>	
Circulation issued			\$47,037
			46,612

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT NO. XI.

STATEMENT of the specie paying Free Banks of Indiana which have complied with, and organized under the General Banking Law as amended and passed March 3, 1855, showing the kind and amount of securities on deposit, the market value of the same, and the circulation issued thereon.

BANKS.	Indiana 5 and 6 per cent. Stocks.	Indiana 2½ per cent. Stocks.	Virginia 6 per cent. Stocks.	Louisiana 6 per cent. Stocks.	Missouri 6 per cent. Stocks.	Georgia 6 per cent. Stocks.	Kentucky 6 per cent. Stocks.	Tennessee 6 per cent. Stocks.	Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Stocks.	N. Carolina 6 per cent. Stocks.	Total amount of Stocks deposited. Par value.	Market value.	10 per cent. retained.	Amount entitled to circulation.	Circulation issued.
Prairie City Bank.....	\$63,000	\$10,000	\$8,500	\$500	\$1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000	\$14,000	\$134,557	\$14,051	\$140,516	\$139,254
Southern Bank of Indiana.....	68,000	.....	38,000	1,500	37,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,500	130,890	11,899	118,991	118,995
Crescent City Bank.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,500	.....	.....	.....	78,100	65,248	5,931	59,317	59,306
Central Bank.....	47,000	855	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,855	51,560	4,687	46,873	46,670
Logrango Bank.....	14,000	22,050	.....	21,000	.....	.....	13,000	\$5,000	.....	5,000	80,050	66,027	6,002	60,025	60,026
Cambridge City Bank.....	43,500	51,334	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,834	69,183	6,016	60,167	58,975
Bank of Rockville.....	.....	.....	.....	54,000	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,000	58,350	5,295	52,955	52,990
Kentucky Stock Bank.....	29,500	5,000	.....	11,000	14,000	\$6,500	14,000	.....	.....	.....	80,000	70,238	6,365	63,853	63,900
Bank of Paoli.....	.....	.....	.....	33,500	68,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,500	92,075	8,370	83,705	83,856
Parke County Bank.....	100,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,000	83,883	7,626	76,257	76,255
Bloomington Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	90,000	8,181	81,819	81,827
Indiana Farmers' Bank.....	51,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000	50,390	4,580	45,810	45,810
Exchange Bank.....	7,000	85,758	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,258	58,946	5,358	53,588	53,585
Tippecanoe Bank.....	16,500	46,000	.....	8,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000	.....	76,500	51,740	4,703	47,037	46,612
	\$615,100	\$221,967	\$48,500	\$134,000	\$255,000	\$6,500	\$29,500	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$6,000	\$1,322,567	\$1,029,957	\$99,084	\$990,903	\$998,021

STATEMENT NO. XII.

Showing the Semi-Annual Report of the condition of the Indiana Free Banks for the six months preceding the First Monday of July, A. D. 1856.

BANK OF THE CAPITOL.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, President.

JOHN WOOLLEY, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....		\$36,950 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the	\$36,950 00
Notes Discounted and Bills of Exchange.....		57,048 19	Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the	55,369 65
Suspended Debt.....		203 76	law.....	110,475 33
Amount of the debts due to the Association or Bank from Banks			Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associa-	12,356 00
and Brokers.....		41,776 53	tions.....	2,904 37
Value of Personal Property necessary to the transaction of busi-			Amount due Depositors.....	3,750 00
ness.....		2,271 57	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	
Building account.....		1,824 28	Surplus Fund.....	
Eastern Exchange.....		11,044 65	Amount of debts due from the Association or Bank—time drafts,	
Gold and Silver.....		8,350 34		
Currency—Notes of other Banks on hand.....		31,854 00		
Total.....		\$211,925 35	Total.....	\$211,925 35

Names of Present Stockholders.—Andrew Wilson, John H. Bradley, John Woolley, John M. Kitchen and Winslow S. Pierce.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

BANK OF ELKHART.—Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.

P. MOREHOUSE, President.

S. BALDWIN, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock	\$32,949 56	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au-	\$32,919 56
Notes Discounted	1,112 10	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law..	7,041 49
Bills of Exchange	1,886 27	Amount due Depositors	25,498 00
Remittances	6,353 65	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued	926 10
Notes of other Banks	2,479 00	Amount of dividends declared and made—Profits	2,327 60
Amount of the debts due to the Association or Bank	14,980 67	Amount of debts due from the Association or Bank	
Gold	6,560 00		
Silver	2,421 50		
Total	\$68,742 75	Total	\$68,742 75

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDER.—P. Morehouse.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

BANK OF GOSHEN.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

J. H. BARNES, President.

J. H. DEFREES, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Bonds with the Auditor.....	\$55 425 75	Amount of Capital stock	\$55,000 00
Notes Discounted.....	8,989 21	Amount due Depositors.....	42,321 18
Bills of Exchange.....	22,457 07	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued	52,308 00
Notes of other Banks and our own.....	8,761 00	Amount of debts due from the Association or Bank.....	384 41
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank.....	19,582 74	Profits on hand	7,631 27
Gold and Silver.....	8,284 09		
Furniture account	1,545 00		
Total	\$127,644 86	Total.....	\$127,644 86

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—J. H. BATES, C. HITCHCOCK, W. A. THOMAS, M. MERCER and J. H. DEFREES.

BANK OF INDIANA, MICHIGAN CITY.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

C. B. BLAIR, President

W. W. HIGGINS, Cashier.

1 D. J. 16.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$50,125 00	Amount of Capital stock, including that deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law ..	\$50,000 00
Notes Discounted and Bills of Exchange.....	32,789 20	Am't due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associations	1 50
Suspended Debt	1,906 95	Amount due Depositors	15,222 82
Notes of other Banks	3,480 00	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	49,983 00
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank	12,410 71	Amount of dividends made	4,226 55
Amount of our Bills on hand.....	10,000 00		
Furniture account.....	730 00		
Gold.....	7,950 00		
Silver.....	52 01		
Total.....	\$119,443 87	Total.....	\$119,443 87

NAMEs OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Chauncey B. Blair and Aurora Case.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

BANK OF MOUNT VERNON.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

W. M. J. Lowry, President.

Richard Barter, Vice President.

A. S. Curtis, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock Bonds deposited with Auditor including Premiums.	\$66,651 75	Amount of Capital stock, paid in according to the provisions of the law.	\$23,053 04
Notes Discounted	7,478 30	Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations or associations.	5,205 30
Bills of Exchange	2,323 49	Amount due Depositors	11,534 12
Notes of this and other Banks	10,422 00	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued	59,500 00
Gold	4,612 90		
Silver	802 02		
Profit and Loss	3,802 00		
Bonds on hand	4,000 00		
Total	\$99,592 46	Total	\$99,592 46

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Wm. J. Lowry, Richard Barter, Chas. F. Leonard, A. S. Curtis, Chas. E. Pennewell, H. Brown, P. Alling, J. M. Sanders, C. I. Battell, Moses Wynings, S. S. Dryden, J. A. Mann, Thos. Newman, T. J. Hinch, S. Peutecost, Aaron Robinson, Jas. Davis, W. Hoys, H. Carter, L. H. Floyd, J. Reheyer, Aaron Lichteberger, Chas. Hass, A. C. McCallister, Jas. W. Whitworth, B. Arnbruster, Phillips & Leavenworth, W. W. Weare, Turner Nelson, Isabella Hass, V. Soap-er, W. H. Kincheloe, John R. Evertson, Andrew Keith and Chas. Fitch

BANK OF PAOLI.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

J. M. Hains, President.

A. M. Black, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
	Amount.		Amount.
State Bonds.....	\$61,500 00	Capital Stock.....	\$30,000 00
Furniture.....	549 68	Notes issued.....	49,991 00
Bills Receivable.....	63,170 07	Interest.....	1,704 61
Remittance.....	168 00	Current deposits.....	29,437 80
Expense.....	934 00	Time deposits.....	46,091 69
Protest.....	76	Due to Banks and Bankers.....	3,402 52
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	28,185 52	Unpaid dividends.....	92 75
Cash—Currency.....	17,400 00	Surplus fund.....	1,613 64
Gold.....	13,050 00	Discount.....	863 21
Silver.....	3,585 15	Premium.....	643 38
		Discount on Bonds.....	4,067 25
Total.....	\$188,543 18	Total.....	\$188,543 18

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Asa M. Black, Zeno W. Coffin, W. C. Depauw, Martha Frisbie, Libbens Frisbie, R. S. Frisbie, J. L. Frisbie, James M. Hains, Jacob Hangary, Peter S. Klutner, Michael C. Kerr, Mary A. Lindsay, Samuel H. Owen, William T. Otto, Charles A. Reineking, A. J. Simpson, Samuel Stalcup, Mary Jane Sablin, Cornelius White, Maria J. Woodford, John A. Wininger, Hester Walker and John G. Williamson.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

BANK OF ROCKVILLE.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

A. W. Brockway, President.

R. E. Rockwell, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
	Amount.		Amount.
State Bonds at cost.....		Capital Stock.....	\$54,550 00
Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted	\$94,098 75	Notes issued	52,145 00
Expense account.....	9,015 00	Discounts and Exchange	386 65
Furniture account.....	168 63	Due Banks and Bankers	6,232 40
Eastern Exchange.....	1,571 71	Due Depositors	12,263 42
Coin on hand.....	18,813 69		
Notes of this Bank on hand.....	6,763 12		
do other do	3,000 00		
Due from Banks and Bankers	4,333 00		
Interest account.....	17 474 10		
	34 07		
Total	\$195,577 47	Total.....	\$195,577 47

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Chas. Wason, A. W. Brockway, A. Everett, Jno. Crowell, P. Chamberlain, S. M. Carpenter, Jno. Hale, W. F. Parker, C. H. Robinson, T. W. Wason, Samuel Everett, W. P. Cooke & Co., Jno. Simonds, T. B. Brockway, H. D. Clement and T. C. Meigs.

BANK OF SALEM.—Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c., for the twelve months preceding the first Monday of July, A. D. 1856.

W. C. DePAUW, President.

J. L. MENAUGH, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Capital Stock (cost of Bonds in Auditor's office)	\$77,021 01	Amount of Capital Stock paid in according the provisions of the law	\$50 000 00
Notes Discounted	63,463 49	Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associations	169 28
Bills of Exchange	15,854 46	Amount due Depositors	91,637 62
Notes of Banks	13,125 00	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued	73,996 00
Amount of the debts due to the Association from Banks &c.	24,917 09	Amount of dividends declared and made from July 1, 1853, to July 1, 1856	10,000 00
Amount of Real Estate necessary to the transaction of business, and other Real Estate	5,995 81	Profit and Loss	112 36
Gold and Silver	12,977 57		
Eastern Exchange	13,278 82		
Total	\$225,935 23	Total	\$225,935 23

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDER.—W. C. DePauw.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

BANK OF SYRACUSE.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition &c.*

J. H. DEFRES, President.

W. A. THOMAS, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
State Bonds with Auditor.....	\$41,776 00	Capital Stock.....	\$9,924 00
Furniture account.....	875 71	Notes issued.....	34,379 00
Gold and Silver.....	4,952 11	Due other Banks.....	4,000 72
Total.....	\$47,603 72	Total.....	\$47,603 72

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS,—J. H. Barnes, W. A. Thomas, C. Hitchcock, J. H. Defrees and Milton Mercer.

STATEMENT NO XII.—Continued.

BANK OF WARSAW.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

W. WILLIAMS, President.

W. C. GRAVES, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Capital Stock, \$46,657 50, State Bonds value.....	\$31,365	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au-	\$46,365
Notes discounted.....	10,870	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law..	13 086
Exchange in New York.....	5,000	Amount due depositors.....	27,177
Notes of other Banks.....	4,300	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued and in	480
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank.....	31,365	circulation.....	2,492
Office Furniture.....	500	Amount of losses charged upon profits.....	
Gold.....	5,160	Surplus Fund.....	
Silver.....	760		
Total.....	\$89,600	Total.....	\$89,600

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDER.—W. Williams.

STATEMENT NO XII.—Continued.

BROOKVILLE BANK.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

M. W. HAILE, President.

J. W. HITT, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Notes and Bills of Exchange.....		Amount of Capital Stock paid in according to the provisions of law	\$77,500 00
Suspended Debt.....		Amount due depositors.....	29,900 00
Stocks—Virginia 6's.....	\$9,000 00	Amount of our notes outstanding	18 000 00
Indiana 5's.....	12,000 00	Due other Banks.....	6,000 00
Personal accounts.....			
Coin—Gold.....	2,400 00		
Silver.....	2,150 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	2,250 00		
Notes of our Bank.....	1,800 00		
Eastern Exchange			
Expenses to date.....			
Total	\$131,400 00	Total	\$131,400 00

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS—Geo. Holland, M. W. Haile, J. W. Hitt, J. H. Speer, J. Roberts, A. McCarty, E. McCarty, N. D. Gallion, and Roots & Co.

CANAL BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

JOHN S. HOPKINS, President.

WM. T. PAGE, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Indiana 5 per cent. Bonds deposited with Auditor.....	\$50,000 00	Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Bonds discounted.....	17,935 00	Amount deposited by Evansville Insurance Company.....	19,837 15
Bills of Exchange.....	130,406 81	Amount due Depositors.....	19,349 88
Permanent Expense.....	\$500 00	Amount due other Banks.....	273 00
Incidental do.....	750 56	Circulation.....	40,000 00
Amount due from other Banks.....	1,256 56	Profit and loss.....	7,153 82
Current Bank Notes.....	21,042 31		
Gold.....	23,011 00		
Silver.....	6,740 00		
	6,132 14		
Total.....	35,883 14	Total.....	\$246,513 85
	\$246 513 85		

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Evansville Insurance Company, Robert Barnes, and Charles Viele.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

CAMBRIDGE CITY BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

JOHN MARSH, President.

WILLIAM S. PETTY, Vice President.

JOHN W. BURSON, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	CREDIT.	
Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
Capital Stock	\$30,000 00	Amount of Capital stock, including that deposited with the Au-
Notes Discounted.....	8,110 50	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law..
Bills of Exchange.....	75,107 26	Amount due Depositors
Notes of other Banks	13,781 00	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank from other		Amount of dividends declared and made.....
Banks.....	7,223 36	Discounts and Exchange.....
Gold	9,500 00	
Silver.....	2,500 63	
New York exchange in New York	7,353 70	
Total.....	\$153,576 35	Total.....
		\$153,576 35

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—John W. Burson, Nathaniel Benjamin, N. Benjamin, (guardian.) Lurton Dunham, Evans & Swift, E. L. Huffman, Benjamin Huston, David Hardman, John Marsh, Isaac Meyer, Barbary Ann Pence, William S. Petty and Nathaniel Strong.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

CRESCENT CITY BANK, EVANSVILLE.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

WILLARD CARPENTER, President.

WM. BAKER, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock—Bonds deposited with the Auditor of State		\$78,100 00	Capital Stock subscribed.....	\$250,000 00
Notes Discounted.....		13,404 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au-	
Bills of Exchange		37,039 26	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law..	70,100 00
Remittances		8,519 30	Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associa-	
Notes of other Banks and change.....		33,139 53	tions	8,419 02
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank, from Banks			Amount due Depositors.....	79,932 92
and Bankers		1,145 93	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	59,306 00
Amount due from Stockholders, \$8,255 included in bills of exchange			Surplus Fund	4,000 00
Value of Real Estate necessary to the transaction of business.....		10,119 41	Profit and Loss.....	4,674 05
Bank Furniture.....		1,103 26	1856, Feb. 4th Dividends of 5 per cent. for last six months de-	
Gold.....		14,137 32	clared	
Silver.....		1,632 95		
Bonds on hand, Missouri 6 per cent		20,000 00		
Notes of this Bank on hand.....		8 121 00		
Total.....		\$226,451 99	Total.....	\$226,451 99

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—James X. Mc Lanahan, Hezekiah Easton, Dr. Sam. D. Culbertson, James Nill, Thomas J. Earley, Dr. Joseph M. Hiestler, Henry S. Stouffer, Daniel O. Gehr and James S. Ross, all of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Willard Carpenter, John A. Reitz, Clemens Reitz, Henry D. Allis, Lewis Howes, Samuel Orr, Conrad Baker, Thos. E. Garvin, Henry Wingert, W. Baker and Philip Becker, all of Evansville, Ind.; Samuel Hall, of Princeton, Indiana, and W. J. Ball of Terre Haute, Indiana.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

FAYETTE COUNTY BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

M. HELM, President.

E. CLAYPOOL, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$500,000 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au-	
Virginia 6 per cent. Bonds deposited with Auditor of State.....	20,000 00	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law..	\$13,100 00
Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted.....	89,835 91	Amount due Depositors, time.....	\$39,363 82
Suspended Debt	1,500 00	Current.....	36,164 82
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	6,728 06	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt issued.....	75,598 64
Profit and Loss.....	241 42		16 500 00
Value of Banking House.....	9,135 08		
Value of Fixtures.....	420 63		
Gold and Silver.....			
Currency.....	7,247 54		
Total	\$135,128 64	Total.....	\$135,128 64

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—The same as in last Report.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

FARMERS BANK OF WESTFIELD.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

WILLIAM ROBSON, President.

JAMES REEVE, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$52,972 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au-	\$52,972 00
Notes Discounted.....	10,223 00	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law...	42,152 00
Amount of the debts due to the Association or Bank, from Banks	50,300 80	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	\$39 40
and Bankers.....	12,467 60	Profit and Loss.....	
Gold and Silver.....		Total.....	\$95,263 40
Total.....	\$95,263 40		

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDER.—William Robson.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

GRAMERCY BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

E. F. NEXSEN, President.

C. M. WHELOCK, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock	\$50,000 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law..	\$50,000 00
Notes Discounted.....	66,844 89	Amount due Depositors	44,806 58
Bills of Exchange.....	8,233 01	Amount of notes, bills, and other evidences of debt, issued	31,385 00
Notes of other Banks	20,317 00	Amount of debts due from the Association or Bank.....	25,000 00
Gold	4,680 50		
Silver.....	1,116 18		
Total	\$151,191 58	Total	\$151,191 58

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—E. F. Nexsen, C. M. Wheelock and E. Ladd.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

HOOSIER BANK OF LOGANSPORT.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

THOMAS H. WILSON, President.

DAVID M. DUNN, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
Amount.		Amount.	
Capital Stock—Cost of Bonds deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$54,270 45	Amount of Capital Stock deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law.....	\$51,000 00
Notes Discounted and Bills of Exchange.....	72,889 97	Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associations.....	24 70
Suspended Debt.....	1,195 27	Amount due Depositors.....	73,601 33
Notes of other Banks.....	21,367 00	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	49,985 00
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank.....	15,421 20	Undivided profits on hand.....	7,038 65
Gold.....	9,032 18		
Silver.....	7 473 61		
Total.....	\$181,649 68	Total.....	\$181,649 68

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—David M. Dunn, Estate of Phillip Pollard, deceased.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

JOHN ROCHE, President.

THOMAS ROCHE, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock—Bonds deposited.....	\$22,000 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law,	\$12,000 00
Notes Discounted.....	3,973 51	Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associations.....	1,729 87
Premium on Bonds.....	4,000 00	Amount due Depositors.....	4,188 89
Suspended Debt.....	104 58	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	19,985 00
Remittances.....	2,400 00	Amount of profits on hand.....	714 57
Notes of other Banks.....	534 00		
Amount of the debts due to the Association or Bank.....	2,419 96		
Furniture account.....	400 00		
Gold.....	2,169 29		
Silver.....	\$434 10		
Cash items.....	182 89		
	616 99		
Total.....	\$38,618 33	Total.....	\$38,618 33

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—James Weldon, Solomon Lewis, Charles P. Sherman, David W. Anderson, Hubbard Colby, Charles Hedges, George Quinby, James K. Weldon's Estate, Benjamin Orton, S. H. Purviance, Samuel Moore, John Roche.

INDIAN RESERVE BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

DAVID FOSTER, President.

JOHN BOHAN, Cashier.

1 D. J.—17.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....		Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au-	\$25,000 00
Notes Discounted.....	\$26 350 00	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law.	16,286 05
Bills of Exchange.....	27,676 51	Amount due Depositors.....	23,616 00
Notes of other Banks.....	3,505 82	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt issued.....	2,766 68
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank.....	5 006 00	Amount of dividends declared and made.....	
Value of Real Estate necessary to the transaction of business.....	1,875 00		
Gold.....	200 00		
Silver.....	2,736 71		
	238 69		
Total.....	\$67,668 73	Total.....	\$67,668 73

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—David Foster, John Bohan, and Charles Ashley.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

INDIANA BANK, MADISON.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

E. G. WHITNEY, President.

H. H. BARTON, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
State Bonds with Auditor \$78,577 50 cost.....	\$63,731 49	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law.....	\$121,500 00
State bonds in the Bank \$7,500 00 cost.....	4,969 16	Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associations.....	521 33
Notes Discounted.....	13,300 36	Amount due Depositors.....	176,972 65
Bills of Exchange.....	124 99 19	Amount of notes issued.....	55,300 00
Suspended Debt, (included in bills and notes discounted).....	19,458 00	Amount of dividends declared and made.....	11,950 00
Notes of other Banks.....	25,106 00	Profit and Loss.....	7,325 62
Notes of this Bank.....	80,574 09		
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank from Bankers and Corporations.....	10,413 75		
Amount due from Stockholders, (included in Discounts).....	11,823 35		
Value of Real Estate necessary to the transaction of business.....	6,141 67		
Gold.....	11,950 00		
Silver and Copper.....			
Profits for Dividend.....			
Total.....	\$372,569 00	Total.....	\$372,569 00

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—E. R. Butler, Mrs O. S. Pitcher, R. S. McKee, Sam'l M. Strader, Philip Scheik, E. G. Whitney, Shrusbury & Price, Samuel Polleys, A. W. Pitcher, James Hill, Roland Whitney, A. N. Whitney, A. P. Conant, N. W. Conant, Low & Whitney and Josiah S. Weyer.

INDIANA FARMERS BANK.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

S. HERRIOTT, President.

R. T. OVERSTREET, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
Amount.		Amount.	
State Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of State.....		Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au-	
Notes Discounted.....		ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law.....	
Bills of Exchange.....		Amount due Depositors.....	
Notes of other Banks.....		Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank in New York		Profit and Loss.....	
Exchange.....			
Value of Real Estate necessary to the transaction of business.....			
Gold.....			
Silver.....			
Total.....		Total.....	

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Sam'l Herriot, M M Tresslar, M Gullett, J H Legate, J S Hougham, Overstreet & Hunter, J C Vannuys, Clark & Mooney, J. Clark, E. Baldwin, Baldwin & Payne, A. H. Adams, J. Adams, Isaac Vannuys, J P Banta, Wm Ditmars, Geo King, G Bridges, E Morgan, W H Manwaring, G W Brauham, D. Alexander & Son, J L Bradley, J S McLellan & Bro., E Bean, L M Fletcher, J Herriott, W Vickerman, R T Overstreet, J T Forsyth, W H Overstreet, C Gauss, D D Brewer, R Hamilton, S Alexander, Franklin Insurance Company, J V Brauham, James S White, W H Jennings, F M Finch, Jacob Fisher, Ricketts & Daily, of Johnson county, Indiana, N Kyle, of Bartholomew county, Indiana, S Cuisinger, James Hayes, Pleasant Pruitt, of Shelby county, Indiana, P M Parks, of Morgan county, Indiana.

STATEMENT NO. XII.

INDIANA STOCK BANK AT LAPORTE.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

CALEB IVES, President.

J. SMITH KELLUM, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Capital Stock deposited with the Auditor.....	\$30,000 00	Amount of Capital Stock, deposited with the Auditor of State,	\$44,704 79
Notes Dis-counted and Bills of Exchange.....	17,968 42	paid in according to the provisions of the law.....	218 89
Suspended Debt.....	950 00	Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associa-	34,971 66
Remittances due from Banks and Bankers.....	32,192 37	tions.....	
Notes of other Banks.....	10,103 00	Amount due Depositors.....	41,816 00
Notes of this Bank.....	1,450 00	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt—our Bank	
Value of Real Estate.....	5,118 55	notes.....	
Premium on Stocks and Railroad Stock.....	1,057 66	Amount of dividends declared and made—Added to Capital.....	
Gold.....	7,000 00	Amount of debts due from the Association or Bank—none except	
Silver.....	1,541 34	those above stated.....	
Total.....	\$126,711 34	Total.....	\$126,711 34

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Caleb Ives, Albert Ives and J. Smith Kellum.

KENTUCKY STOCK BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

WILLIAM McEWEN, President.

B. F. JONES, Cashier.

DEBITOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$50,000 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au-	\$50,000 00
Notes Discounted and Bills of Exchange.....	45,680 03	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law.....	46,312 47
Notes of other Banks.....	9,579 00	Amount due Depositors.....	46 151 00
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank.....	11,492 44	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued—Less	3,827 29
Amount due from Stockholders.....	10,396 21	on hand.....	
Value of other Real Estate.....	600 00	Surplus profits.....	
Gold and Silver.....	7,011 03		
State bonds on hand.....	12,332 00		
Total.....	\$146,290 76	Total.....	\$146,290 76

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—William McEwen, Wm J Pidgeon and B. F. Jones.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

LAGRANGE BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

JOHN B. HOWE, President.

SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

DEBITOR.		Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock deposited with Treasurer of State.....		\$66,027 50	Amount of Capital stock	\$20,000 00
Notes discounted		13,213 14	Amount due Depositors	28,463 29
Bills of Exchange.....		14,932 01	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued	60,013 00
Suspended Debt.....		2,200 00	Amount of profits.....	2,584 77
Remittances		3,915 30		
Notes of other Banks and Checks		3,784 88		
Amount of Debts due to the Association or Bank.....		655 44		
Premiums on Stocks.....		5,422 91		
Expense account.....		970 43		
Plates, &c		1,783 66		
Gold		8,424 00		
Silver.....		358 79		
Own notes on hand.....		70 00		
Total.....		\$121,061 06	Total	\$121,061 06

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—J. B. Howe, S. P. Williams.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, NEW ALBANY.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

J. D. Dow, Cashier.

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DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Notes Discounted		Capital Stock	\$163,725 00
Bills of Exchange	\$28,905 22	Time Deposit Account.....	25,803 25
Cash Account	159,479 18	Amount owing other Banks.....	3,837 40
Amount due from other Banks.....	25,283 84	Notes Issued	39,994 00
Certificates of Deposit.....	9,686 26	Profit and Loss.....	5,766 80
Bond Account.....	8 90	Dividend Account.....	325 75
Premium Bond Account	40,000 00	Deposit Account.....	30,763 41
Remittance Account.....	2,162 50	Suspended Account.....	240 00
Furniture Account.....	3,432 87		
Vault Account.....	150 00		
	1,370 84		
Total.....	\$270,479 61	Total.....	\$270,479 61

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

JAMES M. LYONS, President.

J. W. KING, JR., Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$15,720 00	Amount of Capital stock, including that deposited with the Au	\$15,720 00
Notes of other Banks.....	75 00	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law..	15,720 09
Gold and sight Exchange.....	2,200 00	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued	
Silver.....	80 00		
Total.....	\$18,075 00	Total.....	\$31,440 00

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDER.—A. H. LYONS.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

PARKE COUNTY BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

Geo. K. STEELE President.

C. W. LEVINGS, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$68,883 32	Amount of Capital stock, including that deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law...	\$68,770 00
Notes Discounted.....	12,462 80	Amount due Depositors.....	38,219 45
Bills of Exchange Discounted, payable East.....	51,000 00	Am't of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt issued.....	60,245 00
Suspended Debt.....	5,455 00	Less on hand.....	2,513 94
Notes of other Banks.....	6,468 00		67 25
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank, in the East.....	8,951 64	Amount of dividends declared and made 6 per cent for 6 months.....	3,965 56
Am't of the Debts due to the Association or Bank from other points.....	2,371 96	Amount of debts due from the Association or Bank.....	
Personal property.....	1,981 54	Profits.....	
Gold.....	9,859 51		
Silver.....	294 49		
Dividend paid 6 per cent. equalized.....	2,513 94		
Total.....	\$168,742 20	Total.....	\$168,742 20

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—P. E. Harris, David W. Stark, Wm. Aydelott, John Milligan, R. K. Harris & Co., Isaac J. Silliman, A. McCune, Chas. Overman, Thos. Harshman, Geo. K. Steele, P. Mitchell, C. W. Levings, Jas. Justus, Jas. M. Allen, Jas. L. Allen, Joseph Potts, D. R. Smith, Wm. D. Burford, John G. Covin, John Sunderland, Salmon Lusk, Wm. Burnside, Benson & Davis, Wm. Strain and D. H. Maxwell.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

PRAIRIE CITY BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

C. W. BARBER, President.

JOHN S. BEACH, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Amount of Bonds deposited with Treasurer of State	\$180,000 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law	\$200,000 00
Notes discounted	29,191 98	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued ..	154,266 89
Bills of Exchange	103,730 02	Amount of dividends declared and made ..	123,450 00
Suspended debt	1,947 90	Profit and loss	10,000 00
Bank Notes	48,975 00		5,950 10
Notes of other Banks	68,845 97		
Sight Exchange	13,508 45		
Banking House	9,245 10		
Gold and Silver	98,162 57		
Dividend paid	10,000 00		
Total	\$493,666 99	Total	\$493,666 99

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—B R Whitcomb, E Craft, S B Gookins, H S King, J R Cunningham, W E McLean, Daniel A Jones, John Whitcomb, W B Tuell, E Tassett, James H Turner, John Rea, Alex McGregor, E S Wolfe, Chas Craft, Oliver Bound, John Jacobs, Jas H O'Boyle, John Buckingham, John H O'Boyle, H D Williams & Co., James C Grimes, Levi G Warren, John F King, C W Barboor, Sarah King, Jacob D Early, John S Beach, S Ryce, Samuel S Early, Adams & Buckingham, John W Davis, Wm Brewster, Hezekiah Sturgis, T B Armstrong, Wm J Ball, Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Hughes, Lucius H Scott, W D Griswold, Harriet R Linton, Mary S Linton, Elizabeth S Hanna, James M Hanna, and Mary Bell.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

SHAWNEE BANK.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.,

C. B. CLARK, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Capital stock	\$11,935 00	Amount of capital stock, including that deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law...	\$11,935 00
Notes discounted	3,496 10	Amount due depositors	11,291 28
Bills of Exchange	6,291 18	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	11,935 00
Notes of other Banks	10,158 00		
Gold	2,331 00		
Silver.....	1,020 00		
Total.....	\$35,161 28	Total	\$35,161 28

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—E. F. Nexsen, C. M. Wheelock, E. Ladd, and C. B. Clark.

STATEMENT NO. XII.

SAVINGS BANK OF INDIANA.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

ELISHA VANCE, President.

L. D. ALLEN, Cashier.

DEBTOR.	Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Notes Discounted.....	\$4,147 25	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Auditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law.	\$54,650 00
Bills of Exchange.....	45,685 00	Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associations.....	1,581 61
Amount of Bonds deposited with Auditor of State.....	7,000 00	Amount due Depositors.....	18,546 78
Bank Stocks.....	2,150 00	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	7,000 00
Eastern Exchange.....	2,087 57	Profit and Loss.....	454 27
Amount of the Debts due to the Bank.....	5,617 73	Amount of dividends declared and unpaid.....	632 50
Personal property.....	1,341 62	Amount of debts due from the Bank.....	2,550 00
Value of Real Estate necessary to the transaction of Business—	3,591 33		
Banking House and Lot.....	8,389 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	4,305 66		
Gold and Silver.....			
Total.....	\$85,115 16	Total.....	\$85,115 16

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—The same as last reported.

STATEMENT NO. XII.

SALEM BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

THOMAS G. HARRIS, President.

JOHN COOK, JR., Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
	Amount.		Amount
Capital Stock.....	\$57,500 00	Amount of Capital Stock, including that deposited with the Au	\$50,000 00
Notes Discounted.....	35,715 25	ditor of State, paid in according to the provisions of the law.	55,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	15,118 21	Amount due Depositors.....	52,000 00
Suspended Debt.....	1,872 24	Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued.....	8,034 53
Remittances.....	9,142 36	Profit and Loss.....	
Notes of other Banks.....	5,863 00		
Amount of Debts due to the Association or Bank.....	696 25		
Gold.....	8,326 42		
Silver.....	917 70		
Total.....	\$135,151 53	Total.....	\$135,151 53

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Thomas G. Harris and John Cook, Jr.

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

SOUTHERN BANK OF INDIANA.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

Jos. H. Williams, President.

Geo. C. Day, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		Amount.	CREDIT.	Amount.
Amount of Bonds deposited with Treasurer of State.....		\$144,500 00	Capital Stock paid in according to law, including that deposited with the Treasurer of State.....	\$200,000 00
Notes Discounted.....		14,663 24	Notes in Circulation.....	116,085 00
Bills of Exchange.....		158,858 34	Less due from Auditor of State.....	73,064 25
Suspended Debt.....		2,780 50		12,000 00
Amounts due from Banks and others, remittances, &c.....		10,760 61	Amount due Depositors.....	13,312 25
Value of Property necessary for transaction of Business.....		1,140 00	Amount of Dividend declared and made.....	
Premium Account.....		6,992 23	Surplus Fund.....	
Expense Account.....		1,659 15		
Dividend paid, being 6 per cent. on Capital Stock.....		12,000 00		
Sight Exchange.....		17,877 48		
Currency and Bank Checks.....		21,009 63		
Gold.....		\$19,183 42		
Silver.....		5,032 90		
Total.....		\$416,462 50	Total.....	\$416,462 50

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Jos H Williams, H Ross, M W Williams, Margaret M Williams, J H Hathorn, F S Williams, E S Wolfe, John C Ross, Lucretia Williams, C Boudenot, Wm F McLean, E J Williams, and R & M J Hoggate.

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REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

STATE BANK OF INDIANA,

AND

EACH OF ITS BRANCHES.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

1 D. J.—18.



OFFICE OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, January 13, 1856. }

HON. BALLARD SMITH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR:—Herewith please receive the Annual Report of the State Bank of Indiana, to be laid before the House of Representatives.

A similar report, together with one from each Branch of this Bank, has been heretofore handed the State Printer.

Very respectfully,

E. DUMONT, *President.*

R E P O R T

OFFICE OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, December 30, 1856. }

To His Excellency JOSEPH A. WRIGHT:

SIR:—In behalf of the Board of Directors, I herewith submit the annual report of the condition of the State Bank of Indiana, and of each branch thereof, on the 31st day of October, 1856.

Compared with the statement of the Bank at the time of my last report, a year since, the following changes are presented in the leading items, an examination of which will show that the general uniformity which has heretofore characterized the management of this institution, and which has exercised so beneficial an influence on the general prosperity of the State, has continued to its closing year of active business.

The amount of notes and bills discounted is four millions six hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars, (\$4,690,635), corresponding with the amount of loans, at the same date last year, with the increase of \$11,855.

The amount of circulation is three millions three hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hundred and six dollars, (\$3,381,806), being an increase of \$46,080.

The amount of gold and silver is one million one hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars, (1,119,469), being a decrease of \$103,731, which decrease is, however, nearly balanced by the increase of eastern means, which are seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars, (\$798,735).

The amount of surplus fund is one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and three dollars, (1,265,203), being an increase of \$36,902.

The following dividends of profit on the capital stock of the State and individuals, in the several branches, have been made in the year 1856:

To the branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	22½	per cent.
To the branches at Indianapolis, Evansville, and South Bend.....	21	per cent.
To the branches at Richmond and Fort Wayne....	20	per cent.
To the branches at Terre Haute and Michigan City,	19	per cent.
To the branches at Madison and New Albany.....	18	per cent.
To the branch at Vincennes.....	16	per cent.
To the branch at Bedford.....	13	per cent.
To the branch at Lafayette.....	11	per cent.

This is deemed an appropriate time to survey the operations of the Bank, from its organization up to this time.

The charter was approved on the 28th day of January, 1834. The first section provides that the Bank shall be known as the State Bank of Indiana, and shall continue until the 1st day of January, 1859. By the charter, the State was to own one half of the stock, and she was to raise the means with which that part of the stock was to be paid for, as per the 103d section of the charter, by a loan of money. That money was to be borrowed, to the amount of say \$1,390,000, by issuing the bonds of the State, drawing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the option of the State after twenty and within thirty years from the date of their issue. These bonds were issued in the years 1834, '35 and '36, and will consequently fall due absolutely in 1864, '65 and '66. A board of sinking fund commissioners were provided for by the charter, as a body independent of the Bank, and they, *as such*, were charged with the payment of the semi-annual interest accruing on these bonds, and ultimately with the payment of the principal of the bonds. By the 113th section of the charter it is provided: "There shall be created a fund to be called the sinking fund, which shall consist of all unapplied balances of the loan or loans procured on the part of the State for its stock in the State Bank, or for the purpose of being loaned to stockholders, to enable them to meet their stock instalments in the Bank; the semi-annual payments of interest on the State loans to stockholders, and the sums that shall be received in payment of said loans: the dividends that shall be declared and paid by the State Bank on the State stock, and the dividends accruing on such portions of stock belonging to the other stockholders as shall have been paid for by the loan on the part of the State, and which shall not have been repaid by such stockholders." And by the 114th section it is provided: "The principal and interest of said sinking fund shall be reserved and set apart for the purpose of *liquidating and paying off the loan or loans*, and the *interest thereon*, that shall be negotiated on the part of the State for the payment of its stock in the State Bank, and the second and third instalment on the shares of the other stockholders in said Bank, *and shall not be expended for any other purpose*, until said loan or loans, and the interest thereon, and incidental expenses shall have been fully paid; and after the

payment of said loan or loans, the interest and expenses, the residue of said fund shall be a permanent fund, and appropriated to the cause of common school education, in such manner as the General Assembly shall hereafter direct." In pursuance of the provisions of said sections, the Bank has, semi-annually, ever since her organization, paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund the dividends accruing to the State on her stock as soon as declared, and the commissioners of the sinking fund have, on their part, promptly and punctually appropriated these dividends to the payment of the interest on the outstanding *bank bonds*, (as the bonds of the State issued for bank capital are usually called), and as the dividends usually largely exceeded the interest on the bonds, the excess was thrown into the sinking fund, and loaned by the sinking fund commissioners to the people of the State, and appropriated as provided by law. In this manner the sinking fund has accumulated, until it amounts, with its own accumulations, Nov. 3, 1856, exclusive of the bank stock, to the sum of \$1,955,461 59. Notwithstanding the Bank has no interest in or control over this sinking fund, and has at no time had (as has been by some erroneously supposed), save the duty of paying over the dividend every six months to the sinking fund commissioners, yet it is no more than justice to herself to refer to it, as it shows that the money that was borrowed by the State, and entrusted in the shape of bank stock to her keeping, has paid its own interest and accumulated a fund of \$1,955,461 59, whilst the principal, in the shape of bank stock, remains untouched, and when converted into money will, it is not doubted, more than pay the outstanding bonds, leaving the above amount and its accumulations to be appropriated to educational purposes. It is quite true that the faith of the State is, by the sections of the charter referred to, pledged that no appropriation of said fund shall be made by the Legislature until the bank bonds are all paid off; but that fact need cast no cloud upon the pleasing reflection arising from the fact that the bank stock is between it and danger, that is to say, the bank stock, when converted into money, will be sufficient to pay off the bonds, and leave the sinking fund, exclusive of that, undiminished. It will be a noble legacy to bequeath to the rising generation, if the faith of the State remain inviolate, and it ultimately go to the purposes of education, to which it was originally dedicated, notwithstanding it must remain untouched for any other purpose whatever till the bonds are paid. It must till then stand as security for the bonds, however well grounded the hope is that the security will not have to pay the debt; for so it is written in the charter, so it is written in the bond.

This subject is merely referred to in this connection, because it is thought proper that the representatives of the people should know what the Bank has really earned for the ultimate purposes of education. The condition of the sinking fund will doubtless be fully laid before the Legislature, by the commissioners of that fund,

whose appropriate duty it is, which report will doubtless verify the correctness of what is above stated, hence it is deemed only necessary to add, that the fund not converted into bank stock or loaned to the State, instead of being in the control of the Bank, as some have supposed, has been by the commissioners loaned to the people on mortgages of real estate, valued, exclusive of perishable improvements, at double the amount of the loan. It is believed to have been loaned with so much care as to be entirely safe.

Will the stock of the State in the Bank, on its conversion into money within the coming two years, yield a sum sufficient to take up the outstanding bonds, without resorting to the sinking fund *proper*, is a question that presents itself.

It is understood that a considerable amount of these bonds have already been retired by the sinking fund commissioners, but the solution to the above inquiry is the same as if that was not the case. The whole amount of bonds issued amount to \$1,390,000. The stock held by the State in the Bank, at par, amounts to \$1,013,754 27, which, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, would make a fraction over twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-five shares. It is true that what these shares are worth is somewhat conjectural, and cannot be arrived at with mathematical certainty, until the affairs of the Bank are closed. It is known that they are in value considerably above par. This results from the surplus fund that has been accumulating for the last twenty years, under the 54th section of the Bank Charter, by which it is provided, that the Bank shall create and keep up a surplus fund, that shall never be less than one-sixteenth of the capital stock of each branch. The fund has been created, and the section requiring it complied with, by reserving from the State and from the private stockholder, a like proposition from the dividend at the semi-annual declaration of dividends. It amounts, October 31, 1856, to the sum of \$1,265,202 67, as will be seen from the following expose or tabular statement. If by reason of the surplus fund the stock in the Bank should yield 50 per cent. above par, which is regarded by some who are thought capable of judging a very safe calculation, each share of stock would yield \$75, and the twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-five shares owned by the State, would yield the sum of \$1,520,635, which exceeds the par amount of the bonds issued by \$130,630. At sixty-nine dollars to the share the bank stock would yield a little above the par amount of the bonds.

These results are of course only based on a hypothesis, and are not at this time susceptible of exact mathematical demonstration. Still it will enable others to see the theory upon which it is based, who can in turn make their own calculations and form their own opinions. The reason why exact accuracy is not attainable will readily be seen. It is because, during the coming two years, the assets of the Bank, consisting of bills, notes, judgments, real estate, &c., &c., must be converted into money. What loss may be sus-

tained cannot of course, at this time, be known. Independent of the suspended debt, (which, it will be seen from the foregoing expose, is less than one-fourth the amount of the surplus fund), it is thought that the losses on the notes and bills will be inconsiderable. From the item which is called "suspended debt," something, perhaps one-half, may be realized. It consists of judgments, notes, bills, balances, mostly of long standing, not considered as worth one hundred cents to the dollar, though many of them have from time to time been collected in full.

In banking, where the surplus principle prevails, a bank otherwise sound is regarded in a healthy condition when the surplus equals the suspended debt; how much more so, then, when the surplus fund, as is the case with this Bank, is four-fold greater than that debt. Some there are, not so wise as serpents, nor yet so harmless as doves, whose amazing astuteness has enabled them to discover that this surplus all belongs to the State, but has inured solely to the benefit of the private stockholder; but it is scarcely necessary to say that, in this surplus fund, the State and the individual stockholder are equally interested, as incident to their stock, and that it has, like all other means of the Bank, been constantly employed in the discounting of notes, the buying of bills, &c., thus swelling the general profits of the Bank and benefiting alike the State and the individual stockholder. It is now in bills, notes, &c, like the other means of the Bank, to be collected, called in, and reduced to cash by the Bank, during the coming two years, as all her other means. The State's part is then paid over *in cash, as stock reduced to cash.*

Though, as has already been seen, the 1st section of the charter provides that the Bank shall continue until the 1st day of January, 1859, yet, as will be seen from the 111th section, she cannot discount after the 1st of January, 1857, or do any other banking business, except such as may be necessary to enable her to wind up her affairs, still no period of the existence of the Bank has been fraught with more important duties than is that part of her charter life yet to come. The most important functions under the charter are yet to be executed. She must convert her assets, consisting of bills, notes, judgments, real estate, &c., into money. She must pay her debts. Her creditors are billholders, depositors, stockholders, &c. Neither the State nor any other stockholders can be paid in part or whole until the Bank has paid all her other debts. As in the settlement of an estate, the heir is entitled to nothing till the creditors are paid, so the stockholder in a bank has no claim except in what may remain after the debts are paid. To accomplish all this the charter provides that the organization of the Bank remains intact till January 1, 1859.

The branches must still continue to elect directors and officers, and hold their meetings; for there are duties incumbent upon them which, if neglected, would jeopardize the most vital interest of creditor and stockholder. The Bank is the trustee of both, and

continues such by the charter for two years yet to come. The whole capital of the Bank is a trust fund, to be applied, first, to the debts of the corporation, and the remainder to be returned to the stockholder. As already said, the trust in favor of the latter cannot be executed till all the demands against the Bank are satisfied. The branches must still make their monthly, semi-monthly, quarterly, and annual reports to the State Board; for, as all the branches are liable in case of the insolvency of any one, they have a right to demand all the vigilance, checks, and safeguards, to the last day that has been required heretofore, and accordingly the charter has so provided.

The present Legislature must elect four directors on the part of the State, for though the term of service of a portion of the State directors does not expire this year, the period for which any of them were elected will expire before the meeting of another Assembly.

Very important duties will also devolve upon the State Board during the coming two years. This body acts as a board of control over the branches, meets every three months, or oftener, declares the amount of dividends in each branch, receives and examines the semi-monthly statements required from each, examines the condition of the branches, semi-annually, through some of its members, and takes such action on those reports as may be deemed necessary. It may suspend a branch and appoint a receiver for cause, and may do many things in restraint of the local board to keep them within safe limits. In short, the powers and obligations of the Bank, as restricted by the 111th section of the charter, are just as inviolate after as before the 1st of January, 1857, because they are conferred by the charter, and can neither be taken away, abridged, or altered.

The charter of the State Bank of Indiana is somewhat anomalous: it not only provides the manner in which she shall wind up her affairs, but it appoints the receivers to receive from the Bank what may be due to the State on account of her stock after the Bank has reduced her assets to cash and paid her other creditors. These receivers are the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to whom the charter provides the Bank shall pay the amount due the State on account of her stock, and that they shall apply it to the taking up of the outstanding bonds of the State issued for bank capital, and that the surplus, if any, shall go into a permanent sinking fund, which is dedicated forever to the purposes of education, but the faith of the State is solemnly pledged that no appropriation of any part of the sinking fund shall be made by the Legislature till the bonds are paid. John F. Carr, Beattie McClelland, P. M. Parks, and Joseph V. Bemusdaffer, are the present Commissioners. That board has charge of the sinking fund proper, exists independent of the Bank, and will continue to exist after the Bank ceases to be.

To that Board the Bank has paid the semi-annual dividends due the State every six months since the first organization of the Bank,

and with the money thus received they have paid the interest on the outstanding Bank Bonds, and with the amounts not required for that purpose and its own increase, built up the Sinking Fund heretofore referred to, to be appropriated to educational purposes after the Bonds are paid off.

It may so happen that the Bank may be able to convert her means into cash faster than the creditor may present his demand. In such case she cannot pay the stockholder, because, as already seen, the claim of the creditor is not only paramount, but a preferred debt. Should such a state of things exist, a large amount of capital might in the meantime remain unproductive. Would it not be well to provide for such a contingency? Could not the Legislature, with the consent of the Bank, provide that in such case, the money might be invested in State Bonds of interest paying States or Bank Bonds at their market value? These Bonds would draw interest, and could be converted at any moment into cash, to meet the obligations of the Bank.

In that way, the means of the Bank would continue to be productive to the last moment. The State and the private stockholder would reap equally the advantages. Should it be deemed necessary to guard against abuse of such privileges, it could be provided that it should not be exercised without the unanimous consent of the Directors elected by the Legislature. It has been suggested that inasmuch as after the 1st of January, 1859, there may be billholders or creditors of the Bank who have not presented their demands, and debts due the Bank still uncollected, that some legislation was necessary to meet such contingency. It is believed that no such legislation is required, or rather, that the case is already provided for; that is to say, that the 6th section of the Act establishing general provisions respecting corporations, meets the supposed case. It is only deemed necessary to add, that the Bank is believed to be in a sound and healthy condition, and that on the 1st day of January, 1859, she will expire as she has lived, faithful to the trust confided.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. DUMONT, *President.*

STATEMENT of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1856.

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RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted	\$834,708 20	Capital Stock of the State of Indiana.....	\$1,008,038 00
Bills of Exchange.....	3,855,327 51	Capital Stock of Individuals.....	1,142,069 44
	<u>\$4,690,035 71</u>	Surplus fund.....	\$1,365,202 67
Suspended Debt.....	\$304,368 32	Profit and loss since last dividend	207,793 43
Banking houses and furniture	150,186 08		<u>\$2,150,107 44</u>
Other real estate.....	24,458 89	Unclaimed dividends.....	\$4,658 16
Remittances, Bank Stock and other items	366,192 16	Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.....	11,546 07
		School Fund Tax and other items.....	20,728 68
Eastern funds.....	\$798,734 79	Balances due other Banks.....	36,937 91
Balances in Banks other than Eastern.....	279,507 79	Individual deposits	170,324 91
Branch balances.....	10,990 41	Suspense circulation.....	604,922 78
	<u>1,089,232 99</u>	Circulation—Under five.....	143,198 00
Notes of other Banks.....	\$221,624 00	Circulation—Five and upwards.....	\$473,447 00
Gold and silver.....	1,110,469 49		3,007,784 00
	<u>1,341,093 49</u>		<u>\$3,475,731 00</u>
		Less Branch notes on hand.....	93,925 00
			<u>3,381,806 00</u>
			<u>\$7,966,187 64</u>

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

STATEMENT of the condition of each Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1856.

RESOURCES.

BRANCH.	Bills Discounted.	Bills of Exchange.	Suspended Debt.	Banking Houses.	Other Real Estate.	Furni- ture.	Branch Balances.	Eastern Balances.	Other Bank Balances.	Remittan- ces.	Other Items.	Other Branch Notes.	Other Bank Notes.	Specie.
Indianapolis....	\$110,137 07	\$445,513 52	\$14,493 06	\$13,841 81	\$1,709 00	\$711 24	\$3,615 88	\$119,019 15	\$19,480 03	.....	\$11,777 22	\$9,186	\$24,822	\$105,917 95
Lawrenceburgh....	32,007 84	375,351 18	67,564 93	6,841 86	.....	.....	1,352 32	7,244 36	27,394 17	\$8,365 00	209,000 47	.....	11,761	102,103 92
Richmond.....	105,390 64	350,055 16	13,235 16	1,841 80	.....	500 00	649 20	20,832 55	10,292 12	.....	.....	3,530	9,570	121,324 19
Madison.....	67,027 76	332,794 19	91,961 54	16,938 16	4,143 94	983 15	9,215 36	70,034 53	17,137 00	20 211 70	14,429 40	2,274	20,698	74,698 87
New Albany.....	53,937 49	264,229 10	16,818 40	13,841 80	458 00	.....	1,193 72	70,576 02	14,009 68	9,741 71	23,970 25	25,085	9,572	63,943 19
Evansville.....	21,896 41	309,243 08	7,859 70	21,841 80	.....	.....	2,023 49	47,976 34	33,337 98	.....	5,014 78	25,865	42,358	76,947 44
Vincennes.....	100,518 60	143,037 84	11,316 57	16,841 80	8,071 77	1,084 56	11,303 68	140,946 47	20,353 01	711 15	10,375 00	10,700	.....	89,683 33
Bedford.....	3,702 22	186,441 50	13,896 42	3,341 80	.....	.....	2,779 39	43,090 11	5,929 58	.....	1,297 08	156	3,569	47,120 33
Terre Haute.....	51,732 91	372,036 81	7,001 58	9,841 80	6,351 25	550 00	10,682 00	87,094 38	56,860 81	30 00	5,270 53	.....	52,509	183,060 04
Lafayette.....	175,630 21	299,672 36	32,510 15	15,741 16	105 66	.....	5,513 68	32,184 36	2,761 23	483 00	24,545 18	8,876	969	56,841 67
Fort Wayne.....	72,745 95	266,689 77	24,219 08	8,841 80	1,274 34	.....	65 50	65,913 68	30,499 67	525 33	24,814 98	6,500	22,893	74,360 75
South Bend.....	2,391 00	261,637 00	.....	7,384 80	2,344 93	500 00	21 69	33,355 22	8,883 99	.....	7 57	457	1,392	74,878 70
Michigan City ..	37,500 00	246,225 00	.....	8,716 80	.....	.....	803 52	60,467 63	31,367 61	.....	2,421 21	1,296	28,591	85,978 11
Total.....	834,708 20	3,855,927 51	304,988 32	145,857 13	24,458 89	4,328 95	49,284 43	798,734 79	279,507 79	33,067 89	333,124 27	93,935	291,634	1,119,469 49

LIABILITIES.

BRANCH.	Capital Stock.	Profit and Loss.	Surplus Fund.	Unclaimed Dividends.	Commissioners of Sinking Fund.	Other Items.	Branch Balances.	Other Bank Balances.	Individual Deposits.	CIRCULATION.		Suspense Circulation.	School Fund.
										Under \$5.	\$5 and upwards.		
Indianapolis.....	\$219,900 00	\$22,847 56	\$12,246 19	\$778 22	.....	\$1,941 90	\$17,579 55	\$13,638 83	\$89,539 16	\$57,720 00	\$311,745 50	\$15,587	.....
Lawrenceburgh.....	215,000 00	22,311 77	165,253 88	.....	77 00	1,198 22	2,024 92	2,437 61	62,168 75	85,319 00	277,943 00	15,258	.....
Richmond.....	167,000 00	16,271 22	115,070 50	103 66	.....	.....	46 73	8,521 02	13,475 03	29,636 00	277,320 00	11,837	.....
Madison.....	212,550 00	17,228 61	129,493 48	.....	7,170 84	2,092 60	2,047 96	11,811 29	61,798 34	18,634 00	264,402 00	15,065	\$316 37
New Albany.....	163,850 00	13,931 32	87,842 27	1,001 71	.....	448 10	4,345 76	49,252 39	40,765 01	46,101 04	134,275 00	11,614	.....
Evansville.....	151,866 27	17,648 70	75,553 66	.....	199 98	2,458 30	4,251 39	11,670 86	39,592 86	18,618 00	270,041 00	10,765	.....
Vincennes.....	147,200 00	12,545 15	62,206 96	195 88	.....	.....	2,724 26	29,502 86	34,473 67	12,460 00	247,900 00	10,000	.....
Bedford.....	91,762 50	7,471 83	24,017 81	125 15	.....	1,486 00	.....	93 93	16,324 82	13,116 00	130,235 00	6,593	.....
Terre Haute.....	225,000 00	18,930 90	114,313 42	690 00	.....	3,066 05	891 35	6,061 05	110,914 53	33,181 00	256,573 50	11,192	.....
Lafayette.....	187,750 00	18,613 63	126,451 18	1,958 16	.....	4,414 43	985 32	19,553 95	43,824 43	53,198 00	217,096 50	13,308	.....
Fort Wayne.....	145,850 00	14,275 23	100,676 33	1,306 29	297 50	2,939 47	1,691 94	3,269 00	32,798 35	31,440 00	254,792 50	9,796	243 24
South Bend.....	102,340 67	11,923 16	62,132 15	582 40	127 00	.....	1,87 05	1,347 59	28,092 01	23,821 50	160,894 50	5,737	200 00
Michigan City.....	120,000 00	13,798 53	73,744 78	.....	1,393 05	.....	1,417 29	19,044 53	39,996 70	50,292 00	177,906 00	6,566	.....
Total.....	2,150,107 00	207,793 43	1,265,202 67	4,658 16	11,546 67	19,969 07	38,294 02	176,924 91	604,922 28	473,446 50	3,002,384 50	143,198	759 61

OFFICERS AND COMPENSATION.

STATE BANK.

Ebenezer Dumont, President	\$1,500
James M. Ray, Cashier	2,000
Jeremiah McChesney, Messenger and Watchman.....	500

BRANCHES.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Calvin Fletcher, President	1,200
Thomas H. Sharpe, Cashier.....	1,800
James P. Southard, Teller.....	1,500
J. R. Downey, Book-keeper.....	750
Samuel Campbell, Messenger.....	450

LAWRENCEBURGH.

Henry K. Hobbs, President.....	2,200
Columbus S. Stevenson, Cashier	2,000
Philip L. Spooner, Attorney	250

RICHMOND.

Albert C. Blanchard, President.....	1,200
Elijah Coffin, Cashier	1,200
Charles F. Coffin, Teller and Clerk.....	1,200

MADISON.

William McKee Dunn, President.....	500
Joseph M. Moore, Cashier.....	2,750
Mark Tilton, Teller.....	1,000
George D. Fitzhugh, Book-keeper.....	1,000
William B. Thurston, Discount Clerk.....	1,000

NEW ALBANY.

Alexander S. Burnett, President.....	700
James R. Shields, Cashier.....	1,600
— — — — —, Clerk	1,300

EVANSVILLE.

Samuel Orr, President.....	
George W. Rathbone, Cashier.....	2,500
Samuel Bayard, Teller	1,200
Philip C. Decker, Clerk.....	300

VINCENNES.

William Burtch, President.....	
John Ross, Cashier.....	2,000
J. F. Bayard, Teller.....	1,000

BEDFORD.

Samuel F. Irwin, President.....	
Isaac Rector, Cashier.....	\$1,200
James D. Farmer, Clerk.....	800

TERRE HAUTE.

Levi G. Warren, President.....	1,200
Preston Hussey, Cashier.....	1,400

LAFAYETTE.

Joseph S. Hanna, President.....	
Cyrus Ball, Cashier.....	1,500
A. P. Linn, Teller.....	1,500
B. W. Wells, Clerk.....	400

FORT WAYNE.

Allen Hamilton, President.....	500
Hugh McCulloch, Cashier.....	1,700
Charles D. Bond, Teller, &c.....	1,000
W. J. Vanschuyver, Book-keeper.....	500

SOUTH BEND.

Ricketson Burroughs, President.....	100
Horatio Chapin, Cashier.....	2,000
———, Teller.....	1,200
———, Clerk.....	240

MICHIGAN CITY.

Edmund B. Woodson, President.....	1,500
Urial C. Follet, Cashier.....	1,500

STATE of the Branch at South Bend of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1856.

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DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
Bills discounted	\$2,391 00	Capital stock	\$102,340 67
Bills of exchange	264,637 00	Profit and loss	11,933 16
Suspended debts	473 27	Surplus fund	62,132 15
Suspended debts, with mortgage security	678 46	School fund	200 00
	\$268,179 73	Unclaimed dividends	552 40
Banking House	\$5,543 00	Commissioners of sinking fund	137 00
State Banking House	1,841 80	Due to other Branches, viz:	\$103 17
Other real estate	2,344 93	Branch at Fort Wayne	182 48
Furniture	500 00	Branch at Michigan City	
Protest	7 57		287 65
	10,237 30	Due to other Banks, viz:	
Due from other Branches, viz:		City Bank, New York	\$172 63
Branch at Indianapolis	\$19 69	Merchants' Exchange Bank	1,174 96
Branch at Terre Haute	2 00		1,347 59
	21 69	Circulation—Fives and upwards	\$160,824 50
Due from other Banks, viz:		Circulation—Ones, two, and threes	23,821 50
Bank of North America	\$105 55		184,646 00
Bank of the Capitol	1 34	Suspense circulation	5,727 00
Bank of Commerce	1 06	Individual depositors	\$23,554 51
Bank of Pittsburgh	4 80	Certificates issued	4,467 50
E. J. Tinkham & Co.	8,771 24		23,022 01
Winslow, Lanier & Co	33,355 92	Notes of this branch in hand—Fives and upwards	\$18,580 00
	42,239 21	Notes of this branch in hand—Ones, two, and threes	345 00
Cash, viz:—Notes of this branch	\$18,925 00		\$18,925 00
Other Branch paper	457 00		
Other Bank paper	1,322 00		
	20,704 00		
Specie—Silver	\$12,052 15		
Gold	63,826 55		
	74,878 70		
	\$416,260 63		

H. CHAPIN, Cashier.
By M. P. CHAPIN.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
Notes Discounted.....	\$37,500 00	Capital stock.....	\$120,000 00
Bills of exchange	246,225 00	Surplus fund	73,744 78
Banking House	\$283,725 00	Sinking fund Commissioners.....	1,393 05
Banking House for State Bank.....	6,875 00	Certificates of deposit	10,158 50
Due from other branches, viz:	1,841 80	Individual deposits.....	29,808 20
Branch at Madison.....	117 81	Due to other Branches, viz:	30,996 70
Branch at Lafayette.....	513 23	Branch at Indianapolis.....	1,146 80
Branch at South Bend.....	172 48	Branch at Lawrenceburg.....	119 18
Due from other Banks, viz:	803 52	Branch at Evansville.....	149 53
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.	17,737 19	Branch at Terre Haute.....	1 78
George Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.	132 63	Due to other Banks, viz:	1,417 29
Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.....	5,000 00	Marine Bank Chicago	5,796 61
Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	311 55	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City	13,038 80
Broadway Bank, N. Y.	4,336 64	Cleveland Insurance Co	329 09
Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.	33,479 80	Office notes on hand	12,136 00
Gilmore & Brotherton	200 00	In circulation—fives and upwards, and under fives.....	227,403 00
E. J. Tinkham & Co., Chicago	30,723 43	Suspense circulation.....	239,546 00
Cash, viz:	91,535 24	Profit and loss	6 566 00
Notes of this Branch.....	12,138 00		13,798 53
Silver	1,363 49		
Gold.....	84,614 62		
Notes of other Branches.....	1,296 00		
Notes of other States' Banks.....	28,591 00		
Checks, Certificates, &c.....	1,435 50		
County orders.....	129,436 61		
	987 71		
	\$515,504 83		\$515,504 83

U. C. FOLLET, Cashier.

STATE of the Branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31st, 1856.

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DEBTOR.

Notes Discounted.....	\$110,137 07
Bills of Exchange.....	445,543 52
Suspended Debt.....	14,493 05
	<hr/>
Banking House.....	12,000 00
Banking House for State Bank.....	1,441 81
Other Real Estate.....	1,709 00
	<hr/>
Furniture and Fixtures.....	
Protest.....	257 65
Branch at New Albany.....	1,927 91
Branch at Vincennes.....	1,009 82
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	1,000 50
Branch at Michigan City.....	
	<hr/>
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	5,466 36
Agency of Insurance Trust Co., N. Y.....	26,368 19
Savings Bank, Cincinnati.....	844 86
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	8 90
Ellis & Sturges, Cincinnati.....	1,265 90
Calvin Fletcher, Cincinnati.....	11,423 44
Winstow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	92,650 96
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Covington.....	1 28
Foreign Protest.....	64 64
Groesbeck & Co.....	74 65
Bank of Fort Wayne.....	290 00
	<hr/>
Virginia Bonds.....	1,000 00
Indiana Bonds.....	3,000 00
Louisiana Bonds.....	6,000 00
Missouri Bonds.....	1,000 00
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Stocks.....	750 00
	<hr/>
Notes of other Branches.....	9,152 00
Notes of other Banks.....	24,892 00
	<hr/>
	138,499 18

CREDIT.

Capital Stock.....	\$249,900 00
Surplus Fund.....	128,246 10
Our Notes in Circulation—Large.....	\$311,745 50
Our Notes in Circulation—Small.....	57,720 00
	<hr/>
Individual Deposits.....	
State Bank of Indiana.....	716 20
Branch at Richmond.....	133 60
Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	7,458 88
Branch at Madison.....	1,053 44
Branch at Evansville.....	55 97
Branch at Bedford.....	4,844 22
Branch at Terre Haute.....	3,491 57
Branch at Lafayette.....	25 69
Branch at South Bend.....	
	<hr/>
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	1,090 79
Bank of Louisville.....	1,329 69
Bank of Kentucky.....	1,704 58
Merchant's and Manufacturers Bank.....	259 24
Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	1,432 31
Commercial Branch Bank, Cleveland.....	881 15
Geo. Milne & Co.....	919 39
B. H. Buckingham.....	119 75
Brownell & Co., Cleveland.....	575 83
Indianapolis, Pitt-burgh & Cleveland Railroad Company.....	4,220 01
E. G. Burkam & Co.....	265 39
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati.....	33 70
	<hr/>
Suspended Items.....	
Suspense Circulation.....	
Dividends unpaid.....	
Profit and Loss.....	
	<hr/>
	13,638 83
	1,998 19
	15,587 00
	778 92
	29,847 58

Gold.....	93,443 00
Silver.....	11,774 95
	<hr/>
	105,217 95
	<hr/>
	\$870,523 93

\$870,523 93

THOS. H. SHARPE, Cashier.

State of the Lawrenceburg Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31st, 1856.

282

DEBTOR.

Bills of Exchange.....	\$375,351 18
Notes Discounted.....	32,007 94
Suspended Debt.....	67,564 93
Banking House.....	\$474,924 05
Banking House for State Bank.....	5,000 00
Protest Account.....	1,841 86
State Bank.....	6,811 86
Remittance.....	129 47
Bond and Mortgage.....	176 00
Mad River & Lake R. R. Stock.....	8,365 00
Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road Bonds.....	835 00
Bank Stock.....	3,000 00
E. W. Clark & Co. Phila.....	100 00
E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., N. Y.....	5 000 00
Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co., Cincinnati.....	119,760 00
E. G. Burkam & Co., Cincinnati.....	117 00
Kinney, Espy & Co.....	2,807 93
Fallis, Brown & Co.....	5,611 65
Flagg & Savage, Quincy.....	11,779 82
Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.....	1 35
Ocean Bank, N. Y.....	5,000 00
Certificates of Deposit due Jan. 1, 1857.....	4,318 72
Branch at Indianapolis.....	34,638 53
Branch at Terre Haute.....	80,000 00
Branch at Lafayette.....	48 60
Branch at Michigan City.....	630 13
Gold and Silver.....	554 41
Notes of this Branch.....	119 18
Notes of other Branches and other State Banks.....	102,103 92
	43,620 00
	11,761 00
	157,469 92
	\$892,612 15

CREDIT.

Capital Stock.....	\$215,000 00
Profit and Loss.....	92,311 77
Surplus Fund.....	165,553 88
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	77 00
Treasurer of State.....	393 46
Suspended Interest.....	874 74
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati.....	13,238 00
Lafayette Banking Co., Cincinnati.....	\$3,782
Groesbeck & Co.....	153 70
Gilmore & Brotherton.....	568 34
Geo. Milnet & Co.....	481 70
Branch at Madison.....	906 05
Branch at New Albany.....	2,457 61
Branch at Evansville.....	150 75
Individual Deposits.....	1,923 92
Certificates Issued.....	650 95
Notes in Circulation, viz:	
Notes of One, Two, Five and Upwards.....	56,332 75
Notes in Bank.....	5,836 00
	62,168 75
	363,292 00
	43,620 00
	406,882 00

892,612 15

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
Notes discounted.....	\$105,390 64	Capital stock.....	\$167,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	350 056 16	Individual deposits.....	13,475 63
Suspended debt on personal security.....	15,295 16	Profit and loss.....	16,271 92
		Surplus fund.....	115,070 56
Banking House at Richmond.....	1,841 80	Unclaimed dividends.....	103 66
Banking House for State Bank.....	500 00	Branch at Madison.....	46 73
State Bank of Indiana.....	24 00	Ohio Life and Trust Co., Cincinnati.....	1 091 02
Branch at Indianapolis.....	625 20	Hatch & Langdon.....	7,500 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	20,499 33	Notes in circulation—of \$5 and upwards.....	8,521 02
Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....	279 56	“ “ of \$1 and \$2.....	277 350
Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore.....	53 66	Notes in bank.....	206,956 00
Groesbeck & Co., Cincinnati.....	9,291 72		26,959 00
Morrison, Blanchard & Co.....	900 40	Suspense circulation ...	333,915 00
Cash—Gold.....	107,431 39		11,237 00
“ Silver and copper.....	13,892 80		
Notes of other banks.....	121,324 19		
Notes of other branches.....	9,570 00		
Richmond branch notes.....	3,530 00		
	26,959 00		
	161,383 19		
	\$666,240 82		\$666,240 82

ELIJAH COFFIN, Cashier.

\$666,240 82

STATE of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Madison, October 31st, 1856.

284

DEBTOR.

Notes discounted.....	\$94,244 13	
Suspended	27 216 37	
Bills of Exchange.....	397 539 36	\$67,027 76
Suspended	64,745 17	
Suspended debt.....	332,794 19	
	91,961 54	
		\$491,783 49
Banking House.....		15,096 36
Banking House of State Bank		1,841 80
Other real estate		4,143 94
Furniture and fixtures.....		983 15
Trust Fund.....		3,892 59
Suspense		1,536 81
Bonds.....		9,000 00
State Bank of Indiana.....		
Branch at Indianapolis.....		435 85
Branch at Richmond.....		7,460 88
Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....		46 73
Branch at Terre Haute.....		130 75
Branch at Lafayette.....		477 52
Branch at Fort Wayne.....		51 10
Remittance		592 53
Winslow, Lanier, & Co., New York		20,211 70
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore		70,905 93
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.....		28 59
M. and M. Bank, Wheeling.....		593 75
Bank of Ohio Life Insurance and T. Co., Cincinnati.....		981 34
George Milne & Co		443 23
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....		1,657 55
A. D. Hunt & Co, Louisville.....		410 25
James Robb & Co., New Orleans.....		4,527 85
Carrollton Branch Bank.....		3,153 00
Southern Bank, New Orleans.....		370 93
		5,000 00
Notes of this Branch—Fives and upwards.....		137,930 00
Under Fives.....		1,715 00
Notes of other Branches		2,274 00
		116,599 48

CREDIT.

Capital Stock.....		\$212,550 00
Circulation—Fives and upwards.....	\$264,402 00	
Under Fives.....	12,634 00	
		\$283,036 00
In Bank		139,645 00
Suspense circulation.....		492,681 00
Profit and loss		15,065 00
Surplus Fund.....		17,298 61
Individual Deposits.....		129,493 48
Permanent School Fund.....		61,796 34
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....		316 37
do do Special.....		5,343 55
Suspended Items.....		1,897 29
Surplus Revenue Fund		992 02
Internal Improvement Fund.....		318 95
Fund for liquidating State Bonds		650 00
Branch at New Albany.....		61 60
Branch at Evansville		3 40
Branch at Vincennes		248 44
Branch at Michigan City		1,678 31
Pittsburgh Trust Company.....		117 81
M. and M. Bank, Pittsburgh.....		109 36
N. W. Bank of Virginia, Wheeling		421 96
Bank of Virginia, Charleston.....		67 14
Mechanics' and Traders' Branch, Cincinnati.....		1,864 00
J. Groesbeck & Co., Cincinnati.....		195 26
Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....		214 61
Bank of Louisville, Louisville.....		9,335 53
Franklin Savings Institution, Louisville.....		2,717 36
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Covington.....		386 20
		3,499 85
		13,859 25

Notes of other Banks.....	\$20,689 00
Silver	\$2,144 96
Gold	72,553 91
	<hr/>
	74,698 87
	<hr/>
	\$237,305 87
	<hr/>
	\$852 183 49

\$852,183 49

J. M. MOORE, Cashier.

STATE of the Branch at New Albany of the State Bank of Indiana, on Friday, October 31, 1856.

286

DEBTOR.

Bills Discounted.....	\$59,957 49
Domestic Bills of Exchange.....	264 229 10
Suspended Debt.....	16,818 40
	<u>\$335,034 99</u>
Banking house and lot.....	12,000 00
Other Real Estate.....	458 00
State Banking House.....	1,841 80
Protest Account.....	170 25
	<u>14,470 05</u>
Due from other Branches, viz:	
Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	984 72
State Bank of Indiana.....	209 00
	<u>1,193 72</u>
City Orders, New Albany.....	4,000 00
Certificates of Deposit.....	19,800 00
	<u>23,800 00</u>
Remittance Account.....	2,741 71
Due from other Banks, viz:	
Phoenix Bank, New York.....	70,574 24
Bank of Missouri.....	3,654 09
Branch of Louisiana State Bank, 2nd Mun'y.....	355 59
A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville.....	10,000 00
Union Bank, Maryland.....	1 78
	<u>84,585 70</u>
Cash, viz:—Our Branch Notes.....	119,266 00
Notes of other Branches of State Bank, Indiana.....	25,085 00
Notes of other State Banks.....	2,572 00
Silver.....	1,868 43
Gold.....	63,074 76
	<u>203,866 19</u>

CREDIT.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$193,850 00
Surplus Fund.....	87 842 27
Profit and Loss.....	13,031 12
Dividends Unpaid.....	\$1,001 71
Suspense Account.....	448 10
	<u>1,449 81</u>
Due to other Branches, viz:	
Branch at Indianapolis.....	255 62
Branch at Madison.....	96 60
Branch at Evansville.....	895 51
Branch at Bedford.....	2,633 42
Branch at Terre Haute.....	110 00
Branch at Lafayette.....	324 61
	<u>4,345 76</u>
Due to other Banks, viz:	
Jefferson branch, State Bank of Ohio.....	61 07
Bank of Louisville.....	9,995 59
Bank of Kentucky.....	18,529 15
Northern Bank at Louisville.....	1,976 30
Louisville Savings Institution.....	325 12
Bank of Pittsburgh.....	1,641 25
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.....	2,850 09
M. and M. Bank, Pittsburgh.....	1,716 86
Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	4,102 55
Bank of Virginia.....	500 00
Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh.....	148 62
M. and M. Bank, Wheeling.....	261 61
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.....	2,747 13
Bank of Wheeling.....	593 15
Mechanics' Bank, Louisville.....	1,036 75
Franklin Savings Institution.....	1,522 45
Pittsburgh Trust Company.....	445 64
Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.....	764 03
St. John Powers & Co.....	735 60
	<u>49,352 39</u>
Suspense Circulation Account.....	112,266 00
Our Branch Notes on hand.....	134,275 00
Fives and upwards, in circulation.....	

Small Notes	46,101 00	992,642 00
Individual Deposits.....	_____	40,703 01
	<u>\$665,691 36</u>	<u>\$665,692 36</u>

J. R. SHIELDS, Cashier.

STATE of the Evansville Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31st, 1856

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
Notes Discounted.....	\$21,896 41	Capital Stock.....	\$151,866 27
Bills of Exchange.....	309,243 08	Profit and Loss.....	17,046 70
Suspended Debt, on Notes.....	6,105 00	Surplus Fund.....	75,753 66
Suspended Debt, on Bills.....	1,754 70	Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	199 98
	\$338,999 19	Treasurer of State.....	1,596 63
Banking House.....	20,009 00		77,550 27
Banking House for State Bank.....	1,841 80		861 07
Protest Accounts.....		Suspended Interest.....	
State Bank.....	21,841 80	Branch at Indianapolis.....	579 10
Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	14 78	Branch at Vincennes.....	3,609 69
Branch at Madison.....	61 00	Branch at Lafayette.....	71 60
Branch at New Albany.....	650 95		
Branch at New Albany.....	280 00	Trustees W. & E. Canal.....	563 69
Branch at Terre Haute.....	895 51	George Milne and Co., Cincinnati.....	125 26
Branch at Terre Haute.....	16 50	Farmers' Bank Ky., Henderson.....	10,898 41
Branch at Michigan City.....	149 53	Bank of Kentucky, Bowling Green.....	83 50
	1,962 49		
Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. Y.....	47,976 34	Individual Deposits.....	11,670 86
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg.....	258 12	Suspense Circulation.....	30,592 86
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Cincinnati.....	13,654 98	Notes in Circulation.....	10,765 00
New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.....	1,066 77	Notes in Bank.....	298,659 00
E. G. Burkam & Co., Cin.....	15,830 20		
Kinney, Espy & Co., Cin.....	631 88		
Groebbeck & Co., Cin.....	1,866 33		
Bank of Mt. Vernon.....	269 70		
	81,514 32		
State Stock, Va 6's.....	5,000 00		
Cash viz.:			
Notes of this Branch.....	10,000 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	25,865 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	42,358 00		
Gold.....	\$71,312 70		
Silver.....	4,934 74		
	154,470 44		
	\$603,864 02		

G. W. RATHBONE, Cashier.

DEBTOR.

CREDIT.

Notes discounted	\$100,518 60
Bills of exchange	143,037 84
Suspended debt on notes	4,354 64
Suspended debt on bills	6,961 93
	<u>\$254,873 01</u>
Banking House	15,000 00
Banking House for State Bank	1,841 80
Other real estate	8,071 77
Furniture	1,084 56
	<u>25,998 13</u>
Suspended items	375 00
Due from other branches, viz :	
Branch at Madison	1,678 31
Branch at Evansville	9,690 37
	<u>11,368 68</u>
Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co., New York	36,173 81
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York	104,772 66
Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co., Cincinnati	12,629 76
E. G. Burkam & Co., Cincinnati	309 37
Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville	1,004 35
Bank of State of Missouri, St. Louis	348 13
Lafayette Banking Company	1 75
Ellis & Sturgis	1,016 24
Bogg, Mittenberger & Co	5,043 79
	<u>161,299 48</u>
Ohio & Miss. Telegraph Stock	1,600 00
Remittance	711 15
Indiana 5½ per cent. bonds	6,000 00
Cash, viz :—county orders	2,600 00
Notes of other Branches	10,700 00
Gold	81,000 00
Silver	2,683 33
	<u>96,983 33</u>
	<u>\$559,908 78</u>

Capital stock	\$147,200 00
Circulation—5's and over	247,900 00
under 5's	12,460 00
	<u>260,360 00</u>
Suspense circulation account	10,000 69
Individual deposits	31,649 39
Certificates of deposit	2,836 28
	<u>34 473 67</u>
Surplus fund	62,206 96
Dividends unclaimed	195 88
Due to other branches, viz :	
Branch at Indianapolis	1,312 91
Branch at Bedford	300 00
Branch at Terre Haute	1,321 35
	<u>2,734 26</u>
Due to other Banks, viz :	
Bank of Louisville	159 49
Treasurer of State	649 92
Vincennes Branch Bank State Indiana	10,277 35
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati	703 56
Tr. W. & E. canal	17,677 54
	<u>29,502 86</u>
Profit and loss	12,545 15

\$559,908 78

STATE of the Branch at Bedford, of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1856.

290

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
Notes discounted.....	\$3,702 22	Capital Stock.....	\$91,763 50
Bills of exchange.....	186,441 50	Individual deposits.....	16,534 82
Suspended debt—On notes.....	\$11,590 00	Surplus fund.....	24,017 81
On bills.....	2,306 42	Treasurer of State.....	1,480 00
Banking House.....	1,500 00	Due to other Banks, viz:.....	93 93
State Bank Banking House.....	1,541 80	Merchants & Mechanics Bank, New Albany.....	13,379 00
Protest account.....	16 68	On hand.....	9,625 00
Effaced notes.....	6 00	In circulation—1's and 2's.....	150,935 00
Due from other Branches, viz:.....	55 97	In circulation—5's and over.....	3,491 00
Branch at Indianapolis.....	2,633 52	Commissioners of Sinking Fund... ..	176,730 00
Branch at New Albany.....	90 00	Suspense circulation account.....	193 13
Branch at Vincennes.....	2,779 39	Profit and loss.....	6,503 00
Due from other Banks, viz:.....	160 00		7,471 83
Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company.....	5,062 13		
Louisville Savings Institution.....	106 11		
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Branch at Louisville.....	43,090 11		
Winslow, Lanier & Company, New York..	1 25		
Hutchings & Company.....	49,019 70		
Madison City Bonds.....	1,275 00		
Cash, viz:.....			
Notes of this Branch.....	13,379 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	156 00		
Notes of other State Banks.....	3,569 00		
Gold.....	46,611 20		
Silver.....	515 13		
	64,930 33		
	\$324,709 04		\$324,709 04

I. RECTOR, Cashier.

DEBTOR.		CREDIT.	
Notes discounted.....	\$51,752 91	Capital Stock.....	\$225,000 00
Bills of exchange.....	372,036 81	Profit and loss.....	18,930 90
Suspended debt.....	7,001 58	Circulation—\$5's and upwards.....	\$355,840 50
	<u>\$430,791 30</u>	\$1's.....	18,127 00
Banking House for this Branch.....	8,000 00	\$2's.....	6,939 00
Banking House for the State Bank.....	1,841 80	\$3's.....	8,115 00
Furniture.....	550 00		
Other real estate.....	6,351 25	Individual deposits.....	389,018 50
		Suspense account.....	110,694 55
Protest.....			158 36
Due from other Branches, viz:			131 81
Branch at Indianapolis.....	7,734 89	Due to other Banks, viz:	891 25
Branch at New Albany.....	1,174 25	Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	1,443 81
Branch at Vincennes.....	1,320 36	Bank of Kentucky.....	1,565 53
Branch at Lafayette.....	171 37	Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	865 72
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	277 57	Pittsburgh Trust Company, Pittsburgh.....	941 54
Branch at Michigan City.....	3 56	Farmers' and Traders' Bank.....	365 44
	<u>10,682 00</u>	Toledo Branch State Bank of Ohio.....	930 01
Due from other Banks, viz:		Suspense circulation.....	6,051 05
A. D. Hunt & Company.....	3,473 29	Board of Trustees Wabash and Erie Canal.....	11,192 00
Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore.....	2,567 82	Certificates of deposit.....	2,775 88
Union Bank of Maryland.....	1 53	Unpaid dividends.....	250 00
George Smith & Company, Cincinnati.....	9,149 25	Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	690 00
Mechanics' & Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg.....	1 78	Surplus Fund.....	114,313 42
Bank of Pittsburg.....	6 87		
Savings Bank, Cincinnati.....	10,443 23		
Winstow, Lanier & Company, New York.....	84,235 03		
Ellis & Sturges, Cincinnati.....	69 57		
Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.....	2,133 50		
George Milne & Company.....	4,065 50		
T. S. Goodman & Company, Cincinnati.....	710 00		
Prairie City Bank.....	26,133 26		
E. G. Burkan & Company, Cincinnati.....	6,485 69		
Parke County Bank.....	497 16		
Edgar County Bank.....	645 32		
John J. Anderson.....	66 39		
	<u>143,955 19</u>		

STATE of the Branch at Terre Haute, &c.—Continued.

DEBTOR.	CREDIT.
<p>State Bonds..... 2,000 00</p> <p>Railroad Bonds..... 3,200 00</p> <p>State Bank of Indiana..... 46 00</p> <p>Remittance..... 30 00</p> <p>Cash, viz:</p> <p>Silver..... \$7,060 04</p> <p>Gold..... 116,000 00</p> <p>Notes of other Banks..... 123,060 04</p> <p>Notes of this Branch..... 52,509 00</p> <p>97,267 60</p> <p>279,838 04</p>	<p>\$583,040 24</p>
<p>\$583,040 24</p>	<p>\$583,040 24</p>

P. HUSSEY, Cashier.

1. D. J.—20.

DEBTOR.

Notes discounted.....	\$175,650 21
Bills of exchange.....	299,672 36
Suspended debt.....	7,849 11
	24,961 04
	<u>\$503,132 72</u>
Banking House.....	13,499 30
State Banking House.....	1,841 80
Other real estate.....	105 66
Bank stock.....	24,030 00
Seminary fund.....	515 19
	<u>\$40,391 94</u>
Remittances.....	483 00
State Bank Indiana.....	169 00
Due from other branches:	
Indianapolis branch.....	
New Albany branch.....	2,532 09
Evansville branch.....	2,291 27
Vincennes branch.....	71 60
Michigan City branch.....	4 75
	<u>5,341 68</u>
Due from other Banks:	
E. G. Burkan & Co. Cincinnati.....	1,477 80
Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....	151 85
Bank of Baltimore.....	399 54
Exchange bank, Pittsburg.....	41 85
Illis & Sturges.....	883 95
Bank of Africa, Buffalo.....	15 41
American Exchange bank, New York.....	23,431 44
Patchin bank, Buffalo.....	8,901 53
Peninsular bank, Michigan.....	1,242 21
	<u>35,945 59</u>
Cash on hand, viz.,	
Other Branches.....	8,876 60
Other State Banks.....	969 00

CREDIT.

Capital stock.....	\$157,750 00
Profit and loss.....	18,613 63
Surplus fund.....	126,454 18
Treasurer of State.....	4,414 43
Sinking fund Commissioners.....	1,958 36
	<u>132,823 77</u>
Individual deposits.....	39,240 82
Certificates of deposit.....	4,583 61
	<u>43,824 43</u>
Due to other branches:	
Madison branch.....	50 50
Terre Haute branch.....	200 00
Michigan City branch.....	180 11
Lawrenceburg branch.....	554 41
	<u>985 32</u>
Due to other Banks:	
Wabash and Erie canal.....	18,292 43
Exchange bank, Circleville O.....	1,139 00
Spears, Peirce & Co.....	129 87
Pittsburg Trust Co.....	1 00
Citizens Deposit bank, Pittsburg.....	1 65
	<u>19,553 95</u>
Office notes issued.....	357,241 50
Office notes on hand.....	86,907 00
	<u>270,294 50</u>
Suspense circulation.....	13,305 00

STATE of the Branch at Lafayette of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1856.—Continued.

DEBTOR.	CREDIT.
Silver 19,270 67 Gold 68,571 00 <hr/> 87,841 67	<hr/> 8087,153 00

B. W. WELLS, for Cashier.

DEBTOR.

Notes Discounted.....	\$29,745 35
Bills of Exchange.....	266,689 77
Suspended Debt.....	24,219 08
	<hr/> \$363,654 80
Banking house and lots.....	7,002 00
Banking house of State Bank,	1,811 80
Protest.....	50 12
Real Estate.....	1,974 34
	<hr/> 10,166 26
	65 50
State Bank of Indiana.....	
Due from other Banks:	
Phoenix Bank, New York.....	27,037 04
White's City Bank, Buffalo.....	6,218 91
Bank of Toledo.....	1,146 80
Luther Wright's Bank, Oswego.....	8,293 32
J. R. Morton & Co., Cincinnati.....	2,704 82
E. G. Burkam & Co., Cincinnati.....	3,097 65
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	24,352 38
Allen Hamilton & Co., Fort Wayne.....	15,263 20
Ketchum, Berdan & Co.....	6,599 50
Commercial Bank, Toledo.....	935 83
Bank of Akron.....	600 00
W. S. Williams & Co.....	148 78
	<hr/> 96,413 35
Bank Stock.....	2,625 00
Remittances.....	525 33
County Orders.....	4,760 63
Railroad Stock.....	17,379 23
	<hr/> 25,990 19
Cash, viz:—Notes of this Branch.....	4,000 00
Notes of other Branches of the State Bank.....	6,300 00
Notes of other State Banks.....	22,893 04
Gold and Silver.....	74,360 75
	<hr/> 107,553 75
	<hr/> \$603,343 85

CREDIT.

Capital Stock.....	\$145,858 00
Notes in circulation—Fives and upwards.....	\$25,1722 50
Notes in circulation—Ones, Twos and Threes	31,440 00
Notes on hand.....	4,000 00
	<hr/> 290,162 50
Individual Deposits.....	21,903 31
Commissioner's Sinking Fund.....	237 50
Permanent School Fund.....	213 24
Surplus Fund.....	100,676 33
Treasurer of State.....	9,538 23
Certificates of Deposit.....	8,565 04
Suspense Circulation.....	9,795 00
	<hr/> 146,349 65
Due to other Branches:	
Branch at Indianapolis.....	697 90
Branch at Madison.....	591 50
Branch at Terre Haute.....	277 57
Branch at Lafayette.....	100 99
Branch at South Bend.....	23 98
	<hr/> 1,601 91
Due to other Banks:	
Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	1,634 45
Merchant's and Manufacturer's Bank, Pittsburgh.....	\$90 66
Pittsburgh Trust Company, Pittsburgh.....	716 62
Wabash Valley Bank.....	23 17
Gilmore & Brotherton.....	1 10
	<hr/> 3,269 00
Suspense Account.....	401 24
Dividend.....	1,306 29
Profit and Loss.....	14,275 23

\$603,343 85

H. McCULLOCH, Cashier.







M E S S A G E

OF

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1857.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

1 D. J.—21.



MESSAGE.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives :*

In the name of the people of this State, I welcome you, as their appointed servants, assembled under the constitution and the laws to guard their rights and to promote their welfare. The cares of national polity and foreign diplomacy demand nothing of your immediate oversight. These grave and world-wide interests are wisely committed to other hands, and to you are left matters of more domestic and peaceful concern—the agricultural, educational, and other civil and industrial interests of your own homes and fire-sides. Let no difference of opinions, concerning national polity, however actively developed amid recent events, mar the fraternity and unanimity with which you address yourselves to the business of promoting the internal interests, and improving the domestic policy of your own State.

The recent election of a chief magistrate of this great nation, evolved, during its pendency, an unusual degree of popular excitement, attended with acerbity and fears. But the crisis came, and has passed. The silent ballots of four millions of freemen have assuaged popular excitement, and dissipated partisan fears. The people prosecute their usual avocations, and find peace and rest in their domestic interests and pursuits—looking for good, where many have prophesied only evil, and determined to sustain the right, by whatever hand it is administered. In like manner, gentlemen, may the excited discussions in which you have, elsewhere, participated, be forgotten, in the eagerness and unity with which you, here, direct your thought and efforts to the security and advancement of our domestic prosperity.

It affords me pleasure to say that, during the past two years, the general condition of the State has been that of peace and prosperity. All our various interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial, are in a prosperous condition; our State maintains a growing and commanding position among her sisters of the con-

federacy; the laws, with their benign influence, are respected among our people; and though during the past year, the agricultural interests of some portions of the State have suffered from the drought of the season, yet we have ample cause to render thanks to a superintending Providence for the innumerable blessings which have been bestowed on our land and people.

The first subject that demands the consideration of the Representatives of the people, is that of the financial condition of the State. It is gratifying to know that economy has been observed in your public expenditures; the interest upon your public debt, promptly discharged; and the reduction of the principal not overlooked.

The amount of the ordinary expenses of the State government, for the year ending October 31, 1855, was \$147,442 61. The same, for the year ending October 31, 1856, was \$59,522 68. The excess of expenditure, for the year 1855, over that of 1856, was caused, mainly, by the expenses of the Legislature, and matters necessarily connected therewith. This expenditure of \$59,522 68, for the ordinary annual expenses of a government of more than one million four hundred thousand inhabitants, is believed to be less than the ordinary annual expenditures of any of our sister States.

Among the first subjects which demand your prompt attention, is that of providing, by law, for the reappraisement of the landed property, for taxable purposes. The propriety of this is so manifest, that, I trust your early action will enable the county officers to commence this work before the expiration of your session.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana, its corporate powers will cease on the first of January, 1859—the intervening two years to be occupied in winding up and liquidating its affairs. The State, as joint owner, is deeply interested in the safe and successful closing up of this institution. In the main, it has been managed with prudence and sagacity, and with a view to the profits of the stockholders, and the general interests of the people of the State. Few institutions of the kind have enjoyed, so generally, the confidence of the public. In its organization, the rights of the whole people were secured; the provisions of the charter, and the practice under it, strictly guarding against every species of favoritism. Books for the subscription of stock were faithfully kept open for the space of thirty days. Fortunately for community, and the management of the corporate powers of the Bank, much of the stock was taken, in few shares, by our own farmers, mechanics, and merchants. It commenced its operations, therefore, under the auspices of a favorable public sentiment, and has experienced, throughout its career, instead of hostility, the most decided marks of friendship and good will, at the hands of our citizens. Like all banking corporations, however, it has had its favorites in many portions of the State, and has been, in many respects, a splendid monopoly.

It will be seen from a communication from the President, which is herewith transmitted, that the interest of the State, in the Bank, upon the final closing up of its concerns, after the payment of the bonds issued on account of the capital stock, will, in his opinion, if prudently and safely closed up, amount to a sum of near two millions of dollars. Efforts will be made to divert this vast fund from its appropriate channel, and, in some manner, to control it for the promotion of private interests. In anticipation of such efforts, it is earnestly recommended that no sale, or transfer, of the interest of the State in the Bank, shall be permitted, either to individuals or corporations.

The charter confers ample power, and defines the particular mode in which the affairs of the Bank shall be closed. Its capital is to be converted into cash, and the part belonging to the State, paid to the Sinking Fund Commissioners—officers of your own creation, selected from the whole people, and having no connection with the Bank, either as stockholders or borrowers, to be by them invested, as the law may direct, for purposes of Common School Education. A fund so sacred, and for purposes so beneficial to the people of the State, should be, forever, preserved inviolate. It should not be permitted to tempt the cupidity of individuals, or used to augment the powers, or swell the coffers of any corporate monopoly.

The present mode of investment of the Sinking Fund, is, chiefly, in mortgages upon the real estate of our citizens. The facilities thus afforded for borrowing money, create a spirit of speculation, often terminating in bankruptcy and ruin to the borrower. The long lists of lands forfeited to the Fund, for the non-payment of principal and interest, admonishes us to seek for some other mode of investment, which shall be equally safe and productive. I have repeatedly suggested, and now renew the recommendation, that the Sinking Fund Commissioners should be authorized to invest this Fund, from time to time, as it may accumulate in their hands, in the Bonds of the State, under appropriate limitations, as to principal and market value; thus changing the character of our obligations, from a foreign to a domestic debt; the interest upon which, when collected from our own people, shall be immediately re-imbursed to them, in the accomplishment of that high and most ennobling object of human government, the education of our youth. It is a high trust, and will be most truly performed, when we shall connect the education of our children with the character, integrity, and honor of the State. In this manner, at least one-third of our whole foreign indebtedness may be absorbed; thus lessening the burdens of the people, and elevating the financial character of the State.

The entire amount of the Funded Debt of the State, outstanding, is stated by the Auditor of State, as follows :

Of 5 per cent. State Stock,	\$5,156,500
Of 2½ per cent. State Stock,	1,812,577
Total,	<u>\$6,969,077</u>

The market value of which, estimating the 5 per cent. at eighty-four cents, and the 2½ per cent. at sixty cents, upon the dollar, would be the sum of \$5,419,006.

To show the practicability of converting this foreign debt into a domestic one, the following table is compiled from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and from the communication of the President of the State Bank :

EXHIBIT OF COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Amount of Special Fund,	\$1,862,574 90
Amount of Common Fund,	894,930 15
Bank Tax Fund, on loan from State Treasury, ...	6,626 85
Bank Tax Fund, on hand in State Treasury,	10,607 83
Saline Fund, on loan,	9,689 22
Saline Fund on hand in State Treasury,	10,531 88
Estimated value of unsold School Lands,	161,590 00
Estimated value of Sinking Fund in State Bank, to date,	1,955,461 59
Total,	<u>\$4,912,012 42</u>

The Sinking Fund Commissioners should be directed, by law, to invest these funds, as they may accumulate in their hands, in the stocks of the State ; and they would, alone, be sufficient to absorb nearly our entire indebtedness. The policy, however, of continuing the annual Sinking Fund Tax, for the liquidation of our debt, should not be abandoned. On the contrary, as every interest of the State is buoyant and prosperous, it should, in my judgment, be increased to five cents on the hundred dollars, per annum. If practicable, the first investment, of either our Sinking Fund or School Fund, should be made in the 2½ per cent. Stocks. With this annual diminution of our indebtedness, and the investment of the School Fund as indicated, in less than eight years we shall convert our foreign debt into a home debt ; the interest upon which, when drawn from our taxpayers, would immediately be returned to them, in a thousand streams of intelligence, blessing, with their benign influence, parent and child, and elevating to the highest pinnacle of honor the character of our beloved State.

On reference to the report of the Auditor of State, it will be seen that, under the restrictions of the amended Statute, the currency of the Free Banks is amply secured, and fully entitled to public confidence. If Banks of issue be necessary at all, they should be as free as possible from the feature of monopoly ; and, in this re-

spect, therefore, the system of Free Banking is entitled to our approbation. To perfect the system, however, a Banking Department should be created, separate and distinct from all others, but subject to the inspection and supervision of the Executive Officers and the Legislature. The concise and the able report of the Auditor of State, and his valuable suggestions, in this department, are commended to your consideration.

While to other subjects we apply the rigid test of sound, practical, common sense, upon the subject of currency, we cherish the shadow and reject the substance. Not content with such issues as are tolerated by law, the solvency of which has been guaranteed by legal enactment, we have encouraged and fostered the purious and fraudulent emissions of individuals, Plank Roads, and Insurance Companies; all having an origin in our own State, and existing in defiance of law, and sound public sentiment. In addition to this, Indiana has been the great field for the circulation of the worthless and fraudulent issues of other States, sent here by unprincipled speculators, who amass fortunes at the expense of the unwary and credulous. In all these cases, when the bubble bursts, the worthless rags are found in the hands of the poor and laboring classes. The result of a toleration of this policy, is, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It is in your power to apply the remedy, to protect your constituents from imposition and loss, to prohibit the circulation of an irresponsible currency, by severe penalties, and to prevent, as soon as practicable, the diffusion among our people, of any currency but that which is constitutional, or such as may be promptly convertible into coin. It will be a most fortunate day, when we shall have learned the simple truth, that we can never have steadiness, and permanent prosperity, in the business of the country, so long as we shall continue to encourage any system that converts promises to pay, into money.

It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and they expressed it in language too plain to be misunderstood, that there should be but one State Bank in Indiana, at the same time; and yet, in the face of this provision, four years before the expiration of the legal existence of the State Bank of Indiana, the Legislature of 1855, chartered a new State Bank, under the name and style of the Bank of the State of Indiana.

It is the spirit of our Constitution, that the people are the source of all political power; and, therefore, all legislation affecting their interests, or the character of the State, should emanate directly from them. But, in the case of the charter of the Bank of the State of Indiana, the subject was sprung upon the Legislature, without previous discussion, without notice, without investigation, without any expression of the popular will, and without any indication of public sentiment, in favor of the measure. If such legislation were valid and constitutional, two years before the expiration of the charter of the State Bank, what is there to prevent

the present or any succeeding Legislature, from extending the monopoly of the business of banking for another period of twenty years, to the same, or other more importunate corporators? If such is to be the interpretation of our Constitution, and the practice under it, it is the sheerest mockery to talk of a government of the people. One mischievous, reckless, or ignorant Legislature, in an age, might thus inflict upon the State a catalogue of evils which would require the wisdom of an age for their removal; involving, among other evils, the destruction of one of the main supports of public virtue, the supremacy of the voice of the people at the ballot box.

The means and appliances brought to bear to secure the passage of this charter, would, if exposed to the public gaze, exhibit the darkest page of fraud and corruption that ever disgraced the Legislature of any State. While men of pure and honorable sentiment were led into its support, in the belief that the approaching close of the existing Bank, required them, thus early, to provide a successor; others supported it upon promise of stock, equivalents in money, or pledges as to the location of particular branches. To make up the constitutional vote in its favor, the names of members were recorded in its passage, who were, at that moment, absent, and many miles distant from the Capital. But, if fraud and corruption marked the passage of the bill, the enormities practiced in the location of the branches, and the distribution of the stock, were still more glaring, and, if possible, more deserving of public condemnation. The location of the branches, the privileges of subscribing to its stock, in short, the franchises of the Bank, were bought and sold, like other marketable commodities. In some of the branches, the books for the subscription of stock were kept open but a few minutes, and were then only accessible to parties to the fraud; in other instances, they were opened in out-of-the-way places, known only to a few; and, in scarcely any instance, was full and free opportunity given, for citizens generally, to subscribe. In two or three cases, suits were brought by those who felt aggrieved; but their complaints were stifled by the potent agency of money. In this manner, a majority of the stock, in the seventeen branches first organized, was subscribed by twenty-eight individuals, the largest portion of whom have never been engaged in the business of banking, and have, already, disposed of their stock, to others, at enormous premiums.

It would be interesting and instructive, to have, for comparison, the names of the original, and the present, stockholders. The sudden transfer of stock, would convince the most incredulous, that the charter was procured, not for purposes of banking, but for speculations; for the benefit of the few to the exclusion of the many. The premiums thus realized by the original stockholders, are believed to be not less than one quarter of a million of dollars; all of which must be re-imbursed by the laboring and producing classes. Had the State exacted such a bonus from the corporators,

to be paid into her treasury, it might, at least, have been said, that, in this respect, the whole people were benefitted.

Having a knowledge of these facts, and regarding the charter as a direct violation of the Constitution, I caused two suits to be brought—one in my own name, and one in the name of the State—for the purpose of testing its validity. The first has been decided, without touching any of the great points involved in the issue. The second is still pending, and will, in its progress, fully test the rights of the corporators. The Supreme Court have already intimated such an opinion, in regard to the adoption of amendments to bills upon the passage, as must, inevitably, render the charter a nullity.

In view of all these facts, it is my solemn conviction, that public credit and confidence can never be given to an institution of this character. I recommend, therefore, that the charter be expunged from the statute books; or, failing in this effort, that all connection between the Bank and the State, either by deposit of funds or otherwise, be prohibited, and that it be prevented from re-issuing the notes of the present State Bank, by the penalty of a forfeiture of the securities received therefor.

The charter should be promptly and absolutely repealed, so that no sanction, whatever, to its legal existence shall appear upon your statute books. The safety of the public funds should also admonish you to prohibit the reception of its issues for public dues.

The Legislature owe it to themselves, to the cause of honesty and justice, to the credit of the State, and to the constituents they represent, to take prompt and decisive action in the premises. When the present State Bank shall have been entirely wound up, and all its affairs liquidated, should the people then desire another institution to succeed it, their representatives will come instructed to that end, and can frame a charter which, guarding the rights of all, shall not be subservient to the purposes of private speculation. If it be good, the whole people should be permitted to participate in its benefits; if it be otherwise, it should be promptly suppressed.

It may be said that the new institution is now in the hands of safe and responsible men, and that their rights of property should not be disturbed. In answer, it may be stated that they purchased the stock, with full knowledge of the frauds; that the stock, instead of passing into the hands of our citizens, our farmers, merchants, and mechanics, as in the former Bank, is being transferred to men beyond our limits, who have no other interest in the prosperity of our State, than to make it the theatre of their speculations. Nor have we any guaranty, or assurance, that, however solvent the present stockholders, the stock may not, in the first moment of disaster, be transferred to others, without character, or responsibility.

With the extended powers and privileges conferred on this institution—its right to issue post notes, to discount upon deposits, and

to defy the scrutiny, or control of the Legislature—it is believed that no prudent capitalist would ever invest his money in it.

On the 3d of July last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, upon the subject of the apportionment of Senators and Representatives, and their election. The Constitution, which is the paramount law of the land, provides for, and establishes, a General Assembly, to be composed of the members of a Senate and House of Representatives, who are required to hold biennial sessions, at the capital of the State, on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January, 1853, and on the same day of every second year thereafter. Under this Constitution, a legislature enacted and established an apportionment law, dividing the State into senatorial and representative districts. In accordance with that law, the General Assembly of 1854 was elected.

The Legislature, thus elected, failed to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, in regard to the making of proper laws to provide for the organization of a future Legislature. This neglect of the General Assembly does not, in any manner, impair, or lessen, the power of the Constitution, as to the necessity of having and sustaining a State Legislature. Surely, the neglect of one branch of the government to perform its duty, will not, of itself, work a revolution, or destroy the functions of government. It is, in forming Constitutions, an essential principle that the government should contain, within itself, the power of self-preservation.

The Executive Department is invested with no authority to exercise the legislative powers of government; and, in this instance, no legislative power was exercised. The Proclamation, from the necessity of the case, took the existing apportionment, as it stood at the last election under the law, and recommended the election of members to fill the number necessary to make a constitutional Senate and House of Representatives, upon precisely the same *ratio* and apportionment which existed when the General Assembly adjourned. In the same number, representing the same territory and population as when you adjourned, you have assembled at the present time.

Convened under the Constitution, clothed, by the people, with the sovereign power that belongs to a General Assembly, it is your duty to fix, by law, the number of Senators and Representatives that shall compose the future Legislatures, and to apportion such Senators and Representatives among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, in each.

The cause of Education is second to no other claiming legislative attention and action. Mental development invariably precedes physical improvement. Enlightened mind is the real source of all advancement in agricultural science, mechanical invention, and political progress; and, therefore, the educational interests of the State will merit and receive a share of your attention.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the last year, which has been laid on your table, will present the results of the operation of the school system, during the first year after its latest revision. The wisdom of many of the changes, introduced by your predecessors into our Educational Code, has developed itself more and more, during the two years which have transpired since the revision. Though not perfect, it has fully justified all reasonable expectation, and confirms the belief that it rests on a basis of sound principles, and reliable experience. Suggestions contained in the aforesaid document and the forthcoming report, will, doubtless, receive due consideration. The Library system has more than realized the expectations of its friends, and fully redeemed the pledges of its most earnest advocates. The extent to which it has been used in many townships in various parts of the State, seems almost without a parallel, demonstrating its power and usefulness as an educational instrumentality. I would, most earnestly, recommend that it be made a permanent feature of the system. A reduction of the present tax for its support, of at least three-fifths, would be no detriment to its healthy progress.

The peculiar requisitions of the Constitution, as defined by the Supreme Judiciary of the State, compel the Legislature to consider the claims of our youth to a period of tuition, adequate to their wants, and equal to their necessities. The townships have, to a great extent, nobly entered on the discharge of their duty, by the erection of school houses; having levied, within two years, more than three quarters of a million of dollars on the property and polls, for that purpose. Being deprived of the statutory authority to assess a tax for tuition, they look to the Legislature, and demand a redemption of the Constitutional pledge to furnish the requisite amount of funds for this purpose. Is not this claim reasonable? Is it not unquestionable? Is it not just? Then, it should be promptly, and fully met. No consideration of economy should induce the Legislature to postpone the redemption of the educational pledge of the Constitution. Such claims are paramount to all others, and should be so regarded. Of equal urgency and necessity, is the want of competent instructors. Teachers' Institutes, or Normal Schools, are the appropriate remedies for this evil. As the State has not appropriated a dollar to this purpose, heretofore, the questions naturally occur—What does economy demand? What does justice claim? When the townships erect school houses, the State cannot honorably evade, postpone, or repudiate, the obligation to provide the appropriate means for a six months tuition annually for her five hundred thousand children.

The establishment and successful operation of a State Teachers' Association, for the last two years, is an encouraging sign of progress; and the publication of a monthly Educational Journal, by the same Association, is, also, a significant sign, of the same general character.

The important service that this Educational periodical might render the State, suggests the propriety of enlisting it, as an auxiliary to the department of Public Instruction, in communicating with the township boards, and county Auditors.

You will perceive, from the report of the Superintendent, that our Colleges are in a flourishing condition; nobly competing with each other, in the race of usefulness in the higher departments of education. A condensed report of their history and progress, will be found in the report for this year—showing what our citizens have done in their associate capacity, for collegiate education.

Patents have been received for the additional grants of lands to the State University, at Bloomington. In disposing of these lands I recommend that the proceeds be set apart for the endowment of an Agricultural Professorship, in connection with the purchase of a farm, for practical test of labor, and agricultural improvement.

The question of providing, by the operation of judicious and effective laws, for the prevention or mitigation of those vices and evils, public and domestic, which have their origin in the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, requires, from you, the most profound and serious consideration. The judicious legislator will look with more care to the prevention of crime, than to the punishment of its results.

In former communications, addressed to the General Assembly, on the subject of making laws to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and to check and restrain the vice of drunkenness, I referred to the danger of arousing a re-action in popular sentiment, by the enactment of laws so stringent that they could not be carried into effect. Subsequent events have developed nothing to induce me to change the views which were then expressed.

The constitutional right of the Legislature to make laws for regulating the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and for re-training and punishing the vice of drunkenness, has existed, sanctioned by judicial authority, from the organization of the government to the present time. The making of such laws, however, requires the exercise of a great degree of prudence. If the laws be too weak, they will become worthless, and fall into contempt, before the successful resistance of those who may undertake to violate them with a strong arm. On the other hand, if they are too severe, they cannot be enforced in communities where they may be regarded, by the prevailing popular sentiment, as oppressive interferences with personal rights and domestic privileges. The unwise policy of making laws which, owing to the state of public opinion, cannot be carried into effect, will always afford grounds of justification, or excuse, for an inefficient or weak administration of the best laws. There should be no dead-letter laws among our statutes.

A great increase of the number of places at which intoxicating liquors are sold, and a lamentable increase of the evils which grow out of the vice of drunkenness, are matters which you who

are charged with the duty of guarding the interests and promoting the welfare of the State, cannot overlook or neglect. Although we may, in many places, see the evidences of a re-action in public sentiment, apparently unfavorable to the cause of temperance, yet we will fall into a most injurious error, with respect to public opinion in Indiana, if we concluded, from these evidences, that the people of the State do not require some sound and effectual legislation to check and restrain the growth of those numerous and destructive evils, vices, and crimes, which afflict every community where the laws impose neither punishments nor restraints upon drunkards, nor upon those who constantly hold out inducements which tempt their fellow men to become drunkards. The agitation and discussion of this subject, by the people of the several counties, if necessarily connected with the selection of county commissioners clothed with ample power to restrain and regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors, is worthy of your special consideration. Whatever differences of opinion may have been, heretofore, entertained on this subject, no man can shut his eyes to the fact, that, throughout our State, numerous places have been opened, or established for the unrestrained sale of spirituous liquors, in which the young and unwary have been decoyed to contract tastes and habits which the resolves of a subsequent life cannot control, if they have not already, entered upon the courses of dissipation and vice.

It is, imperatively, the duty of the Legislature, in the exercise of a wise discretion, to enact some constitutional law, in accordance with public sentiment, of sufficient stringency to restrain and suppress this growing evil; and I doubt not this subject will receive, at your hands, such consideration as its importance requires.

On a review of the late elections, it is apparent to all, that our laws have failed to preserve the purity of the ballot box. While there is a difference, in regard to the proper remedy, an effort is made to direct public sentiment in favor of a registration of voters. But the practical workings of registry laws, in other States, have failed to convince me of the adaptation of such laws to our community. The officer making the registry is as liable to be imposed upon as the judges of our elections; and as wide a field for fraud and corruption would be opened, as exists under the present system.

A remedy for illegal voting may be found, by requiring an actual residence in the township, or election precinct, of not less than sixty days prior to the time of voting, and by the multiplying of election districts; thereby avoiding the collecting of large bodies of voters at one place, and lessening the facilities for fraudulent voting. Where few voters are congregated at a single precinct, there will be little danger of excited and angry feeling; the right of suffrage will be exercised with more freedom and deliberation; and the voters will be more generally known to each other and to the officers of the election. The penalties for illegal voting

and for aiding and abetting thereto, either by solicitation, intimidation, or transportation, should be largely increased.

The practice of betting upon elections is a great and growing evil, tending, more than any other cause, to destroy the purity of the ballot box, and the practice should be visited with the severest penalties. The history of the past year has satisfied me that, unless some effectual means can be adopted to protect the elective franchise from corruption and desecration, our institutions will soon be at the mercy of an unlicensed mob.

The Report of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal will be laid before you. It will be seen that the Trustees have caused the standing timber on the Birch Creek Reservoir, in Clay County, to be removed, at a very heavy expense; thus allaying all cause of complaint on the part of the inhabitants residing in the vicinity of that work. Though the best medical authorities reported, under a law of the Legislature, that this standing timber would not prove injurious to the health of the surrounding country, yet so completely did a contrary opinion take possession of the public mind in that vicinity, that, on two several occasions, since the last meeting of the General Assembly, that necessary feeder to the canal was destroyed by an armed assemblage of a portion of the inhabitants of the country.

These outrages were promptly reported to this department, and I lost no time in adopting such measures as were, in my opinion, best calculated to re-establish the supremacy of the laws in that hitherto peaceful community. In the exercise of the power given by the Constitution, a proclamation was immediately issued; and other outrages being committed, and threatened, not only upon the Canal, but on private property, an adequate force was immediately despatched to the scene of lawlessness. Determined to sustain the law, restore order, and, if possible, punish the aggressors, my duty was plain. Some arrests were made, and trials had, which resulted in the discharge of all the persons implicated. Peace and order, however, were restored and maintained.

As the only cause of complaint is now removed, may we not hope that the people in the neighborhood of this Reservoir, as well as all other citizens, will refrain from further hostility and violence to the works and structures of the Canal? That the Trustees had a perfect right to construct the Reservoir, and that they adopted the mode of its construction from the original plans and surveys of the State authorities, and by the examples of other States, are matters which admit of no doubt. That the persons engaged in the destruction of the Reservoir, were misled by the belief that the health of the county was endangered by the timber remaining on the submerged land, is equally clear and undoubted; and if any thing could justify their conduct, this mistaken conviction would be a palliation of it.

It will be seen by reference to the report of the Trustees, that there is a serious diminution of the receipts of tolls on the Canal,

as compared with the income of 1854, and the preceding year. By the report of 1855, made to this department, it will be observed that the tolls for that year fall short, more than forty thousand dollars, of the income of the previous year; and that the receipts for the year just closed, show a still further decrease of twenty-six thousand dollars below the revenue of 1855 — making, in two years, an aggregate decrease of sixty-six thousand dollars.

This decline in the revenues of the Canal, seems quite extraordinary; and especially, as it is believed that the navigation was maintained with fewer interruptions than occurred in the year when the revenues yielded the highest income. The report of the Trustees will explain this extraordinary decrease; and to that report your attention is respectfully directed.

It is gratifying to have the assurance, contained in the report of the Trustees, that the completion of the Reservoir at Birch Creek, and other precautions to secure a good supply of water, will ensure, for the commerce of the next season, a more reliable navigation than that of any previous period. The Canal is now considered in good repair; and such arrangements are being perfected as will give certainty and promptitude to the transmission of the productions of the soil, to northern or southern markets.

This canal is the longest artificial water communication in the United States, and has always been a cherished work of Indiana. As a check on high and exorbitant charges, by other and competing modes of transportation, the people of Indiana have a direct interest in the maintainance of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and in its successful results as a measure of revenue to those for whom it is held in trust. The contract between the State and her creditors, was fairly and deliberately made; and it is the highest duty of the State to keep, and perform, faithfully, all of her obligations, and to require the same on the part of others.

Agricultural improvements is visible in every portion of our State. The action of the General Assembly, in making a small appropriation to aid this cause, is exerting a most beneficial influence. A large majority of the counties have well organized agricultural societies, whose delegates are now in session with the State Board of Agriculture; and, throughout our State, the increasing interest that is manifested in advancing the cause of agriculture, and other branches of home industry and skill, is rapidly augmenting the amount and value of our domestic products. It is suggested, that it would be productive of good results, to amend the present law, so as to make the Presidents of county societies, or other delegates appointed by them, constitute the State Board.

Having, on several former occasions, urged upon the Legislature the duty of providing for a thorough scientific survey of the geological character of the State, I regret that my recommendations upon a subject of such vital importance to the prosperity of the people, have failed to convince the proper authority of the propriety of making the necessary provisions for such a survey.

While the resources of our sister States have been thus developed, and immigration and wealth thereby attracted to them, we have neglected to lay bare the hidden treasures which Nature has garnered up; and, but for accident, or individual enterprise, we should have remained in the most profound ignorance of the mineral resources of our State. Enough has been ascertained to convince us of their existence and extent; but the hand of science is needed to show us their value, and their localities.

Within the last year, discoveries have been made of extensive beds of iron ore, in Perry county, in the immediate vicinity of formations of coal and limestone; and individual explorations, in other portions of the State, have been equally productive. I therefore, earnestly, renew the recommendation for an appropriation for a thorough geological and topographical survey of the State.

In consequence of the excessive drouth of the past season, extending nearly throughout the entire year, our citizens, in common with those of other States bordering upon the Ohio river, have suffered greatly from the obstruction to navigation on that great national thoroughfare. In our own river towns, business has been paralyzed, manufacturing has been suspended, commerce has drooped, and thousands have suffered from the limited supply, and exorbitant prices of fuel. The frequent occurrence of this state of things, has caused public attention to be directed to the necessity and practicability of improving the river, either by dams and slack water navigation, or by providing vast reservoirs of water in the gorges of the Alleghenies.

However numerous our lines of Railway, even were they to penetrate every county in our State, we could never dispense with this great artery of commerce. It washes the borders of six sovereign States, with a population of near ten millions; and bears upon its bosom the fruits of their soil, the products of their manufactories, and the coal and minerals produced from their mountains. From reliable sources, it is estimated that the value of products annually transported upon this great highway of commerce, is not less than one hundred millions of dollars. The most strict constructionist could scarcely raise a doubt of the constitutionality of appropriations by the General Government for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river; and I earnestly recommend you to call the attention of Congress, through your representatives, to the pressing necessity of this important work.

Nothing, during my connection with the government of the State, has occasioned so much embarrassment in the discharge of my official duties, as the neglect of the last Legislature to make the necessary appropriation for the support of the State Prison, and to appoint the directors for its management, as required by law. This neglect imposed on me the alternative, either to appoint the directors myself, or to convene the Legislature for that purpose, at great expense to the State, and under circumstances in which I could see no grounds of assurance that the members

could agree upon a selection. In this emergency, I assumed the responsibility of making the necessary appointments, and selected as such directors, Messrs. Grafton F. Cookerly, of Vigo, George F. Savitz, of Clark, and Samuel F. Owen, of Floyd.

The contract with the lessee of the prison, expired on the 15th of June, 1856. On the next day, a portion of the prisoners, having become excited under the inflammatory appeals of a newspaper circulated among them, rose in resistance against the authorities and fired the hospital. Through the promptness and efficiency of the fire companies of Jeffersonville, and those of our sister city, Louisville, the fire was extinguished before it had occasioned much loss, and the mutinous conduct of the prisoners was promptly checked. The propriety of tendering to the fire companies some suitable testimonial of their effective and disinterested services, is respectfully suggested.

The Report of the directors and officers of the Prison, exhibits the workings of the system, under the control of the State, for the first six months. During this period, it has more than realized our expectations, in economy of management, in the deportment of the prisoners, and in order and cleanliness; in ail of which there is a manifest improvement. It is proper to say, that whatever defects, heretofore, existed in these respects, were the faults of the law, and not of the contractor.

Although it is not anticipated that the Prison can be made, to any considerable extent, a source of revenue, it is already apparent that, even in this respect, with proper management, its net income will be larger than any amount which the State could possibly realize under the contract system.

The object of all prison discipline should be, not merely to punish the offender for his misdemeanor, and restrain him from the further commission of crime, but, by suitable reformatory means, by virtuous example and Christian counsel, to prepare him for a re-entrance into the society of his fellows. Should the labor of the prisoners be productive of an income beyond the expense of their imprisonment, a portion of such net proceeds might, with propriety, be devoted to the support of their families; or distributed among those who, on leaving the walls of the prison, had, by their good conduct, rendered themselves worthy of such favor.

Under no circumstances should the State again surrender her control of this institution; nor revive a policy which meets the condemnation of the civilized world. As far as possible, the convicts should be kept within the walls of the prison, and debarred from intercourse with others. The effect of the intermingling of hardened criminals with those not yet inducted into crime, is highly pernicious, and the practice should be rigidly discountenanced.

The report of the directors and officers discloses the fact, that more than one-third of the present inmates of the Prison would be proper subjects for the discipline of the contemplated House of Refuge. I commend to your special consideration this valuable

Report, which exhibits, fully, the details of our system of prison discipline. No appointment of Moral Instructor has been made. This service has been performed by the Rev. Leroy Wood, the former chaplain. The list of pardons, and remissions of fines and forfeitures, is herewith communicated.

Our Benevolent Institutions most deservedly command the respect and confidence of the people. Their several reports will present you with information, in detail, as to their expenditures, progress, and management. They are entitled to much of your consideration. While our people look with pride to these monument of their liberality, they expect from you, their servants, the utmost economy as to their management.

Negotiations have not been concluded with the President of Liberia, for the purchase of land for our colored population, emigrating to that Republic. A communication, from President Benson, herewith submitted, shows his entire concurrence in the views taken by your State Board, and, doubtless, the necessary legislation, on the part of Liberia, was consummated in December last.

I rejoice, with you, at the well-merited rebuke which the proposition to renew the African Slave trade, has received at home, and abroad. God forbid that we should so far forget what is due to our own reputation, to say nothing of justice and humanity, as to renew and endorse a crime, that our fathers, in the purity of our government, called by the right name, Piracy.

The subject of African Colonization is one of deep interest to our people, and I earnestly recommend the usual appropriations, to aid this great cause of humanity, which promises so much good to the colored man, as well as permanent peace and harmony in our own commonwealth.

The frequent communications, and the amount of business transactions, which exists between citizens of the United States and the subjects of foreign governments, have induced several of the States to provide, by law, for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, authorized to take acknowledgments of Deeds, Depositions, Mortgages &c. The propriety of making provisions to authorize similar appointments, on the part of this State, is submitted to your consideration.

The statute on the subject of granting divorces requires a revision which will relieve our Courts from the pressure of applications for divorce, for all imaginable causes, on the part of citizens of other States. You will, doubtless, promptly apply a remedy for this state of things by requiring of the parties, in such cases, an actual residence of two or more years.

The public records of the State, including those of the Supreme Court, and of the departments of the Secretary, the Auditor, and the Treasurer of State, are insecure, and liable to be injured or destroyed, by fire. In order to place these records in a condition of greater security, and to relieve the State from the payment of heavy rents, sound policy requires the immediate commencement,

on the ground occupied by the State Treasurer, of an edifice sufficiently commodious for the offices of State, Supreme Court, &c.; leaving the State House exclusively for the use of the Legislature, and the State Library.

The Governor's Circle, in the very heart of the Capital of the State, should be improved, by taking down the old dilapidated building which stands upon it; and, for the health and beauty of your Capital, the grounds should be set apart for a public park.

In preparing the plan of the proposed building, care should be taken to adapt it to the present and future wants of the State, not overlooking rooms for the collection and preservation of geological specimens, agricultural publications, valuable seeds, and models of useful farming implements, and other mechanical inventions.

A Bureau of Statistics is required for the purpose of ascertaining, and making known, from year to year, the progress of improvements in Indiana, and the condition of the various branches of productive industry in the State. It is a matter of astonishment that we have so long neglected the duty of providing means for the accomplishment of this important work. By means of a Bureau of Statistics—which may be organized and managed at an expenditure which would be inconsiderable when compared with the value of its operations—our citizens, and the people of other States, might receive annually, authentic information of the progress of improvement in the several counties of Indiana. Among other details, this information might embrace facts having reference to the following subjects, namely:—The quantity of land under cultivation; the kinds, amounts, and values of the annual field crops; the various annual productions of orchards, gardens, and dairies; the various articles of domestic manufacture, produced annually; the annual products of mechanical industry and skill; estimates of the amount and value of exports and imports; the names, locations, and population of towns and villages; the number and value of school houses and churches; the names, number, capital, and purposes, of incorporated companies, &c., &c. An annual statistical report, presenting, in detail, authentic information with respect to these subjects, should be made a permanent part of our domestic policy.

In connection with the proposed improvement at the Capitol, your attention is invited to a consideration of the expendency of providing for an enlargement of the State House square. By vacating, for the distance of one square, the street north of the Capitol, by the purchase of two small lots, and by effecting, with the city authorities, an arrangement respecting the location of the western Market House, the area of the lot for the use of the State House, may be enlarged, so as to form appropriate public grounds around the Capital of the State.

Having repeatedly called the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of placing additional restructions and safeguards around the office of Agent of State, and feeling it incumbent on me to

exercise a careful supervision over it, I appointed Elijah Newland, of this State, and James F. D. Lanier, of New York, to examine, and report upon, its condition, and proposed various questions in reference to the subject. Owing to a pressure of business, Mr. Lanier declined the trust; and I thereupon appointed Washington De Pauw, who was in that city, in his stead. The report of the examiners is herewith communicated, in which, among other things, the propriety of appointing a Register of Stock, as a check upon the Agent, is suggested. As, however, there might be collusion between the Agent and Register, it would fail to afford the desired security.

Under the present system, the Bonds are executed by the Auditor and Treasurer, forwarded in quantities to the Agent, and only require his signature, and filling up, to render them valid, while upon the officer issuing them, there is no check whatever. That frauds have not, heretofore, been committed, is owing to the integrity of the officer, and not to any security afforded by the law.

It would, in my judgment, be preferable, in all cases of transfer of stock, to require the Bond, before its issue and after signature by the Agent, to be signed by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, and registered by them, in their respective offices. The slight delay would be more than counterbalanced by the absolute and entire safety and security which would be thereby furnished.

The annual Report of the Agent is herewith presented, to which your attention is invited. Monthly reports of the transactions of the Agent, have been furnished, in compliance with my requisitions. But even these would fail to correct the evil; for, whatever the competence or integrity of the officer, he is, necessarily, compelled to entrust a portion of his business to others, whose incompetency, or dishonesty, might involve the State in heavy losses. The prompt and decisive action of the Legislature, on this subject, is imperatively required.

The great and increasing prosperity of our State may be attributed, in no small measure, to results which have been produced by the operations of our Railroads—connecting, by a rapid transit, our business with the commercial cities of the Atlantic States, stimulating and rewarding the industry of our people, raising the value of real estate, improving our country, building our cities and towns, giving to the products of our agricultural labor a speedy and fair market, and increasing the strength of the sources of our revenues, by increasing, annually, the aggregate value of the taxable property of the State. In view of this subject, it is manifest that our Statutes should make no unjust discriminations in providing for the security of the rights of railroad Companies. The question of the expediency of revising our railroad laws, in order to establish them upon a more just and liberal basis, with respect to certain rights and remedies, is worthy of your consideration.

It would be well to require all foreign companies, running any parts of their roads through Indiana, to keep offices in this State, so that process may be served upon them, as it is served on our own corporations. In the assessment of damages for the rights of way, it seems that justice requires that the whole question, including the benefits as well as the injuries resulting to the owners of the land, should be left to the decision of the courts and juries, under the evidence. Much complaint is made in regard to the principle upon which taxes are assessed upon our roads. The subject is worthy of your consideration.

The Secretary of the Treasury has located, in this city, a site for a Post Office and Court Room, for the United States. It is necessary that the State should cede to the General Government the land in question, making provision, at the same time, to exempt the lot, and improvements thereon, from taxation. Your action on this subject should be prompt, in order that steps may be taken, at the opening of the season, for the commencement of the proposed public building.

In pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, I visited Washington City, and endeavored to adjust the outstanding controversy upon the subject of the three per cent. fund due the State from the General Government. The decision of the Secretary, with the full report of my proceedings in relation to the matters embraced in the Joint Resolution, will be laid before you. The question of the validity of the claim of the State, cannot be settled without the action of Congress.

The salaries paid to the Judges of our Courts are not sufficient to answer the demands of justice and sound policy. If we desire to have the full services of our Judges, and expect them to secure the confidence of the people, by a laborious and faithful discharge of their duties, it is absolutely necessary to increase their compensation. This is emphatically true in relation to the Judges of our Supreme and Circuit Courts. The compensation for the services of the Judiciary, above all other departments, should be such that the State could command, at all times, the services of our most worthy and competent men.

The increase of business in our Supreme Court, and the frequent equal division of the Judges, upon important questions, presents to you the propriety of providing, by law, for an additional Judge.

The salary of your Governor is wholly inadequate. Approaching the close of my official services, after more than seven years' experience, I feel no delicacy in speaking plainly on the subject. I have indulged in no unnecessary expenses; I have attempted to dispense that degree of hospitality necessarily expected of the chief officer of the State, in his intercourse with his fellow citizens from abroad, as well as those at home; and yet, I have no hesitation in saying that this can not be done, without drawing largely upon the private income of the citizen who may be called upon to

discharge the duties of Governor of your State. The highest and first office within the gift of our people should not be one which the wealthy, only, can afford to accept. I urge you to increase the salary of this officer, and to make the increased compensation apply to my immediate successor, by the enacting of a law to take effect before the commencement of his official term.

A communication from the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, at Washington, is herewith submitted. You will, doubtless, provide the necessary legislation, in order that the State may be placed in possession of a set of balances, intended for the adjustment of standard weights.

I herewith communicate the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, with reference to the interests of the State of Indiana.

The views suggested by me, four years since, in a special message to the Legislature, to the effect, that the system adopted for the sale and drainage of the Swamp Lands, would result in the frittering away and waste of the fund, have been fully confirmed. In some portions of the State, much good has been accomplished, by reclaiming large bodies of lands, making them a source of revenue to the State, and promoting the general health.

Two years since, the Auditor of State, who has nearly the entire management of this trust, reported to me, that the Treasurer of Jasper county was largely in default to the fund; which allegation that officer denied. Upon examination of the facts in the case, I deemed it my duty to remove him from office, and to appoint a successor. The validity of the appointment was contested, and the question has not yet been decided by the court.

Large contracts for draining lands have been let by the officers of Jasper county, in a manner not conformable to the law. These transactions it will be your duty to investigate thoroughly; and if any of the officers of State shall be found to have participated therein you will not hesitate to apply the proper corrective. Under no possible circumstances, should titles have been delivered to the contractors, for any of the lands, until the completion of their respective contracts. Immediately, upon being informed of the existence of these contracts, I promptly refused the execution of further patents. I am advised that, in these cases, large sums of money had been advanced for work in draining and ditching. As the work was progressing, speculators would buy up the lands, as fast as they were ditched. To obviate this, advance certificates were issued, and bond and security taken for the completion of the work, and in this way, secure the land to the contractor and laborer. In extenuation of the policy adopted, it may be found, upon examination, that large bodies of land have been drained and reclaimed, which would, otherwise, have remained valueless. Similar contracts were made in Gibson county, which resulted

satisfactorily to the State, and to the people. It would, however, have been more creditable to the parties to these contracts, if they had been laid before the Legislature, for approval.

Some modification of the law will be required to enable the State to complete the system of drainage, and make the unsold lands marketable. The propriety of reducing and graduating the price of the remaining lands, situated like those in Knox, and other counties, is, also, suggested.

A large body of lands, in Lake county, is overflowed by the waters of the Calumet, in consequence of a dam erected in Illinois, for the supply of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. A communication on this subject, from the Trustees of that canal, is herewith transmitted.

I regret to say that no selection has been made for the location of the site of the contemplated House of Refuge. Under the restrictions and limitations contained in the Act of the General Assembly, your officers could not make a selection suitable for such a building, and purposes. It is very desirable that, whatever action may be taken on this subject, the matter may receive your attention, at an early day, in order that the House of Refuge may be commenced with the opening of Spring. The propriety of establishing three Houses of Refuge—one north, one south, and one at the center—is worthy of special consideration.

We shall be unfaithful to the trust reposed in us by the people of Indiana, unless we address ourselves to her future, with a determination to cherish and augment her good name. Amid all the privations and hardships of a frontier life, and under embarrassments destructive of ordinary energies and integrity, she has fulfilled all her obligations, and clothed herself with prosperity and peace. Her broad fields, reclaimed from the sturdy forests, are pouring their wealthy harvests into the granaries of the East, North and South. With her increasing facilities of transportation, her growing population, her multiplying schools and institutions of learning, she is rapidly acquiring strength in all the elements which constitute a great, a powerful, and a prosperous State.

In this survey of her condition and prosperity, one of the most gratifying reflections is, that it is not for herself, alone, but also for her sister States, to whose wealth she contributes a generous portion, as well as to the strength of that confederacy in which she has received countless blessings, and to the peace and permanence of which, she deems it her duty, her pleasure, and her pride to contribute.

Of small account were our own prosperity, or our contributions to the material wealth of others, were it not that we can proudly say of Indiana, that, from the beginning up to the present hour, distinguished fidelity, in all her political relations to her sister confederates, marks and adorns her history. Central in position in this great family of States—bordering upon those which widely differ

from her in domestic policy—she has invariably recognized the co-equal sovereignty, and perfect equality of those around her, and has ever cheerfully accorded, within her jurisdiction, to all citizens of the Union, those rights which are clearly guarantied by the federal constitution—denying no right of property, and imposing no restriction upon opinions, discussions, or forms of political action. Regardless of her likes and dislikes, ever faithful to the federal compacts, she has resisted all attempts to lead her into any course of legislation against the interests or institutions of her sister States. No laws enacted in a spirit of resistance, or hindrance, to the constitutional enactments of the General Government, have ever found a place upon her Statute books. Emerging from the recent and exciting Presidential contest, unseduced by the ultraisms which have beset her on either hand, she has renewedly, and still more firmly established her reputation for fidelity and enlightened patriotism. Listening to no fanatical or sectional persuasion, whether coming to her on Southern or Northern breezes, she has followed only the guidance of the Constitution; and has borne aloft the flag of the whole Union, with profound respect and attachment to each and every star. She has sustained the supremacy of law—has triumphantly defended the vital principle of our Republic, to-wit: the right of the people everywhere, to choose and establish their own domestic policy.

We have again, given the weight of our influences, as a State, in favor of preserving that simplicity of structure in our form of government which it was the design of its founders to establish; by maintaing that policy which leaves the people of the several States and Territories of the Union, to depend more and more upon their own rights and their own resources, and confines the action of the Federal Government within the clearly defined limits of the Constitution—reserving the exercise of all other powers to the States, severally, and to the people.

Early and deeply impressed with the importance of electing a Chief Magistrate, from among the tried, experienced, and foremost statesmen of the country, the choice of Indiana was firmly fixed upon a distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, as the one pre-eminently qualified to guide the affairs of the nation, and specially adapted, by his wisdom, and patriotism, to the exigencies of the existing crisis. The sagacity of our early and steadfast choice, urged upon, and ratified by the National Convention, has been confirmed by the voice of the nation; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the considerate men of all parties are now looking with hope, to the unsullied character, the mature judgment, and the national spirit, of the President elect, as strong and peaceful guaranties that he will guide our councils to a happy issue; enforce obedience to laws; disarm contending factions; protect our foreign and domestic interests; and that diligently and successfully watching and guarding all the varied interests of our vast Republic,

he will retire from office with the consciousness of virtue, ripe in years, and rich in the respect and confidence of a great and happy people.

Such, gentlemen, is the past and present name of our own Indiana which is committed to your care. Look wisely and carefully, to her future. Develop her wealth, encourage her industry; above all, so administer her government, so wield her power in the federal Union, that her historic record among her sister states may be, *obedience to the federal compact, faithfulness to others, and justice to ourselves.*

It is a source of great gratification to me, in reviewing the period of my administration of the Executive affairs of the State, to see so many substantial evidences of her increasing prosperity. During this time, not a single defalcation of any State or County officer, has occurred. The interest upon our public debt has been promptly paid, without imposing an oppressive burden on our people. Our domestic debt has been entirely liquidated; and we have commenced the reduction of our funded liabilities. Our population has nearly doubled; our taxable property has largely increased; an efficient system of common schools has been adopted, and the People's College erected in every neighborhood. Public Libraries have been established in every township in the State. The waters of the Lakes and the Mississippi have been united, by the longest line of continuous Canal upon the continent; and our commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests have been carefully fostered, and widely extended.

The ties, which have so long existed between me, as your chief Executive officer, and you, as my constituents, are soon to be dissolved; and I cannot let the opportunity pass, without renewing, to you, my assurances of regard.

During my official term of seven years, I have encountered many occasions of excitement, and participated in many scenes of trial and anxiety. I have, occasionally, differed from the Legislature, in regard to great questions of public policy; but, while my motives have been misconstrued, and ill feelings sometimes engendered, He who rules our destinies, and knows the secrets of the hearts of men, can bear witness to my earnest desire, in all things, to promote the prosperity, and advance the true interests of the State. It has been my highest aim to serve the people faithfully; and I have been more than repaid by the numerous evidences of their approbation. My only regret is, that my ability to promote their interests, has not been equal to my desire. I have warned them, diligently, against all projects, in whatever quarter arising, which threatened an encroachment upon their rights; and have given my own example, by refusing all connection with monied corporations, and schemes of dishonest speculation. And, now, gentlemen, earnestly desiring that your labors may contribute to

the advancement of the best interests of the State, the first wish of my heart being its prosperity, I commend your deliberations to the supervision and guidance of the Supreme Ruler of the universe.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 9, 1857.

A LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS
Jan. 17, 1855.	Henry Huffman.	Assault and battery with intent to commit rape.	Fountain county.	5 years to State Prison.	October term, 1849. Circuit Court.	This pardon is granted upon the application of the officers of the prison, showing the good conduct of the convict for more than five years and three months, also upon the application of the officers of the county where the offense was committed, and the written opinion of many of the principal citizens of the county testifying to his former good character, and as to the propriety of his restoration to liberty.
Feb. 14, 1855.	James Nivens.	Forgery.	Parke county.	3 years to State Prison.	February term, 1855. Circuit Court.	Pardon granted upon the application of the judges of the circuit and common pleas courts, prosecuting attorney, witnesses of the State, clerk, recorder, treasurer, auditor, ten of the jury, and some forty citizens of the county, showing conclusively that said Nivens is not a fit subject for punishment, on account of his mental and physical disabilities, in which from my personal knowledge I fully concur.
March 9, 1855.	Elizabeth Harris, alias Harblison.	Bigamy.	Vigo county.	3 months imprisonment in county jail.	February term, 1855. Circuit Court.	Pardon granted upon the application of the president judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, recorder, a portion of the jury and divers other citizens.
April 2, 1855.	George Weathers.	Larceny.	Clay county.	60 days to county jail and five years disfranchisement.	March term, 1855. Circuit Court.	Pardon upon the application of the circuit judge, majority of the jury, clerk, auditor, district and circuit prosecuting attorneys, the witnesses for the State who lost the property, judge of the court of common pleas, county commissioners, and more than one hundred citizens of the county, showing that the defendant is only seventeen years of age, that he is of weak intellect and at times labors under aberration of mind.
April 20, 1855.	James Dodard.	Manslaughter.	Allen county.	21 years to State Prison.	October term 1849. Circuit Court.	Pardon upon the application of the judge presiding at the trial, the present circuit judge, associate judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, clerk, a large number of the principal citizens of Allen county, many of the citizens of Dayton, Ohio, who are intimately acquainted with the family, and the officers of the prison, all

April 26, 1855.	Sam'l W. Johnson.	Grand larceny.	Warrick county.	5 years to State Prison.	November term, '52. Circuit Court.	uniting in confirmation to his uniform good conduct since his conviction.
May 5, 1855.	Wm. G. Caruthers.	Petit larceny.	Marion county.	30 days to county jail, fine \$10.	May term, 1855. Circuit Court.	This pardon is granted upon the application of the officers of the prison, showing that the defendant has become blind since his conviction, that he is old and feeble, having faithfully served more than half his time, and the probability of having his sight benefited through his friends in the East.
May 22, 1855.	George Rice.	Manslaughter.	Warrick county.	10 years to State Prison.	April term, 1850. Circuit Court.	Granted on application of the prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, recorder, treasurer, and many other citizens, showing among many other things the sickness of defendant, his being wholly unable to bear the confinement, and that longer imprisonment would endanger his life.
June 30, 1855.	Edward J. Harrod.	Grand Larceny.	Marion county.	6 months to county jail and \$50 fine.	April term, 1855. Circuit Court.	The circuit judge, the late associate judge, witnesses for the State, all of the jury living except two, the present and late clerk of the court, present and late representative, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, lessee of the prison, together with divers others of the citizens of the county, including ninety of his neighbors who were familiar with the circumstances, and who allege among other things, the uncertainty of evidence upon which the defendant was found guilty, his good conduct in the prison, the fact of his having had the cholera during his imprisonment, that he is now a cripple, his constitution impaired, that he has a wife and seven children, and that the ends of justice would be promoted by his liberation.
July 10, 1855.	Henry Rodebaugh.	Grand Larceny.	Floyd county.	2 years to State Prison.	October term, 1853. Circuit Court.	Pardoned and the fine remitted upon the application of the prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, recorder, the witnesses for the State including those that lost the property, and seventy-five other citizens of the county, alleging the youthfulness of the defendant.

Pardoned upon the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney at the trial, district attorney, recorder, treasurer, auditor, clerk, sheriff, prosecuting witness and more than one hundred other citizens of the county, showing his uniform good conduct, that he has a wife and six children dependent upon him; also the statements of the warden and chaplain that his conduct, during his confinement of twenty-one months has been uniformly good.

A LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
August 28, 1855.	Henry M. Richardson.	Larceny.	Morgan county.	2 years to State Prison.	May Term, 1855. Circuit Court.	This pardon is granted upon the application of ten of the jury, treasurer, clerk, auditor, sheriff, county commissioners, recorder, and two hundred other citizens of the county, of the immediate neighborhood and intimately acquainted with the transaction, showing the defendant's youth, being about nineteen years of age, his uniform good conduct and his obedience in prison. This pardon is granted upon the application of the district attorney, ten of the jury, clerk, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, jailor, judge of the common pleas court, and one hundred and fifty other citizens of the county including the individual whose property was destroyed, who show that the defendant is a man imbecile of mind, and that when sober is a quiet and peaceable man, that he has a wife and two children in poverty who need his support.
Sept'ber 4, 1855.	Samuel Apple.	Arson.	Hancock county.	2 years to State Prison.	Feb'y Term, 1854. Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the circuit and common pleas judges, prosecuting attorney, all the county officers, prosecuting witnesses, and the members of the bar generally, showing the youth of the prisoner, and that the offense was committed under circumstances showing no felonious intent, and that he is a fit subject for executive clemency.
Sept'ber 6, 1855.	Charles Milligan.	Petit Larceny.	Wayne county.	Fine \$10, and 30 days in county jail	Sept'ber Term, 1855. Court Com. Pleas.	Pardon granted upon the application of the sheriff, prosecuting attorney, clerk, recorder, judge of the circuit court, auditor and treasurer, setting forth, that since the trial it is discovered that the prisoner is of unsound mind and not the object of criminal punishment.
October 8, 1855.	Edward Johnson.	Grand Larceny.	Knox county.	— years to State Prison.	Sept'ber Term, 1855. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of eleven of the jury and some one hundred other citizens of the county, showing his former good character, the helpless condition of his family, and among other things alleged by the jury, that they would have fixed his imprisonment at one year had the law permitted it.
Nov. 8, 1855.	Henry H. Cuppy.	Forgery.	Franklin county.	2 years to State Prison.	August Term, 1854. Circuit Court.	

Nov. 8, 1855.	John W. Lumm.	Manslaughter.	Vanderburgh co'ty. 12 years to State Prison.	April Term, 1855. Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the circuit judge, ex-judge, some of the witnesses for the State, the officers of the county, senator, representative, the officers of the prison, showing his good conduct during his imprisonment, and more than two hundred of the principal citizens of the city and county where the transaction occurred, showing among other things that he was convicted upon the testimony of a boy fourteen years of age, and that subsequent disclosures satisfies the father of the boy that his son was mistaken as to the facts, and feels a strong desire that a pardon be granted.
Nov. 8, 1855.	Wm. E. Kirbyley.	Manslaughter.	Putnam county. 2 years to State Prison.	April Term, 1855. Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the circuit judge, judge of the court of common pleas, auditor, sheriff, recorder, clerk, treasurer, prosecuting and district attorneys, senator, and some sixty other citizens of the county who witnessed the trial, who among other things, say, that the prosecution was sustained throughout by a combination of lawless individuals, and but for this influence, the prisoner would have been acquitted.
Nov. 8, 1855.	Nicholas Wolf.	Assault and Battery with intent to commit Rape.	Jennings county. 3 years to State Prison.	March Term, 1854. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the prosecuting attorney, the witness for the State, the father, mother, and all the connections of the girl upon whom the offense was committed, eight of the jury, clerk, treasurer, auditor, sheriff, recorder, and many other citizens of the county.
Nov. 8, 1855.	Patrick McGenty.	Manslaughter.	Jefferson county. 11 years to State Prison.	Sept'ber Term, 1853 Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of nine of the jury, the warden and chaplain of the State prison, clerk, sheriff, district attorney, treasurer, auditor, some of the witnesses for the State, and many of the principal citizens of the counties of Jefferson and Jennings.
Nov. 28, 1855.	Samuel Romalne.	Murder.	Allen county. Death.	Feb'yary Term, 1855. Circuit Court.	This sentence is commuted to imprisonment for life in the State prison, upon the application of the circuit judge, a portion of the jury, prosecuting attorney, and many of the principal citizens of the county and the confession of the other two parties who have been executed for the same offense, showing, first, that Romalne was a party to a robbery, but did not participate in the murder; 2d, that he was tried by a juror who had formed an opinion of the prisoner's guilt; 3d. That this was his first offense and that his prior life had been that of an industrious and honest man, and belonged to a worthy family.

A LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
Dec. 27, 1855.	John Hughes.	Assault and Battery with intent to kill.	Fountain county.	4 years to State Prison.	Nov'ber Term, 1853. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the president judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, treasurer, recorder, a majority of the jury and two hundred others of the principal citizens of the county.
Dec. 27, 1855.	William Wheeler.	Manslaughter.	Hen county.	4½ years to State Prison.	Feb'y Term, 1853. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the district and prosecuting attorneys, recorder, sheriff, members of the bar, some two hundred citizens of the county of Mercer, Pennsylvania, where the prisoner was raised, all showing that he was a stranger in this part of the country at the time of the trial, and alleging among other things that the party came to his death by means other than the act of the prisoner, and that he acted in self defense from facts subsequently disclosed.
Dec. 27, 1855.	Spencer Dayton.	Murder.	White county.	For life to State Prison.	Fall Term, 1850. Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the presiding judge, associate judge, sheriff, eight of the jurors and more than a thousand of the citizens of the community, the officers of the prison, nearly the entire members of both Houses of the General Assembly, showing that he was about seventeen years of age at the time the offense was committed, and that whatever his offense may have been, he was controlled by others; that his conduct for the last five years has been most worthy and exemplary, and that they have no doubt of his reformation, and that he will make an industrious and worthy citizen.
Dec. 27, 1855.	Finley Shaeffer.	Forgery.	Cass county.	3 years to State Prison.	Fall Term, 1853. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, ex judge, and many other citizens, showing the extreme youth of the prisoner, his former good character, and that his conduct has been most exemplary in the prison.
Dec. 27, 1855.	Joshua J. White.	Counterfeiting.	Delaware county.	2 years to State Prison.	Sept'ber Term, 1854. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, many of the principal citizens of Logan county, Ohio, where the prisoner formerly resided, the prosecuting witness, and many of the principal citizens of Delaware county, Indiana, all of whom unite in saying

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John Kinnaman.	Counterfeiting.	Hamilton county.	2 years to State Prison.	October term, 1855, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, county general, and the sheriff of Marion county, showing the extreme youth of the prisoner, being but nineteen years of age; that he was led astray by designing men; had previously borne a good character; that he is now exposing other criminals who are violating the laws of the State, and is rendering important services to community in some cases now pending in the Marion circuit court.
Chas. B. Shannon.	Burglary.	Wayne county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, county officers, six of the jury, and some fifty of the other principal citizens of the county, showing, among other things, the uncertainty of the evidence upon which he was convicted, and the extreme feebleness of his health, and the uncertainty of his living, being, so far as is known, an entire stranger in that part of the State.
Jacob Hill.	Assault and battery with intent to man-slaughter.	Ripley county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1855, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the prosecuting attorney, eleven of the jury that convicted the party, together with three hundred citizens of the county; also, the warden and physician of the penitentiary, showing, among other things, the uniform good conduct of the prisoner, his extreme youthfulness, and that he is now lying sick and his life is despaired of.
Francis Tubbs.	Petit larceny.	Floyd county.	1 year to county jail.	October term, 1855, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of nine of the jury that convicted the prisoner, recorder, clerk, auditor, treasurer, and many other of the principal citizens, showing that he was quite a youth, has no father, but his mother is a respectable lady; his health is fast failing, and that no good can be done by keeping him longer in confinement.

that his previous character had been that of an honest man; that in this instance he was duped and decoyed by wicked men, and that he has a wife and several small children dependent upon him for support.

A LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
April 12, 1856.	And. J. Johnson.	Grand Larceny.	Marshall county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, ten of the jury, the party who lost the property, county officers, and over five hundred of the other citizens of the county; also, the officers of the State prison, showing, among other things, that since his imprisonment his father and mother have died, and he has a wife and children left poor, without protection or friends, and that he was convicted on the testimony of an accomplice, and that justice requires his discharge.
May 17, 1856.	Jesse Way.	Grand Larceny.	Wayne county.	4 years to State Prison.	Spring term, 1855, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, judge of the court of common pleas, circuit and district prosecuting attorneys, eleven of the jury, clerk, sheriff, auditor, recorder, treasurer, warden and chaplain of the State prison, and several hundred of the other principal citizens of the county.
May 17, 1856.	Alex. Stewart.	Manslaughter.	Groene county.	2 years to State Prison.	April term, 1855, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of twelve of the jury, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, attorney, prosecuting the case, officers of the State prison, and near two thousand of the citizens of the county where the transaction happened.
June 16 1856.	William Logan.	Manslaughter.	Whitley county.	13 years to State Prison.	March term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of nine of the jury who tried him, sheriff, justice of the peace and witness in the case, common pleas judge, physician, warden, and lessee of the State prison, and some fifty other citizens, who are acquainted with the family, who show, among other things, the good character of the family of said Logan, the great provocation which caused the assault. That he has served more than two thirds of his time. He is now a hopeless cripple and invalid, and that his release from captivity is an act of humanity.

June 16, 1856.	William James.	Larceny.	Delaware county.	3 years to State Prison.	April term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Pardoned for good conduct, care and attention, during the burning of the hospital of this date, and at the request of all the officers and attaches of the prison.
June 16, 1856.	Calvin Goings.	Larceny.	Wayne county.	2 years to State Prison.	Sept term, 1855, Circuit Court.	
June 16, 1856.	Sam'l Alexander.	Grand Larceny.	Jefferson county.	2 years to State Prison.	April term, 1856, Circuit Court.	
August 27, 1856.	John Potts.	Passing counterfeit money.	Elkhart county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, recorder, the person upon whom the crime was said to have been committed, and some fifty other principal citizens of the county, showing, among other things, that he was the dupe of others, had sustained a fair character as a young man, and has a family dependent upon him for support.
Sept. 10, 1856	Samuel Stevens.	Manslaughter.	Wayne county.	2 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the clerk and sheriff of Wayne county, the prosecuting attorney in the case, the jury that tried the same, several of the prosecuting witnesses, and a large number of the citizens of Wayne county, showing that the said Stevens has heretofore borne a good moral character, that he is poor, has a wife dependent upon him for support, that he killed Crews in self-defence, and in defence of the character of his wife.
Oct. 21, 1856.	Russell Woodruff.	Grand Larceny.	Laporte county.	2 years to State Prison.	October term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, who states, upon examination of the questions involved in the case, that he thinks the conviction improper, and most heartily recommends a pardon.
Oct 22, 1856.	Albert Conder.	Larceny, 2 indictments.	Tippecanoe county.	1 month in county jail for each offence.	October term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the clerk, mayor of the city of Lafayette, and postmaster, showing that the offence was committed at a time when he was unable to understand the character of the offence; that he is a youth of only about 17 years of age, and is a fit subject for the pardoning power.
Oct. 27, 1856.	Fred. La Fleur.	Assault & battery.	St. Joseph county.	3 months imprisonment in Co. jail, and \$200 fine	July term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Fine remitted upon the application of the judge of the court of common pleas, clerk, auditor, county commissioners, and some two hundred of the principal citizens of the county, showing, among other things, that many circumstances have been developed that mitigate the assault and battery. He has a large family, is very poor, and is now imprisoned for the fine.

A LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS
Nov. 14, 1856.	Catharine Gehl.	Grand Larceny.	Jefferson county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of a majority of the grand jury, the whole of the petit jury, district and prosecuting attorney, clerk, auditor, treasurer, probate judge, sheriff, and other citizens, showing her ignorance; that she was the dupe of others; cannot talk or understand our language; is entirely friendless, and is only about seventeen years of age.
Nov. 14, 1856.	F. T. McLaughlin.	Manslaughter.	Fulton county.	2 years to State Prison.	Feb. term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, grand jury, clerk, sheriff, judge of the court of common pleas, auditor, recorder, and some fifty others of the principal citizens of the county, showing that the conviction was upon a confession, and, from the record of the testimony, presents a case of great doubt, and that the conduct of the prisoner in the whole transaction, from the commitment of the offence down to the present time, presents a case which loudly appeals for executive interference.
Nov. 27, 1856.	Willard Wheeler.	Manslaughter.	Allen county.	4½ years to State Prison.	Feb. term, 1857, Circuit Court.	Case reversed by the supreme court at its present session. The convict having served more than half his time, is entitled to a pardon under the laws of the State.
Dec. 1, 1856.	Jacob Hoff.	Rape.	Ripley county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1855, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the prosecuting witness, upon whom the offence was said to have been committed, a portion of the jury, probate judge, clerk, sheriff, recorder, members of the bar, and six hundred more of the citizens of the county, who are intimately acquainted with the parties and transactions; showing, among other things, great doubt of his guilt at the time of the trial, and that subsequent events have confirmed them in their opinion of his innocence.
Dec. 2, 1856.	Nancy Johnson.	Having in her possession counterfeit bank notes.	Jefferson county.	2 years to county jail.	March term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the district attorney, judge of court of common pleas, county commissioner, clerk, recorder, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, and of the jury and others showing she has seven children, some of them small;

Dec. 11, 1856.	Wyley Evans.	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	Pike county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1856, Circuit Court.	one of them a cripple for life, needing her constant attention; that she and her husband have agreed to leave the State. Pardoned on application of seven of the jury; clerk, sheriff, recorder, treasurer, auditor, officers and hands of the prison, and commissioners of Pike, showing, among other things, his advanced age, helpless family, his good character and conduct before and since his conviction, and the peculiar circumstances of his case in connection with his punishment before conviction, present a case worthy of executive clemency.
Dec. 20, 1856.	Joseph Emeweller.	Manslaughter.	Rush county.	16 years to State Prison.	May term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, eight of the jury, (all that are in the county), clerk auditor, treasurer, clerk at the time of the trial, sheriff, recorder, and members of the bar, the present circuit judge, moral instructor and warden of the prison, and other officers in charge thereof, showing, among other things, the great doubt of his guilt, and that the conviction was upon the testimony of one person, a stranger. His obedience and good conduct in prison, and the decided opinion of the moral instructor and others that he is a penitent and reformed man, and devotedly attached to his family.
Dec. 22, 1856.	Mary Ann Carothers.	Assault & battery with intent to commit murder.	Allen county.	2 years to State Prison.	Fall term, 1855, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, and officers of the prison, showing that the circumstances of her case justify her release, and particularly in her present condition.
Dec. 24, 1856.	John L. Burke.	Grand Larceny.	White county.	2 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the entire jury who convicted him, circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, all the officers of the county, and the presiding judge of the county where he resides, some seventy-five citizens of his neighborhood, more than fifty citizens of the neighborhood where the trial and conviction took place, and divers other citizens, showing, among other things, that if subsequent disclosures had been made known at the trial no conviction would have taken place; that he is subject to fits, and was laboring under a species of insanity when the offence was charged, and the statement of a disinterested witness, that the prosecuting witness acknowledged his innocence, but was governed by mercenary motives.

1 LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
Dec. 24, 1856.	Nicholas Fesman.	Grand Larceny.	Floyd county.	2 years to State Prison, and fine of \$16	April term, 1856, Circuit Court.	Pardoned and the fine remitted on the application of the prosecuting attorney, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, mayor of the city, portion of the jury, city clerk, warden of the prison, prosecuting witnesses in the case, and divers other citizens, showing, among other things, that by evidence since the conviction he was not guilty of the offence.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
Jan. 8, 1855.	Caleb G. Hendricks.	Assault & battery.	Johnson county.	March term, 1854. Circuit Court.	200 00	200 00	It is represented to this Department that said Hendricks has been imprisoned twelve months already, for want of means to pay the fine. The remission is asked by the judge of the court of common pleas, auditor, sheriff, recorder, clerk, treasurer, members of the bar, and some hundreds of the principal citizens of the county. This is remitted upon the application of the clerk, prosecuting attorney, treasurer and sheriff, showing that said Hall was surrendered in open court and subsequently escaped. Remitted upon the application of the clerk, treasurer, auditor, sheriff, ex-sheriff, and more than one hundred other principal citizens of the county, who are familiar with the transactions.
Jan. 10 1855.	Geo. S. Smith and Wm. S. Edsall.	Recognition ball for Lyman Hall.	Allen county.	October term, 1849. Circuit Court.	200 00	500 00	
Jan. 11, 1855.	Wiley Raines.	Assault & battery.	Monroe county.	October term, 1854. Circuit Court.	100 00	75 00	
Jan. 19, 1855	Elijah St. Clair.	Assault & battery.	Sullivan county.	October 17, 1854, before William McBride Justice of the Peace.	25 00	20 00	
Jan. 20, 1855.	Frederick Litiz.	Retailing, 4 cases	Warrick county.	June term, 1854. Court of Common Pleas.	40 00	35 00	
Jan. 24, 1855.	Stephen Barnes, Isaac Barnes, Wm. Wells, Geo. Durgan and Ambrose Foster.	Forfeited recognition for Wm. Leak for murder.	Owen county	Sept. term, 1849 Circuit Court.	2,000 00	1,500 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, auditor, recorder, treasurer, representative, the judge of the court, and some thirty other principal citizens of the county, who allege the incompetency of the defendant to pay the fines, and that he has entirely quit the traffic. Remitted upon the application of the clerk, for mer clerk, prosecuting attorney, treasurer, auditor, recorder, judge of the court of common pleas, sheriff, a majority of the trustees of the several townships of the county, and five hundred other citizens of the county, intimately acquainted with the transaction, showing, among other things, that the aforesaid sum of \$1,500 had been remitted by his Excellency, David Wallace, October 1839, and that by some defect

Jan. 30, 1855.	Michael Gardner.	Forfeited recognizance for William Gardner on charge of larceny.	Parke county.	April term, 1855. Circuit Court.	200 00	200 00	in said remittitur the same has been rendered ineffectual. Remitted upon the application of the clerk, sheriff, treasurer, auditor, school trustees of the town, and some forty of the principal citizens of the county, alleging the inability of the father to pay said judgment, that the son has left the State, and the probability of his innocence.
Feb. 16, 1855.	Edward Wilson.	Assault & battery.	Marion county.	Nov. term, 1853. Circuit Court.	25 00	25 00	Remitted on the statement of the recorder clerk, sheriff, treasurer, senator, representative and other citizens, showing that the defendant having been in the county jail three months for the offence, and being unable to pay the fine, his health declining, and an aged mother and sister being dependent upon him for a support.
March 7, 1855	Edward Starr.	Replevin bail for Dan'l Smith on charge of keeping gaming house.	Wells county.	January term, 1854 Court Com. Pleas.	115 00	115 00	Remitted upon the application of prosecuting attorney, clerk, treasurer, auditor, sheriff, and divers other citizens, who allege that said principal has absconded leaving no property or effects and that the forcement of said judgment would be oppressive to said Starr.
March 15, 1855.	James H. Laue.	Giving challenge.	Dearborn county.	May 24, 1851. Circuit Court.	100 00	100 00	This remittitur is granted upon the application of the sheriff, auditor, treasurer, clerk and other citizens of the county, showing that justice required that said fine should be remitted.
March 16, 1855.	John Lawson and Wm. McFarland	Judgment on forfeited recognizance in four cases, three for retailing, one for failing to return taxable property.	Posey county.	January term, 1855. Com. Pleas Court.	200 00	200 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, judge of the court, county commissioners and divers other citizens of the county showing the death of the defendant Lawson, since the rendition of the judgment, his inability to attend court at the time of the judgment of forfeiture were taken and the desirute and impoverished condition of the widow and orphan children.
March 20, 1855.	George W. Sellers.	Riot.	Henry county.	January term, 1855. Court Com. Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the judge, district attorney, recorder, treasurer, auditor clerk, prosecuting attorney and divers other citizens.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
May 22, 1855.	Loren Vaughan.	Judgment on Recognizance for Geo. W. Gilbert.	Kosciusko county.	March term, 1854, Circuit Court.	250 00	250 00	Remitted on the application of the circuit judge, clerk, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, prosecuting attorney and late representative, Kosciusko county, also, the auditor, senator, representative, clerk, treasurer, district attorney and sheriff of Steuben county, together with two hundred other citizens showing that after the forfeiture aforesaid, the said Gilbert was tried and discharged from the offense for which the forfeiture was taking showing, also, that said Vaughan is a very poor man, of good character, and that the collection of the debt would utterly ruin him.
June 5, 1855.	A. G. Deavitt.	Judge, on recognizance for Justice F. Steven son for nuisance.	St Joseph county.	April term, 1855, Court Com. Pleas	300 00	300 00	Remitted upon the application of the district attorney, clerk, recorder, auditor, treasurer, judge of the court and sheriff.
June 5, 1855.	George Vestal.	Assault and battery upon J. S. Long.	Ripley county.	April term, 1855, Court Com. Pleas	25 00	20 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, auditor, sheriff, treasurer, recorder, and some sixty other citizens, showing from subsequent facts, that the judgment was oppressive, and that the payment of five dollars as a fine, and fifty dollars, the costs in the case, will be an adequate punishment for the offence; that the defendant is poor, and that the payment of fine and costs will take all his means.
June 5, 1855.	T. Dick, prin., J. S. McDonald and N. M. Donald, his sureties.	Judge, on forfeited recognizance for A. & B. with intent to commit a felony.	Floyd county.	May term, 1855, Circuit Court.	400 00	300 00	This remittance is granted on the application of the injured party, the mayor of New Albany, auditor, clerk, treasurer, and some forty other citizens.
June 9, 1855.	Ezra Rogers.	Retaining, (8 cases) and burglary.	Fayette county.	Fall term, 1846, Circuit Court.	17 10	17 00	Remitted upon the application of the auditor, the three county commissioners treasurer, sheriff, deputy clerk and recorder, showing that he is very poor, and has served two years in the State prison since the rendition of the judgment.
July 5, 1855.	Benj. Wertz.	Assault and battery on George Hildbrand.	Shelby county.	April term, 1855, Circuit Court.	100 00	80 00	Remitted upon the application of the treasurer, clerk, auditor, sheriff, district attorney, eleven of the jury and other citizens.

July 5, 1855.	John Black & Calvin Black.	Assault and battery on F. White.	Owen county.	July term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	20 00	20 00	Remitted upon the application of the judge of the court, prosecuting attorney, clerk, auditor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, town clerk, trustees and divers other citizens.
July 6, 1855.	Stephen Hale.	Recognizance bail for J. Mauley.	Wells county.	Feb. term, 1855, Circuit Court.	300 00	300 00	Remitted upon the application of the prosecuting attorney, sheriff auditor, recorder, clerk, treasurer, and some fifty other principal citizens of the county, showing that the principal has left the State, leaving his surety wholly unindemnified, who has a family dependent upon him, and without means for their support.
July 6, 1855.	Philip Linkin.	Retalting.	Davies county.	April term, 1855, Court Com. Pleas.	10 00	10 00	Remitted upon the application of the judge of the court, prosecuting attorney, recorder, auditor, sheriff and clerk, alleging the ignorance of the man, the malice of the prosecution, and his having ceased to sell ardent spirits.
July 6, 1855.	Levin McCoy.	Replevin bail for C. W. Dye.	Pulaski county.	January term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, auditor, sheriff, and treasurer, showing that said Dye has left the State insolvent, and that the said McCoy is unable to pay the judgment without destroying his family.
Aug. 27, 1855.	Henry Ball.	Assault and battery.	Marion county.	April term, 1855, before C. Bouge, J. P.	20 00	17 00	Remitted up in the application of the justice who rendered the judgment, sheriff, treasurer, clerk, recorder, constable, and some thirty other citizens, who allege the fine to be excessive.
Aug. 27, 1855.	Henry Levins.	Selling to intoxicated persons; five cases; \$10 each.	Posey county.	October term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the judge of the court, clerk, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, and seventy other citizens of the county, showing that there was no law in force when the conviction took place, the decision of the supreme court not being known at the time of the trial.
Sept. 4, 1855.	Elisha Halliwell.	Illegal sales of spirituous liquors.	Scott county.	July term, 1855, Court Com. Pleas.	20 00	20 00	Remitted upon the application of the prosecuting attorney, clerk, ex clerk, recorder, treasurer, auditor, sheriff and, other citizens, showing the sale to have been in good faith, under the prescription of a physician.
Sept. 4, 1855.	Andrew Hooker.	Trespass.	Scott county.	January term, 1855, Court Com. Pleas.	22 50	22 50	Remitted upon the application of the judge who rendered the judgment, clerk, treasurer, auditor, recorder, sheriff, and sixty other citizens of the county.
Sept. 4, 1855.	Joseph Buskirk.	Trespass.	Scott county.	January term, 1855, Court Com. Pleas.	15 00	15 00	

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures remitted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.--Continued.

Date.	To whom granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
Sept. 4, 1855.	John Bungman.	Forfeited recognizance bail for himself and two children as witnesses.	Ripley county.	August term, 1854, Circuit Court.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the judge of the court of common pleas, prosecuting attorney, district attorney, clerk, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, recorder, and many of the principal citizens of the county, showing that the forfeiture was issued by misapprehension and accident.
Oct. 10, 1855.	Abraham N. Dwyer.	Assault and battery.	Marion county.	October 9, 1855, before Wm. Sullivan, Justice of the Peace.	10 00	9 00	Remitted upon the application of the justice of the peace, before whom the case was tried, the clerk, sheriff, and recorder, who allege that the fine (assessed by a jury,) was excessive—the provocation to the offence being great.
Nov. 24, 1855.	John A. Kolbe.	Assault and battery.	Floyd county.	October term, 1855, Court Com. Pleas	10 00	10 00	Remitted on the application of the judge of the court, witness for the prosecution, recorder, auditor, treasurer, district attorney, clerk, sheriff, and some thirty other citizens of the community where the transaction occurred.
Nov. 28, 1855.	Columbus Cross.	Forfeited recognizance for non-attendance as witness at Spencer Circuit Court.	Vanderburg county.	April term, 1855, Circuit Court.	100 00	100 00	Remitted on the application of the circuit judge, clerks, recorders, treasurers, auditors and sheriffs of the counties of Vanderburgh and Spencer, district attorney, also the affidavit of the defendant and divers other citizens, showing the illness of the defendant's family at the time of the forfeiture, and his belief that the person to be tried, had broke jail.
Nov. 28, 1855.	Abraham Herroll.	Forfeited recognizance for his son. Assault and battery with intent.	Ripley county.	February term, 1850 Circuit Court.	200 00	200 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, treasurer, recorder, sheriff and auditor, showing that at the next September term, the father surrendered the son, who was duly convicted for the offence for which the recognizance was given.
Dec. 12, 1855.	Claibourn Jones.	Forfeited recog. on a charge of marking hogs with intent to steal.	Owen county.	Nov term, 1855, Circuit Court.	500 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the acting judge, prosecuting attorney, judge of the court of common pleas, clerk, auditor, sheriff, treasurer, and members of the bar.
Dec. 12, 1855.	William Craig.	Failing to perform duty as supervisor.	Jefferson county.	Before R. Kinnear, Justice of the Peace for Monroe Township	10 00	10 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, auditor, sheriff, treasurer, recorder, township clerk, trustees of the town, and the hands of the district, showing that the failure was caused by sickness.

Dec. 14, 1855.	Jacob Friend.	Assault and battery.	Dekalb county.	Oct. 5, 1854, before Wyllis Griswold, Esq., justice of the peace.	25 00	15 00	Upon the application of the clerk, auditor, sheriff and attorney, showing that since the rendition of said judgments, facts have come to their knowledge showing that the fine was excessive.
Dec. 17, 1855.	James Fitzgerald.	Forfeited recognizance. Bail for Jas. W. Fitzgerald on two charges of burglary.	Cass county.	October term, 1855, Circuit Court.	3,000 00	2,500 00	Remitted upon the application of the circuit judge, one of the supreme judges, mayor of the city of Logansport, county commissioners, clerk, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, school treasurer, prosecuting attorney, member of the Legislature, township treasurer, together with some fifty of the principal citizens of the county, showing that the father has paid the sum of five hundred dollars on said forfeited recognizance; that his son, for whom he was bail, has fled the State, and that in their estimating the payment already made, sufficiently vindicates the law, and that any further judgment would be oppressive and ruinous to his family.
Dec. 31, 1855.	John Talbot.	Forfeited recognizance as bail for Jason Webb, on a charge of forgery.	Marion county.	May term, 1855, Circuit Court.	500 00	500 00	Remitted on the application of the clerk, auditor, treasurer, recorder and others, showing that said Jason Webb has left the State is a very old and infirm man, not able to be brought to this State, and that the ends of justice require that John, M. Talbot should not be compelled to pay the judgments, or any part of the same.
Jan. 31, 1856.	Dan'l Blocker, Wm. Hooker, Jessamine G. W. Taylor, Jas. Colvin, and Reese Morgan.	Forfeited recog. for John Hooker, on a charge of robbery.	Scott county.	February term, 1855, Circuit Court.	500 00	500 00	Remitted upon the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting and district attorneys, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, auditor, county commissioners, township trustees, and some fifty other citizens of the county, who allege among other things, that the principal, John A. Hookey, was surrendered to the custody of the sheriff, and that thereby they supposed that they were discharged. Also, the defendant has left the county, and if tried, it is doubtful whether a conviction could be had.
Feb. 9, 1856.	Patrick Burgess and Samuel R. Mann.	Forfeited recog. for Lawrence Burgess, on a charge of obstructing railroad.	Vigo county.	Fall term, 1855, Circuit Court.	100 00	100 00	Remitted upon the application of the prosecuting witness, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, auditor, and other citizens, showing that they had become satisfied that there was no malice on the part of the principal, and that the security who they ask to be released are poor, and will suffer greatly if the judgment be enforced.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures remitted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued

Date.	To whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
Feb. 9, 1856	John Hunter.	Contempt of Court.	Lawrence county.	April Term, 1855. Common Pleas Court.	\$50 00	\$50 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, sheriff, auditor, former senator and prosecuting attorney, and former member of Congress, and more than one hundred citizens of the county, showing that the fine was inflicted without giving the defendant any opportunity of making a defence. No rule has been taken against him; that the same is exceedingly oppressive and was assessed without any cause whatever.
Feb 28, 1855.	James B. Hoffman.	Administering medicines to procure miscarriage.	Owen county.	April Term, 1855. Common Pleas Court	150 00	150 00	Remitted upon the application of the judge before whom the case was tried, clerk, sheriff, sheriff elect, treasurer, auditor, recorder, prosecuting attorney, part of the jury, witnesses for the State, including the father of the girl, together with the affidavit of eight persons, and more than one hundred other citizens, all showing that from the facts set out in their statement and discovered since the trial, the defendant was not guilty of the charge alleged against him.
March 3, 1856.	Aaron McPherson.	2 Forfeitures recognized as bail for Enoch McPherson on assault and battery, \$50 each case.	Marion county.	January Term, 1856. Court Common Pleas.	100 00	100 00	These judgments are remitted on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, county commissioners, township trustee, judge of the court of common pleas, clerk, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, ex-treasurer, attorney of trust funds, and some twenty-five other citizens, showing that the judgments were rendered by the neglect of said defendant, as the said principal was discharged from said offences, and that said Aaron is unable to pay the same without turning his family and aged widowed mother out of house and home by sale by sheriff of the only piece of land he owns.
March 5, 1856.	Elijah Harrod, Stephen Rybolt, and James Williamson.	On forfeiture recognized as bail for Edward Harrod on indictment grand jury.	Marion county.	January Term, 1856 Court of Common Pleas.	100 00	100 00	This judgment is remitted upon the application of the clerk, sheriff, auditor, treasurer and recorder, showing that the said Edward Harrod was tried and convicted.

March 5, 1856.	David Snyder	Contempt of Court. Jasper county.	January Term, 1856. Court of Common Pleas.	20 00	20 00	This fine is remitted on the application of the clerk, auditor, and sheriff, showing that the fine was rendered under circumstances most arbitrary and tyrannical, and no cause whatever.
March 21, 1856.	Dennis Cox.	Forfeited recog. as Jasper county. bail for Ezra Cox his son on charge for larceny.	April Term, 1856 Circuit Court.	300 00	300 00	Remitted upon the application of clerk, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, and others, showing that the son has left the county without the knowledge of his father, the bail, and that they are well satisfied that the case could be made out from the evidence against the principal, and that the father, in justice to his family, is not able to pay the judgment.
April 1, 1856.	Joseph Goodwin.	Retailing.	February 8th, 1856, before R. H. Mount, Justice of the Peace.	20 00	20 00	Remitted upon the application of the justice of the peace before whom tried, treasurer, auditor, clerk, sheriff, showing that he is a very poor man, unable to pay the fine, has quit the business, is entirely penitent, and they believe he never will again engage in the notorious business.
April 14, 1856.	Benjamin Tivis.	Failing to return certificate of mar- riage license.	March Term, 1851. Circuit Court.	15 00	15 00	Remitted upon the application of the lat. clerk, and others, showing that the certificate had been returned by the time fixed by the law when the clerk was unable to attend to it, and requested him to call again, which was neglected.
April 28, 1856.	Hiram McCarry.	Assault and battery. Jennings county.	March Term, 1856. Circuit Court.	60 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, recorder, and prosecuting attorney, showing that defendant is wholly unable to pay the fine, and that the public good will not be promoted by his being kept any longer, having been imprisoned forty days under the Statute.
April 30, 1856.	John Case.	Assault and battery with intent to commit rape.	February Term, 1856 Circuit Court.	200 00	150 00	Remitted upon the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, auditor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, a portion of the jury, and two hundred other citizens of the county, showing among other things that the defendant has been confined in the county jail for forty days as a part of his sentence, that he is wholly unable to pay the fine imposed, and subsequent events show that the prosecuting witness, for a trifling sum, would not have appeared against him, and offered for the sum of \$25 to sign the application for the writ of habeas corpus, and there are doubts of his guilt.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
May 1, 1856.	Francis McHawn.	Assault and Battery.	Spencer county.	Dec. 26, 1854, before Thomas J. Langdon, J. P. for said county.	\$5 00	\$5 00	Remitted upon the application of the justice before whom the cases were tried, the county officers and others, alleging the death of the defendant and his wife, and subsequent circumstances show that he was a lunatic at the time of committing the offense, and that there are two orphan children left, without the means of paying the fines.
May 8, 1856.	Daniel Holycross.	Retailing. 3 cases	Warren county.	April Term, 1856. Court of Common Pleas.	170 00	170 00	Remitted upon the application of the judges of the court, district attorney, auditor, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, jailor, and other citizens, showing that the defendant has been confined in the jail for the last thirty days for the fine aforesaid. Has no property—a wife and children, and that the ends of justice demand his release.
May 17, 1856.	David B. Judah.	Forcible entry and detainer.	Monroe county.	July Term, 1855. Court of Common Pleas.	19 50	19 50	Remitted upon the application of the treasurer, auditor, sheriff, recorder, clerk, district attorney, commissioners and divers other citizens, showing that the defendant has been sufficiently punished, that he is a peaceable and quiet citizen, and that what he did, was under a mistaken notion of his rights.
May 21, 1856.	Casper Lausman.	Assault and Battery.	Clark county.	Feb. 19, '56, before J. G. Sbriner, Esq., a Justice of Peace	20 00	15 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, sheriff, auditor, recorder, treasurer, and some fifty of the principal citizens of the town, showing that the fine is oppressive, &c.
June 2, 1856.	Daniel Pierce and John Picee.	Recognizance Bail. Daniel Pierce for Jno. Pierce, Grand Larceny.	Clay county	Sept'ber Term, 1855. Circuit Court	500 00	500 00	Remitted upon the application of prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, and the documentary proof that at the time of the forfeiture, the principal, Daniel Pierce, was sick and unable to attend court, and that at the March term, 1856, of the court he appeared and was tried and acquitted for the same offense on which the forfeiture was taken.
June 2, 1856.	Wyley Gamble and Andrew J. Pigg.	Recog. Bail for R. Pigg, Obtaining property under false pretences.	Daviess county.	August Term, 1855. Circuit Court.	500 00	400 00	Remitted on the application of the president judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, deputy clerk, auditor, treasurer and others of the county, showing that the bail aforesaid had been at

July 3, 1856.	Sam'l Marshall.	Assault and battery on C. Smith.	Henry county.	July term, 1855. Common Pleas.	150 00	100 00	great expense to procure the pardon of said Pigg who had left the country, and that the ends of justice required that they should not pay more than the hundred dollars aforesaid. Remitted upon the application of the judge of the circuit court, judge of the court of common pleas, auditor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff and divers other citizens, showing that the bail had paid one hundred dollars upon the forfeited recognizance, which was the money of said Mar-shall for this same offense. Remitted upon the application of the mayor, au-ditor, clerk, sheriff, treasurer and divers other citizens, showing that said Pigg man was entire-ly quit the business, and that he is engaged in a legitimate and honorable one for a living, that he is poor, unable to pay the fine and the costs in the case being hevy. Remitted upon the application of the judge of the circuit court, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, auditor and di-vers other citizens, showing that the prosecu-tion was instituted through malice, that it was between relations and that they have mutually settled the difficulties. Remitted on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney in the case, eight of the jury who tried the cause, clerk, recorder, sher-iff and some fifty of the principal citizens of the county, who attested among other things, that subsequent disclosures satisfied them that the party was innocent of the offense. Remitted on the application of the judge of the circuit court, prosecuting attorney, clerk, re-corder, treasurer and auditor of said county, showing that it would be an act of justice to re-lease said Parkhurst from half of said recogni-zance Remitted upon the application of the clerk, re-corder, auditor and sheriff of the county in which the assault was committed, and upon the application of some of the principal citizens of the county, showing that they had endured an imprisonment of four months and are unable to pay the fine imposed Remitted upon the application of the clerk sher-iff, auditor, recorder and district prosecuting attorney, showing the person was privileged from arrest for whom he was bail.
July 12, 1856.	Joseph R. Bowman	Retailing.	Cass county.	February, 1856, before the Mayor of Logansport.	35 00	35 00	
July 22, 1856.	Levi Druley.	Assault and battery on the body of Leonard Templeton.	Wayne county.	July term, 1855. Court Com. Pleas.	100 00	135 00	
July 30, 1856.	Edwin Rogers.	Assault and battery with intent.	Vanderburgh Co.	Fall term, 1855. Circuit Court.	100 00	100 00	
August 7 1856.	Jacob Parkhurst.	Recognizance bail for Wm Parkhurst Petit Larceny.	Henry county.	Spring term, 1856. Circuit Court.	100 00	50 00	
September 8, 1856.	John Carey, John Maloney and Timothy Ryan.	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	Carroll county.	May Term, 1856. Circuit Court.	each 50 00	50 00	
Nov. 12, 1856.	George W. Lane.	Recognizance bail for J. H. Lane.	Dearborn county.	September Term, 1856. Court Com. Pleas.	25 00	25 00	

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
Nov. 17, 1856.	Anson W. Sherwood.	Assault and battery.	Dearborn county.	Nov. Term, 1856. Circuit Court.	20 00	25 00	Remitted upon the application of eight of the jury, clerk, treasurer, sheriff, auditor, members of the bar of the county, and many other citizens, showing that the fine was excessive, that the defendant is wholly unable to pay the same and that his family would suffer if he should be imprisoned on default of payment of the fine.
Nov. 25, 1856.	Dan'l McCallister.	Loud and boisterous talk.	Ohio county.	October 14, 1856, before the Mayor of Rising Sun.	3 00	3 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, recorder, treasurer, sheriff elect, showing that for this offense no appeal lies, and that the offense for which the fine was assessed comes within the 2d Art., 12th sec. Cons. of Ind.
Dec. 2, 1856.	Sarah Nooks, Margaret Nooks, Arabella Nooks, and Elizabeth Swope.	Riot.	Scott county.	July term, 1856. Com. Pleas Court.	9 00 2 00 2 00 2 00	9 00 2 00 2 00 2 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, auditor, recorder, sheriff, treasurer, prosecuting attorney and others.
Dec. 4, 1856.	Wilis Nicum.	Larceny.	Grant county.	Sept'ber Term, 1856 Circuit Court.	200 00	200 00	Upon the application of the circuit judge, clerk, treasurer, auditor, sheriff, recorder, county commissioners, and other citizens, showing that he is about eighteen years of age, has no parents nor property, or means, that he is in very delicate health, his life uncertain, that he has been confined already about six months.
Dec. 19, 1856.	James H. Lane.	Forfeited recognition on attachment.	Dearborn county.	Dec. term, 1854. Common Pleas	200 00	200 00	Remitted on the application of the present and former clerk, dislict attorney, treasurer, recorder and auditor, showing that the judgment was rendered by mistake for \$200, it should have been but \$25, the amount of attachment bond, and further that the said Lane was a member of Congress, attending to his duties at Washington, and that justice requires the remission of the amount of said bond.
Jan. 2, 1856.	Thomas Odell.	Assault and battery.	Hendricks county.	August Term, 1856. Com. Pleas Court.	50 00	50 00	Remitted on the application of the clerk, sheriff, dislict attorney, treasurer, auditor, township trustee, former senator, and some one hundred and fifty of the principal citizens of the county, showing the poverty and age of the defendant and that his family would suffer if the fine were paid.

REPORT

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10, 1855.

To His Excellency, Joseph A. Wright, Hon. T. S. Stanfield, and Hon. Elijah Newland, Commissioners, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, on behalf of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, herewith submits for your consideration, the replies of John A. Reynolds, Secretary, and John O. D. Lilly, Superintendent of the Road, to certain interrogatories, embracing all the points upon which your Board, at a former meeting, desired to be informed.

These statements are made under the solemnity of an oath, and can be further substantiated, if necessary, by other testimony.

They show conclusively, that the Madison Road, from occupying the first position among Western Roads, from being crowded with business to its utmost capacity, from being a remunerative enterprise to its stockholders, has been reduced to the position of a road of an inferior class, has been stripped of its business by rivalry and competition, and hangs upon the hands of its owners as a property nearly worthless. The reasons for this change are apparent. For several years it was the only railway communication between central Indiana and the markets of the South and East. It was the connecting link between the interior and the great commercial cities of Cincinnati and Louisville. The State was a joint owner of the work, and deemed it her duty, and made it her policy, to foster and protect its interests, and following up this policy, refused through her Legislature, again and again, to grant charters to other lines of road, whose completion might endanger those interests.

The stockholders of the road were led to believe that this prosperity would be permanent, and that no competition could ever retard or diminish it. Its stock was therefore eagerly sought, not

only by capitalists anxious for profitable investments, but by those whose slender means it was necessary to husband and make as largely available as possible, by savings institutions, by widows and orphans, guardians and executors, by clergymen in the decline of life, and the aged of every class. It was the policy too of those who managed and directed its affairs, to increase its capacity for business to the utmost extent, so that the wants of the public should be fully met, and every facility furnished to the increasing commerce of the country. With this view extensive machine shops were erected, the road fully stocked with cars and machinery, an immense expenditure made for the safe operation of the plane at Madison, and they even projected an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars upon a new terminus, to avoid the difficulties of the descent to the river.

With these exhilarating prospects the stockholders applied to the Legislature of 1851-'2 for the purchase of the State's interest in the road, and the result was the enactment of the law approved Feb 28, 1852, by which the Company agreed to pay for said interest, either the sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the two and a half per cent. stocks of the State, or three hundred thousand dollars in cash, in four equal annual installments, and obligated themselves to commence and complete the new terminus at Madison within a limited time. That work was immediately commenced, over three hundred thousand dollars expended thereon, and was finally abandoned.

After the sale of this interest of the State, by act approved May 11, 1852, the State opened the door for the construction of railroads within her limits, wherever capitalists at home or abroad might think proper. The Lawrenceburgh and Upper Mississippi Road was changed from its original direction to Indianapolis, thus affording a more direct communication with Cincinnati, and the Jeffersonville Road was constructed, affording a direct route to Louisville. The business of the Madison Road began at once to decline, at the most rapid rate, and the line, instead of being the great thoroughfare for trade and travel, became a local road, shorn of its business and its profits. A desperate effort was made by its managers to retain its business by the construction of the Columbus and Shelby Road, and the purchase of the controlling interest of a line of steamers. Upon the former, which has proven nearly worthless, the expenditures were near four hundred thousand dollars, while the latter proved a loss of over sixty thousand dollars.

All these exertions were unavailing, as will be seen by the following statement of the gross earnings of the road, to-wit:

In 1851.....	\$349,403
In 1852.....	476,892
In 1853.....	385,705
In 1854.....	275,557

The gross earnings for 1855 can with certainty be estimated at \$225,000, and a still further diminution must be anticipated, when the Jeffersonville Road shall be extended to Indianapolis, and the Lawrenceburgh to Cincinnati, both of which are in train of consummation.

The extraordinary efforts made to retain the business of the road, and other natural and inevitable causes, have placed it in a very embarrassing condition, and at a time when its diminished incomes afford little hope of relief. The road itself requires extraordinary repairs to enable it to transport freight and passengers in safety, to the extent, as estimated by the Superintendent, of \$151,967. Many of these repairs are immediately required, and cannot under any circumstances be postponed beyond the present season, and all are necessary to be made at the earliest possible day. The motive power and rolling stock demand constant and heavy expenditures to keep them fit for service. At the same time the debt of the company has grown to an enormous magnitude.

The present indebtedness of the company, aside from the purchase of the State's interest, is very nearly as follows :

Seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds	\$500,000
Domestic Bonds	2,300
Income, or third Mortgage Bonds sold	266,000
Floating debt or unfunded, as stated by the Secretary, .	182,286
Unsettled claims estimated	40,000
Judgments, or claims in suit	55,000
Interest, coupons in default	25,310
Capital Stocks	1,647,800
Total	\$2,818,696

Most of the floating debt is due to citizens of the State for labor and materials, many of whom are in a state of destitution and suffering for the want of the money, which is thus unavoidably withheld. For nearly \$50,000 of this debt the directors have made themselves individually responsible, with a view of relieving the company from its embarrassments, and who must suffer to this amount unless relief is obtained.

The last cash dividend made to the stockholders was in July, 1853, and under the most favorable circumstances no further dividend can be paid for some years to come, as the present average of earnings will barely be sufficient to pay for repairs, running expenses, and interest on the funded debt.

These facts, in the opinion of the undersigned, fully justify the company in appealing to the justice and liberality of the State—to her justice, because her own act has greatly reduced the value of the property conveyed by her, and to her liberality, because her own citizens are to be benefitted or injured by her action.

But if her policy were to demand and receive from the company every dollar that can be extorted, it can readily be shown that her interest would not thereby be promoted.

From an examination of the several acts under which the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company was organized, and which affect its relations to the State, it is evident to the undersigned that the State merged her entire interest in the road with the interest of the company, and that instead of retaining a specific portion of the road, she only retained "the right to a full share of the net receipts of said road, in proportion as the length of said part of the road finished by the State bears to length of the whole road completed," as specified in sec. 4 of the act of Jan. 13, 1845, and in the act of Jan 8 2, 1842.

The act of Jan. 28, 1842, surrendered to the company the "unfinished" portion of the work, and the act of Jan. 31, 1843, expressly declares, "that the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad be surrendered to the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company," evidently embracing every portion of the road. And under sec. six of the same act it was made "the duty of the Governor, to issue his order to the agent having charge of said road to deliver over to said company, on a day to be named in such order, all and every part of such road of which he has charge, with all the fixtures, cars, locomotives, depots, toll-houses and other property and appendages belonging to the State and appertaining to said road; and from the time fixed for the surrender of said road as aforesaid, the duties of the agent having charge of said office shall be abolished." The road was so surrendered, the office of Agent was abolished as the act provided, and the company became thereafter liable to the State for her portion of the net receipts, as the several statutes stipulated.

In the exercise of their undisputed control of the road, the company, on the 1st of April, 1851, executed a mortgage upon the entire line of the road and all its property, for the security of the payment of the principal and interest of \$600,000 of seven per cent. bonds. This lien has priority therefore over that of the State which bears date of 12th of August, 1853. If the State has security, therefore, upon the entire line of the road, she holds it subject to the original or first mortgage of \$600,000. This condition is specifically recognized in the mortgage executed to the State, which provides that the Trustees may either take possession of the road, or may sell it subject to such mortgage.

This first mortgage, a copy of which is herewith presented, provides two remedies for the holders of the Bonds secured thereby on "default of the payment of the principal or any part thereof, or any of the interest of said bonds." One remedy is the sale of the road by the mortgage trustees; the other is that said trustees shall have power to enter into and take possession of said railroad and all the property therewith connected, and use and employ the same, making from time to time all needful repairs, alterations and

additions, and, after deducting the expenses of such use, repairs, alterations and additions, apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the principal and interest of all of said bonds remaining unpaid.

Should the latter remedy be adopted and the holders of said mortgage bonds be compelled to look to their mortgage for protection, it would involve the immediate sacrifice of every dollar of the stock of the company, a heavy pecuniary loss to the endorsers of its paper, and a total loss of more than two hundred thousand dollars to citizens of the State who are its creditors; and if the earnings of the road are to be applied according to the provisions of said mortgage to the ordinary expenses, repairs, alterations and additions, and the payment of the principal and interest on all such mortgage bonds remaining unpaid, what time in the future can be named when the State will receive anything on account of her interest in said road?

The value of that interest with these incumbrances, and its reduced revenues, it is for the commissioners to determine.

If, however, they are of opinion that the State still holds a specific portion of the road, that is to say, the twenty-eight miles completed by her, the value thereof may be ascertained by the deposition of the superintendent. According to that statement, the State owns but eighteen miles of the iron upon the road, valued at \$23,760, and is not the proprietor of a single locomotive, car, or depot, and has no interest in Cathcart's patent engines, without which the plane cannot be successfully operated. At the same time the necessary repairs required upon that portion of the road are estimated at over \$128,000. The conviction is inevitable, that the property is of no value whatever to any party except the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

In the passage of the law under which the commissioners are acting, the undersigned feels assured that the Legislature intended that a fair and liberal compromise of this matter should be effected. It was not their policy, nor will it ever be of an enlightened State, to find its own aggrandizement in the oppression or injury of any portion of her citizens, nor to discourage the introduction of capital from abroad by rendering it insecure and valueless. It is not her interest to compel the abandonment and destruction of any work of public improvement within her limits, nor to remain connected with any such work as a stockholder. Even if she should never receive a dollar from this work, she has been many times repaid by the increase of wealth and population, resulting from its construction.

The undersigned desires to state, explicitly, on behalf of the stockholders and those heretofore concerned in the management of the road, that they have themselves been greatly deceived as to the effect the opening of competing lines was likely to have on the business of their road. They anticipated, it is true, a decrease of business when rival lines should be opened, but not to so great and

so fatal a result to their interests as the facts have shown. Nor did they so soon expect to realize the effects of this competition. The Madison Road struggled through years of embarrassment to reach the city of Indianapolis, and its friends could not foresee that railroad enterprises were suddenly to obtain such credit with capitalists as to ensure their prompt construction. They expected to be able to meet the indebtedness to the State long before competing lines should seriously affect their business; but shortly after the contract with the State was made, the Bellefontaine Road was completed, and, from being a tributary to the Madison Road, at once took from it its eastern business from the interior of Indiana. The Lawrenceburgh Road followed, opening a more direct communication with Cincinnati, and diverting from the Madison Road its most valuable business.

Through the completion of the Lawrenceburgh Road the Jeffersonville Road was enabled to make a connection with Indianapolis via Shelbyville, and thereby forced the Madison Road to give her a direct connection with Indianapolis over the Madison Road, on such terms as makes the Jeffersonville Road, in effect, a line by its side from Indianapolis to Columbus, nearly half the length of the Madison Road.

In addition to these competitors, the Ohio and Mississippi Road, and the Indiana Central Road, have served to draw off a large amount of business from the Madison Road.

The undersigned, in consideration of the foregoing premises, on behalf of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, proposes to pay to the State of Indiana, for her interest in said road, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars of the five per cent. stocks of the State of Indiana, within one year from the date hereof, and, on or before the 10th day of July, 1855, to give security, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, for the compliance with this proposition on the part of said company.

The undersigned regards this sum as more than an equivalent for the interest held by the State, and more than strict justice either to the company or to her would require; but as it is the minimum named in the law under which the board are acting, and as it is desirable that the connection between the State and the company should be dissolved, this sum is proposed.

It is proper to state that neither this sum, nor any portion of it, can be appropriated from the earnings of the road, but that it must be contributed, if so awarded by the commissioners, by such of the stockholders as still hope to release the road from its embarrassments and save something from the wreck. Many already regard their investment in the road as a total loss, and have abandoned all hopes of a resuscitation; but it is believed that others may be induced to make a further effort, in the manner and for the end already indicated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. W. H. ELLIS,

President of M. & I. R. R. Co.

REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

MADISON, April 2, 1855.

E. W. H. ELLIS, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 22d of March, allow me to submit the following:

Question 1.—State the entire length of the Road, including side tracks and switches, and the length of the same finished by the State at the date of surrender to the company?

Answer 1.—Whole length of Road including side tracks, 98½ miles; the State laid the iron and finished the road to Griffith's, now known as Queensville, 28 miles.

Question 2.—State the total value of depots, blacksmith and machine shops, and other structures on the whole line of road, and a description and value of all such structures and improvements upon the State's portion of the road at the date of surrender?

<i>Answer 2.</i> —Depots on the whole road, (eight in all.) worth to the road	\$19,800 00
Machine shops, two in all	12,000 00
Blacksmith shops, two in all	3,500 00
Engine houses, three in all	7,000 00
Car shops and car houses, five in all	5,600 00
Wood houses, eight in all	3,500 00

\$51,400 00

The State finished one small depot at North Madison, say worth \$300; also, a small machine shop at same place, say \$100; these were both wooden structures, and have both been removed long since. If the above structures were sold they would not bring over 40 per cent. of their estimated value for other purposes.

Question 3.—State the number of miles of iron furnished by the State now remaining upon the road, and the condition and value thereof?

Answer 3.—The State furnished iron for twenty-eight miles, which weighed forty-two pounds to the yard. There has since been removed, ten miles—remaining eighteen miles, of which the greater portion is worn out and none of it fit to remain or relay in main track. A small portion of it will answer for side tracks. It will perhaps average 30 pounds to the yard, which is 47 tons per mile, and is worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, making \$1,320 per mile—eighteen miles, worth \$23,760 00

Question 4.—State the nature and cost of repairs necessary within the current year upon the State's portion of the road, to keep the same in condition for transportation of persons and property in safety?

Answer 4.—Eighteen miles to be relaid with new iron, 60 pounds to the yard, 94½ tons per mile—it will cost \$55 per ton delivered at Madison, making \$5,183 75 per mile—eighteen miles, worth..... \$93,307 50

Cross ties 2,300 per mile, 18 cents each, \$414 per mile—eighteen miles..... 7,452 00

Spikes for laying eighteen miles..... 2,500 00

Wrought chairs for eighteen miles..... 4,158 00

Distributing iron, spikes, chairs and cross ties, \$175 per mile—eighteen miles..... 3,150 00

Laying the iron while trains are running, \$500 per mile—eighteen miles..... 9,000 00

There is about twenty-four miles that will need gravel ballast, and there is no gravel south of Columbus except at the Ohio River, and bringing it up the hill is about equal to bringing from north of Columbus, it will cost \$375 per mile..... 9,000 00

There are three high and long bridges which will require repairs to the amount of about \$500 each, (this will make them last about two years, when they will require new structures entire, this will cost \$22 per foot—there being 1,106 feet, making \$24,332,)..... 1,500 00

The incline plane track must be relaid with new cross ties, mud sill, segment timber, and the cast iron segment or rack is continually breaking from

defective foundation, and a portion of it must be removed—labor and material for relaying plane..	8,500 00
There is a very heavy land slide at Vernon, which will require a removal of the track some ten feet nearer the hill side—excavating, building a strong stone protection wall to make all safe, cost about,	600 00
Total cost of repairing State's portion of the road,	\$128,767 50

Question 5.—State the amount of repairs required on the remaining portion of the road?

<i>Answer 5.</i> —Relaying half mile of side tracks at Indianapolis—spikes, chairs, cross ties, iron and labor.....	\$1,800 00
Rebuilding three trestle bridges, \$300 each.....	900 00
A turning table or pivot at Indianapolis.....	750 00
The road having been laid on mud sills, they are now decaying and need gravel fifty-seven miles, but if twenty miles is graveled this year and the balance next, it may answer—twenty miles at \$375 per mile.....	7,500 00
There is two depot buildings needed badly, one at Columbus station and one at Edinburgh station—they should be brick structures, and will cost \$2,500 each, (the old are very unsafe having been built of wood).....	5,000 00
There are three water stations that need renewing with water station pumps, pipes and fixtures, \$350 each.....	1,050 00
The tracks will require 15,000 new cross ties, these can be put in by the ordinary track hands—18 cents per tie.....	2,700 00
There also about 500 bars of iron broken and mashed down, which will require taking up, repairing and replacing—cost of repairing iron say \$5 per bar,	2,500 00
All the bridges save one need a mud sill between the iron and floor beams—this will cost about...	1,000 00
Total cost of repairs on Company's portion of the road.....	\$23,200 00

Question 6.—State the number and value of locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, belonging to the road; the condition and amount required for repairs of several, during the current year.

Answer 6.—There is at present 25 locomotives on the road, two of them are entirely worn out, six others nearly worn out; in fact the repairs will cost as much as they will be worth when repaired.

They are worth for scrap metal \$600 each, 8 in all ..	\$4,800 00
Two plane engines worth \$7,500 each.....	15,000 00
Three of the others are worth about \$1,800 each ..	5,400 00
Two others worth \$4,000 each	8,000 00
The remaining 5 are worth \$5,500 each	27,500 00

Total value of locomotives.....	\$60,700 00
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It is impossible to state accurately what repairs will be necessary. It usually costs about \$2,000 per month for ordinary repairs for labor, and from \$700 to \$800 per month for materials.

Tyres wanted the present season for 6 engines, \$450 each.....	2,700 00
The Company own 10 passenger cars, they all need new wheels, present value \$900 each	9,000 00
Seven baggage cars, 5 of these need new wheels and axels, average value \$575 each.....	4,025 00
They also have about one hundred and twenty-eight house freight, about thirty of them worn out, balance ninety eight average value \$285 each.	27,930 00
One hundred and eight hog, platform and stone cars, of these, thirty-five are worn out, balance seventy-three average value \$225 each	16,425 00
Sixteen lumber cars, of these 4 are worn out, balance twelve are worth \$200 each.....	2,400 00
Twenty-two gravel cars (4 wheels) \$65 each	1,430 00
Eight (4 wheel) ditching cars, platform, \$60 each ..	480 00
Eleven (4 wheel) hand-lever cars, \$40 each.....	440 00
Three light (4 wheel) hand ditching cars, \$35 each..	105 00
Sixty-nine old cars, worth for scrap \$50 each.....	3,450 00

Total value of cars.....	\$66,685 00
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Ordinary repairs to cars about \$1,300 per month, for labor and material \$350 per month.

There will be needed the current year 200 car wheels, to replace those worn out, at \$15 50 each,	3,100 00
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Total value of rolling stock:

Locomotives	60,700 00
Cars	66,685 00

Total	\$127,385 00
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Question 7.—State the amount of current expenses for operating the road, other than extraordinary expenses, repairs, and interest, for the current year, the percentage thereof upon the gross earnings of the road, and probable amount of such gross earnings for 1855?

Answer 7.—The current expenses will be about \$11,500 per month, 12 months \$138,000 00
 Probable gross receipts..... 245,000 00
 Expenses 56 4-5 of gross earnings.

This calculation is made after having expended \$145,517 for extraordinary repairs, and if these repairs are deferred till late in the season, the expenses will be greater. And next year, I think, after the above expenditures have been made, the road can be worked, it being only a freight road, for 66 per cent. of the gross earnings.

In addition to the above, it is expected that the sixty-nine cars will be replaced, that are worn out, at an average cost of \$500 each, total, \$34,500.

Question 8.—State the additional expense, if any, of operating the State's portion of the road, over the remainder of the line?

Answer 8.—The State's portion has the heaviest grades and strongest curvature, I might say the only material curvature is on this portion of the road. We are compelled in the fall—during our heaviest business—to keep an assisting engine on Vernon grade, without which the trains must be reduced 15 per cent. With such assisting engine, I suppose the increase cost of working this portion of the road, except the inclined, is about 8 per cent. of gross expenses of transportation.

Question 9.—State the nature and value of any other property received by Company from the State, and now under its control?

Answer 9.—I know of no other property received by the Company, now under its control, except the 28 miles of road, grade, right of way, depot grounds, and Iron, as enumerated in the several former questions, except two old locomotives, these have long since been replaced.

Question 10.—State the annual expenses of keeping in repair and operating the inclined plane at Madison?

Answer 10.—After the plane has been relaid with heavy iron, new timber entire, and a part of segment renewed, at the estimated cost of \$8,500, the plane can be kept in repair and operated (not including accidents if any should occur,) for..... \$9,500 00
 When the gross receipts of the whole road does not
 exceed..... 250,000 00

Question 11.—State who are the proprietors of Cathcart's patent for operating the plane. Whether the Company has, or has not, an exclusive right thereto, and amount of original purchase of the same?

Answer 11.—The Company own the exclusive right perpetual, for the use of Cathcart's patent for operating inclined plane. They paid Cathcart \$6,000, made several trips to Washington, defended several suits in United States Court, and also in Court in this State, compromised with Hoyt, of Jefferson county, for \$1,000. I suppose the whole cost of patent has been about. . . \$8,000 00

In addition to this the Company also expended in preparing plane with cast iron rack or segment whole length of the plane, timber for the same to rest in, preparing two locomotives with extra cylinders, engines and fixtures, about.	75,000 00
For patent right.	8,000 00

Total cost of patent and fixtures	<u>83,000 00</u>
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Question 12.—State whether you are a stockholder in said Company?

Answer 12.—I am not.

Recapitulation of all extraordinary expenditures necessary to make the road and rolling stock in fair order for doing a business, gross receipts of \$250,000 per annum:

For repairs of road, renewal of old cars, repairs of engines, &c.	<u>\$192,267 00</u>
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J. O. D. LILLY, *Sup't*, M. & I. R. R.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY :

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Judge of the 9th judicial circuit court, J. O. D. Lilly, who makes oath and says that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. O. D. LILLY, *Sup't*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this, 10th day of April, 1855.

THOS. S. STANFIELD,

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MADISON AND INDIAN- APOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE MAD. IND. & PERU R. R. Co., {
MADISON, April 3, 1855. }

Dr. E. W. H. ELLIS, *President* :

The following are answers to the questions submitted to me in your favor under date of March 22. 1855:

Question 1.—State the aggregate amount of the capital stock of the company.

Answer.—The books of this company show the capital stock to consist of 32,956 shares, of \$50 each, amounting to the sum of \$1,647,800.

Question 2.—State the date of the first mortgage, its amount, rate of interest, amount of interest now in default and unpaid, and the semi-annual dates at which the same is payable; also, the property covered by said first mortgage, and the period for which it runs.

Answer.—The first mortgage is dated April 1, 1851; its amount is six hundred thousand dollars; the rate of interest is seven per cent. per annum; amount of interest now in default is sixteen thousand dollars; the semi-annual dates at which the interest is payable is on the first day of May and November in each year. The mortgage covers all the following and in future to be acquired property, real and personal, that is to say, their road completed, including right of way, and lands occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon, with all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, wharves and fixtures thereto, engines, tenders, and cars, now owned and that may be purchased

or built by the means acquired from the sale of the bonds therein provided for, and all tools, materials, and machinery, and all other personal property, right thereto, or interest therein, together with all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said company, of, into, and concerning said road, and the property aforesaid, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be had from the same. The period for which it runs is ten years from its date.

Question 3.—State the amount of all other indebtedness, funded and unfunded, and the manner in which the same is secured.

Answer.—The second mortgage was given for the interest of the State of Indiana in the road. It is dated 12th of August, 1853, for the sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the two and one-half per cent. stocks of the said State, and, if paid in stocks, shall be paid in four equal annual installments, becoming due and payable upon each of the first days of January, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857; but the company may pay each of said installments by paying to the Treasurer of State the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in money, with interest thereon from the 13th of January, 1853, at six per cent. per annum. This mortgage is a lien on the road from the city of Madison to the city of Indianapolis, and all the property thereof, including the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, and all engines and cars, and other appurtenances belonging thereto, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of and unto the same.

The third mortgage is for what is termed income bonds, covering the entire net income of the road, but subject to the priority of the mortgage bonds heretofore issued by said company. The amount said to be issued is six hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, running twenty years from its date, at seven per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, on the first days of October and April in each year, and dated the first day of October, 1853.

Of these bonds an account has been rendered by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, as follows:

Sold	265
Delivered as collateral	105
	<hr/>
Making	370

Leaving in their hands 230 bonds. Of the 265 bonds sold, 4 have been taken up by this company.

By a contract with the city of Madison, this company is bound to pay six per cent. interest on fifty thousand dollars of bonds issued by said city, as stock in the Columbus and Shelby Railroad, for ten years; of which interest the sum of two thousand five

hundred dollars have been paid, leaving a balance to be paid of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. The contract is dated March, 1853, and the interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York on the first days of May and November in each year.

This company is bound by a contract with the Martinsville and Franklin Railroad Company, to pay seven per cent. interest per annum, on thirty thousand dollars of bonds issued by the said Martinsville and Franklin Railroad Company, for the term of five years. The interest is payable, semi-annually, in the city of New York, on the first days of May and November in each year. I am not aware that any interest has been paid.

Of the unfunded liabilities taken from bill book and other evidences, the sum of \$182,286 25. This amount does not include notes upon which judgment has been obtained, or upon which suit has been commenced. Of these notes there appears to be the sum of forty-seven thousand and seventy-five dollars, on which there are individual endorsements. The accumulated and accruing interest on the notes would not fall much short of six thousand dollars.

The unsettled claims, as far as I can ascertain and estimate them, are as follows:

Salaries, wages, and other incidental expenses for repairs and running road.....	\$26,000 00
Losses unpaid, incurred while running steamboats....	11,405 00
Taxes claimed by Treasurer of Jefferson county, balance of year 1853.....	3,155 91
Taxes claimed by Treasurer of Jefferson county, balance of year 1854.....	5,439 66
Total ..	<u>\$40,000 57</u>

Question 4.—State the amount of indebtedness, now in suit or in judgments against the company.

Answer.—From the certified copies of the clerks of Jefferson, Bartholomew, Shelby, and Marion counties, there are judgments, and suits commenced, amounting to the sum of (with cost partly included) \$55,073 21. Costs and interest would be about \$1,000.

Question 5.—State the monthly earnings of the road during the years 1852, 1853, 1854, and during the months of January and February, 1855.

Answer.—Below you have a tabular statement of the same; yet it must be recollected that during the year 1854 the statement exhibits the whole line of the road from Madison to Peru, for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and

August. You have in your possession the amount which was estimated as the earnings of the Peru road during the said months of 1854.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
January.....	\$24,118 10	\$35,441 15	\$19,089 05	\$18,489 14
February.....	37,089 76	35,778 85	21,858 38	14,272 32
March.....	40,426 58	47,357 06	34,205 82	.....
April.....	43,451 92	29,539 99	24,071 29	.....
May.....	29,249 15	25,105 59	27,146 98	.....
June.....	38,371 96	26,845 19	33,412 66	.....
July.....	25,518 56	18 773 84	12,117 90	.....
August.....	28,169 74	23 934 75	21,892 50	.....
September.....	48,665 19	35,434 48	25,439 24	.....
October.....	39,791 86	27,813 42	23,592 42	.....
November.....	35,483 57	21,959 08	23,439 98	.....
December.....	33,608 05	23,760 95	20 355 86	.....
Live Hogs.....	39,540 12	22,080 45	29 652 97	.....
Mails and Express.....	13,455 27	11,880 34	10,113 79	.....
Total.....	\$476,892 83	\$385,705 14	\$332,388 84	\$32,761 46

Less this amount estimated for earnings of Peru Road, during eight months of 1854..... \$54,831 10
\$277,557 74

To which add transportation and service for other roads, &c. for the year 1852 \$39,540 12
To which add transportation and labor for other roads, for the year 1853..... 36,519 55

These two items are taken from the published reports for the years 1852 and 1853.

Question 6.—State the amount of taxes assessed against the company for the years aforesaid.

Answer.—From a transcript from the Auditor's books of the county of Jefferson, there appears to be assessed, for the year 1852, \$5,205 90; for the year 1853, \$11,158 95; and for the year 1854, \$5,439 66. I am not aware that any levy has been made for the year 1855.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Jefferson County, Sct.:*

John A. Reynolds swears that he is the Secretary of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and that the foregoing answers to the above interrogatories are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

Sworn and subscribed to this seventh day of April, A. D. 1855. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and seal notarial, at the city of Madison, the day and year last aforesaid.

JAMES C. THORN, *Notary Public*.

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by an act of your honorable body, entitled "an act providing for an investigation of the affairs of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, authorizing a compromise therewith if deemed of advantage to the State, and providing for the company's floating and unfunded debt, and of certain debts of the Columbus and Shelby Railroad Company, and empowering said Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company to receive, hold, and transfer stock in the Columbus and Shelby Railroad Company," Approved March 1, 1855; would respectfully report that on the 22d day of March, 1855, they met at Indianapolis and qualified themselves to discharge the duties conferred upon them by said act, and immediately proceeded to the investigation of the affairs of said company. After making a personal inspection of the company's road, a correspondence took place between them and the Company, which is herewith reported in the accompanying documents, marked Nos. 1, 2 and 3. In order to fully understand the affairs of this company and the legal or equitable claims of the State upon it, it is necessary to recur to its early history. Twenty-eight miles of the South end of the road was constructed by the State and put into operation, and operated by the State about four years. The profits from the earnings for the year 1842, (the last year the State operated the road), amounted to the sum of \$1,152. The State then granted the road to the present company at annual rent of \$1,152, for the term of three years, and subsequently at the same rent granted it again to the company until 1853, provided the company should complete the road to Edinburgh before July 1846, and to Indianapolis within two

years thereafter. On the first day of April, 1851, the road then being completed to Indianapolis, the company mortgaged the whole road from Madison to Indianapolis, with its side tracks, depots, water stations, and its entire equipment, to secure the payment of its bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, payable in New York on the first day of May, 1861, and the interest thereon semi-annually in New York at the rate of seven per centum per annum.

This debt is the first lien upon the road and is all unpaid together with an arrear of \$25,310, for interest due the first of November, 1854, and the interest accruing since that time, which to the first of May will be \$21,000—making this debt on the first of May, 1855, \$646,310.

On the 12th day of August, 1853, the company purchased the State's interest in the road for which it agreed to pay either \$600,000 in the two and a half per cent. bonds of the State, or three hundred thousand dollars in cash, and to secure the payment of the purchase money, the company then executed to the State its mortgage upon the whole road and its entire equipment.

On the first day of October, 1853, the company executed a third mortgage to secure the payment of \$600,000 of additional bonds, payable in New York in twenty years with interest, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York.

Under this mortgage, bonds to the amount of \$261,000 have been sold by the company and are now outstanding.

Besides the foregoing liens upon the road, there is another large indebtedness, which may be stated as follows:

Floating ascertained debt.....	\$182,286 00
Unsettled claims.....	40,000 00
Judgments and claims in suit	55,000 00
Total	\$277,286 00

This is a domestic debt, owing monthly to the citizens of this State, and arising from the operating repairs of this road.

The whole amount of the indebtedness of the company on the first of May, 1855, would stand about thus:

First mortgage April 1, 1851.....	\$600,000
Interest in arrears	46,310
Second mortgage Aug. 12, 1853.....	300,000
Third mortgage Oct. 1, 1853	261,000
Domestic debt.....	277,286
Capital stock issued to stockholders.....	1,647,800
	<hr/>
	\$3,132,396

The State's claim is entitled to priority in payment to any of this indebtedness except the \$646,310 on the first mortgage; but we consider that it would not be wise or just for the State to assert her claim of priority so as to totally defeat her own citizens in collecting this domestic debt of \$277,286. If it would not, then the debts of the company having priority to the State would be—

First mortgage	\$646,310
Domestic debt	277,286
	<hr/>
	\$923,596

Making the whole amount that must be paid before the State could realize anything from the sale of the road, nine hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The failure of the company to pay according to the terms of the second mortgage, gave the State the right to take possession of the road and its equipments, and to operate and receive its earnings, but to do so she must pay the domestic debt.....	\$277,286
Interest in arrear on the first mortgage.....	46,310
The accruing interest on that debt and exchange per annum	42,420
And also make the repairs mentioned in the Superintendents report, costing.....	192,267
	<hr/>
Making an outlay, to start with, of about.....	\$488,283

The probability is that by taking the road and making these advances, the road would on the 1st of May, 1856, be indebted to the State besides its mortgage debt to the amount above stated.

Now how could this sum be repaid by the company? The gross earnings of the road are estimated at \$250,000 per annum. If it becomes merely a freight road, (and its geographical location is such that it cannot in any reasonable time do much passenger business), it will cost sixty-six per cent. of its earnings to operate it and make ordinary repairs, but put the cost of operating it at the lowest point within the range of the most rigid economy, say fifty-five per cent.,—that would be \$137,500, leaving for net profit \$112,500 per annum.

On the 1st of May, 1857, the road would be indebted to the State for the above mentioned advances..	\$488,283
Interest on that sum..	29,297
Interest and exchange on the same on first mortgage	42,420
	<hr/>
Total	\$560,000
Deduct net earnings to May 1, '57.....	112,500
	<hr/>
Balance due May 1, 1857.....	\$447,500

Interest on this amount to May 1, 1858.....	26,075
Interest and exchange on first mortgage to May 1, '58	42,420
	<hr/>
	515,995
Deduct net earnings to May 1, '58.....	112,500
	<hr/>
	403,495
Interest on this balance to May 1, 1859	24,209
Interest and exchange on first mortgage to May 1, '59	42,420
	<hr/>
	470,124
Deduct net earnings for year ending May 1, 1859..	112,500
	<hr/>
	357,624
Interest on this balance to May 1, 1860.....	21,458
Interest and exchange on first mortgage to May 1, '60	42,420
	<hr/>
	421,502
Deduct net earnings for year ending May 1, 1860..	112,500
	<hr/>
	309,002
Interest to May 1, 1861.....	18,540
Interest and exchange on first mortgage, due May 1, 1861	42,420
	<hr/>
	369,962
Deduct net earnings of this year.....	112,500
	<hr/>
	257,462

Thus it will be seen that during the time the first mortgage debt has to run, the net earnings will be insufficient by more than \$250,000 to reimburse the State the advances she would be compelled to make. If the cost of operating the road should amount to sixty-six per cent. of the earnings as estimated by the Superintendent, the interest on the money advanced, and the interest on the first mortgage would come within \$15,000 or \$20,000 of equalizing the net earnings of the road. It therefore seemed very clear to us that it would be great folly for the State to enter into the possession of the road and make advances in the hope of saving its debt in that way.

The pecuniary condition of this company is a hopeless insolvency, and to some extent has been rendered so by the legislative policy of the State, in granting charters to other railroad companies, who have made more fortunate locations in securing the trade and travel of the country.

To maintain a successful competition with these rival roads, the company has expended large amounts of money—more than the entire road is now worth, which expenditure has become almost an entire loss. Most of this money has been lost in an unsuccessful

ful effort to avoid the inclined plane at Madison, and the building of branch roads. And after all these prodigal expenditures were made and business connections formed with other companies, it was still doomed to fall from its position of a great leading thoroughfare to a mere local road. The expense and hazard in transporting over the inclined plane at Madison, and the increased distance by this route over others to the principal cities on the river, will forever prevent it from doing any considerable business, other than that in its own neighborhood.

The present prospects of this road indicate the entire loss of its capital stock, one million six hundred and forty-seven thousand and eight hundred dollars, and also the \$261,000 of bonds issued under the third mortgage. And indeed, it seems quite evident from what has already been shown, that when the first mortgage bonds become due, viz: May 1, 1851, the road must from necessity fall into the hands of the bond holders under that mortgage. That there is not money enough in it to justify the State or any one else to take the road by paying that debt and the other necessary outlays that will be added to it by the time the bonds become due.

Some suppose that the State never parted with the title to the twenty eight miles of the south end of the road, and therefore this first mortgage is no incumbrance upon it. To meet this view of the case, inquiry has been made as to the value of that part of the road and its present condition. The accompanying report of the Superintendent shows it to be in a very bad condition, requiring the immediate expenditure of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents to put it in good running order. There is scarcely anything upon that portion of the road that was put there by the State. The road bed and the old iron is about all that is valuable of the structure made by the State. For further information in relation to this part of the road, reference is made to the Superintendent's report.

Some may think it the duty of the State to collect her debts even if it require the sale of the property of the road. Let us see what could be realized by breaking up the road and selling off its property. Scarcely anything could be got for the road bed. The result would be as follows:

Iron on the track 80 miles at \$50 per tun.....	\$400,000
The old iron put down by the State on 18 miles next to Madison.....	23,760
Cars	66,685
Engines	60,700
Machine shops, warehouses, &c....	51,400
	<hr/>
	\$602,545

There is more than this amount required to pay off the first mortgage, but it can hardly be presumed that any one desires that

this road should be destroyed and its property removed and sold. The Commissioners do not understand that the Legislature intended that any such measure should be resorted to to compel payment of the State's debt, but that they should ascertain what the company really were able to pay and still continue to operate their road, and to secure the payment of whatever that might be. We believe that seventy-five thousand dollars in the five per cent. bonds of the State is all they are able to pay, and we have therefore agreed to take that amount in full satisfaction of the State's mortgage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
THOS. S. STANFIELD,
E. NEWLAND,

Commissioners.

We further report that on the 18th day of March, 1856, the company deposited with the State Treasurer \$75,000 in the five per cent. bonds of this State, in compliance with our agreement, and that we therefore executed a release of said mortgage.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
THOS. S. STANFIELD,
E. NEWLAND,

Commissioners.

This indenture, made the first day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted as such, by the laws of the State of Indiana, of the first part, and John J. Palmer and William H. Russell of the second part; whereas the parties of the first part, pursuant to the terms of the statute of the State incorporating them, and other statutes of said State affecting them, have constructed a railroad from Madison to Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana aforesaid, which is now in operation with a heavy stock thereon; and whereas, from the requirements of business and trade upon said road, said parties of the first part are now compelled to add largely to their equipments of engines and cars, and make other expenditures deemed essential to the conducting of the business of said company, for which purposes they have determined to raise money by loan. And in order to secure payment, therefore, a repayment thereof, to execute certain bonds to the persons making such loan, said bonds to be of the

denomination of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum payable semi-annually, in the city of New York, on the first days of May and November in each year, the principal of said bonds payable at the Merchant's Bank in the city of New York, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and convertible into the stock of the company at the pleasure of the holder. On and after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the aggregate of said bonds, not to exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars to be issued under the following provisions, limitations and restrictions, that is to say, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be issued on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for the more full equipment of the road as aforesaid, the further sum of fifty thousand dollars of said bonds to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Directors for additional equipment, or for carrying on the operations of said company, and the remaining sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be issued for the purposes only upon the approval by vote of two-thirds of all the stockholders in interest at a meeting to be held in the city of New York for that purpose, after due notice in the public newspapers of said city, the holders of said bonds to be upon an equality so far as regards security for the repayment thereof by these presents, notwithstanding the same may be issued at different times. Each of said bonds being authenticated by a certificate, signed by said parties of the second part, recapitulating the essential particulars of the said provisions, limitations, and restrictions, of said issue, and specifying the provisions under which such bonds are classified.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, in order to secure the payment of said bonds and interest, and in consideration of the sum one ———— dollars to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part at the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, transferred and conveyed, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, transfer and convey, to the said parties of the second part, who hereby accept the trust herein created, and to the survivor, and successor, or successors, in said trust, and assigning all the following presents and in future to be acquired, property, real and personal, of said parties of the first part, that is to say, their road completed as aforesaid, including right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other material used thereon, with all bridges, aqueducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, wharves and fixtures thereto, engines, tenders, cars now owned, and that may be purchased or bought by the moneys acquired from the sale of bonds herein provided for, and all tools, material, machinery, and all other personal property, right thereto, or interest therein, together with all properties, rights and privileges of the said parties of the first part, of,

into, and concerning said road, and the property aforesaid, and all tools, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same; but nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the parties of the first part from collecting and appropriating to their legitimate purposes, any notes, bonds or titles that may be held or taken by them for services performed for other persons or corporations, or for transportation on said road, or property heretofore sold, not necessary to be retained for their road way, depot grounds or stocks required for the convenient use of their roads, nor to prohibit said company from declaring and paying regular dividends of the said road; provided they shall faithfully apply all moneys arising from such notes, bonds or bills, and the sale of such real estate to the purposes to which they were originally appropriated, and the improvements of the property, preservation, and repair of the road, and advancement of the interest of said company; and provided also, that no default shall have been made in the payment of the principal or interest of any of the above described bonds. To have and to hold, the said premises, and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, unto the said parties of the second part, their successor or successors in said trust and assigns upon the following trusts, that is to say, in case the said parties of the first part shall fail to pay the principal or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of said bonds at any time when the same may become due and payable according to the tenor thereof, when demanded thereafter, sixty days from such default upon request of the holder of any such bond or bonds, the said parties of the second part, the survivor or the successor or successors in said trust, shall have power to enter into and take possession of said railroad, and all and singular the property and effects hereby conveyed, and by themselves, or himself, or agent, or agents duly constituted, have, use and employ the same, making from them to him all needful repairs, alterations and additions thereto, and after deducting the expenses of such use, repairs, alterations and additions, apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the principal and interest of all of said bonds remaining unpaid, or the said parties of the second part, the survivor or successor or successors in the trust, at their or his discretion, may, or on the written request of the holders of at least one-half of the bonds then unpaid, or converted into stock, shall cause the said premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as may then be unpaid and unconverted as aforesaid, to be sold at public auction in the city of Madison, in the State of Indiana, or in the city of New York, giving at least forty days notice of the time, place, and trust of such sale, and of the specific property to be sold, by publishing the same in two newspapers of general circulation in each of the cities aforesaid, and where else required by law. And shall execute to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, a good

and sufficient deeds of conveyance in fee simple for the same, which shall be a bar against the parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming under them, of all right, interest or claim, in or to said premises, or property so sold and conveyed, or any part thereof; and said trustee or trustees shall, after deducting from the proceeds of said sale, the costs and expenses thereof, and of managing said property, apply as much of said proceeds as may be necessary to the payment of said principal and interest due and unpaid on said bonds, and shall restore the residue thereof to the parties of the first part. It being hereby expressly understood that in no case shall any claim or advantage be taken of any valuation, extension, or appraisement laws, by the said parties of the first part, nor shall any injunction or stay of proceedings, or any process be applied for, or obtained by them to prevent or hinder such entry or sale as aforesaid, and the said parties of the first part hereby covenant for the consideration aforesaid, to execute and deliver any further reasonable and necessary conveyance of the premises, or any part thereof, to the said parties of the second part, the survivor or successor or successors in said trust, and assigns, for more fully carrying into effect the objects hereof, and it is hereby mutually agreed, and these presents are upon the express condition that on payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, or the conversion thereof into stock in manner aforesaid, the estate hereby granted to said parties of the second part, shall be void, and the right to the premises hereby conveyed, shall rent to, and revert in the said parties of the first part, without any acknowledgment of satisfaction, reconveyance, re entry, or other act. And it is also mutually agreed, that the said parties of the second part, the survivor or successor or successors in said trust shall only be accountable for reasonable diligence in the management thereof, and shall not be responsible for the acts of any agent employed by them or him, when such agent is selected with reasonable discretion, and that said parties of the second part, the survivor or successor or successors in said trust, shall be entitled to receive proper compensation for any labor or service performed in discharge of said trust, in case they or either of them shall be compelled to take possession of said premises, or any part thereof, or manage the same. And it is further mutually agreed, that in case of the death, mental incapacity, or resignation of either of said parties of the second part, all the estate, right, interest, power and curtail of such party shall be divested, cease and determine, and the same shall from thenceforth for the purposes aforesaid, be vested in, and all and singular, the trust and duties herein before enumerated, shall devolve upon the surviving trustees; and in case of the death, mental incapacity, or resignation of such surviving trustees, then all his estate, right, interest, power and covenants, shall in like manner cease and determine, and the same shall from thenceforth for the purposes aforesaid, be vested in, and all, and singular, the trust herein be-

fore enumerated, shall devolve upon the President of the Merchant's Bank, of the city of New York, so long as he shall remain President of said Bank, and upon his successor in said office; and if said President shall refuse to take and execute the trust so devolving upon, or shall at any time resign the same, the said parties of the first part, shall, or in their default to take proceedings therein for thirty days, the holder or holders of one-fourth of said funds may apply to the Supreme Court of New York, at any regular term session thereof, held in the city of New York, to appoint a trustee, being a resident of said city, to fill such vacancy, and thereupon such trustee so appointed, shall become vested for the purposes aforesaid, with all the estate, rights, title, interest, power and control hereby conveyed to, or vested in, the said parties of the second part, without any further title aforesaid or conveyance for the same, but if the same shall be necessary, both, or either of the parties hereto shall execute any necessary release or conveyance for that purpose.

In testimony whereof, the parties of the first part have caused their corporate seal to be affixed, and the same to be subscribed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and the said parties of the second part have set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

[S. L.]

JOHN BROUGH,
President M. & I. R. R.
 JOHN J. PALMER, [S. L.]
 WM. H. RUSSELL, [S. L.]

Witnesses to John Brough,
 MOODY PARK.

Countersigned,
 W. N. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

We accept and agree to the present mortgage contained in the above deed of mortgage, the 17th of April, 1851.

JOHN J. PALMER.
 WM. H. RUSSELL.

Witnesses.

HENRY TOUCY and JOHN WEEKS.

REPORT OF ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1856.

To his Excellency, Gov. Wright—

SIR: I am directed by the Board of Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan canal, to call your attention to the action of the Swamp Land Commissioner of Lake county, Indiana.

The Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the Illinois river with Lake Michigan, is dependant on the waters of the Calumet river as an important feeder. This is effected by a dam erected in the State of Illinois, by which the water is raised and thrown into the feeder, and which creates a back-water in Indiana. This feeder was made navigable in accordance with the joint plan of Indiana and Illinois formed as early as 1836; which plan was by the Michigan and Erie canal on part of Indiana, and the Calamut feeder on part of Illinois, to connect the Illinois & Michigan and Wabash & Erie canals, and thereby open a communication between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers with Lake Erie.

The Board of Trustees are advised, that the Swamp Land Commissioner of Lake county, Indiana, contemplates diverting the Calumet river from its original channel, in such a way as will destroy it as a feeder.

This project has been adopted by the Commissioner in forgetfulness, or in consequence—the Board of Trustees presume—of overlooking the various acts of Indiana and her officers, with reference to the Michigan & Erie canal, and the connection through it and the Calamut feeder, of the Illinois and Indiana canals.

The Calumet feeder was surveyed and located as a part of this project. It was done by the commissioners and engineers of the two States acting in connection, and with direct reference to its being used in connection with the Michigan & Erie canal, to form what was then deemed, and which may still be regarded as a very

important water communication between the States of Indiana and Illinois, and indeed of the East and West.

The Board of Trustees of Illinois & Michigan canal, find by the reports of engineers and commissioners, &c., of the two States, that the early examinations and surveys were made in connection, and that from 1834 down to the stopping of work on the Illinois canal in 1842, the two States co-operated in this design, and the improvements in both were made with reference to it; and that both contemplated and sought this connection.

Under these plans, and with this understanding between the two States, Illinois expended several millions of dollars, and her canal was finally completed in 1848. The Calumet has been used as a feeder since that time, the works for the same having been constructed some years before. Illinois has never been apprised by Indiana, that she had changed or abandoned her design of making this connection. She has expended her money in good faith, and believing she was acting in accordance with the common design.

Reviewing the Legislature of Indiana on this subject, in connection with the messages of her governors, the reports of her engineers, and commissioners, the Board of Trustees believe that this project of diverting the Calumet feeder from its original channel, while it would be disastrous to the Illinois canal, would be also fatal to this contemplated connection, and therefore conclude, that it has been projected without attention to the early history of the two States in reference to the matter.

They, therefore, take the liberty of calling your attention to the subject, confident that Indiana will take such action in the matter as will be in accordance with the plans of the two States, and under which the works of Illinois have been constructed, sanctioned as they were, by Indiana. The course of action on the part of Indiana, with reference to the connection of the canals of the two States, has been characterized by a spirit of comity and justice, which the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan canal do not doubt, will continue to actuate her in the future.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ISAAC N. ARNOLD,

Attorney for the Board of Trustees of the I. & M. Canal.

REPORT

OF E. DUMONT, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BANK.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, }
November 24, 1856. }

HON. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of the State of Indiana :

SIR:—In reply to your note of inquiry of the 17th inst., I send you this.

You first inquire, "what is the average market value of the stock held in the different branches of the Bank."

It is very unusual for those owning stock in this Bank to put it upon the market, as it yields good dividends and is regarded as a good investment.

I have heard however, of a considerable amount of the stock in one of the branches having been sold recently at eighty dollars to the share. The shares you know are fifty dollars each, I doubt not it was worth all they got for it. The surplus fund of that branch is large, but so it is in most of the branches, so that I think that the average value of the stock might be safely estimated at much above par. Some well qualified to judge think at least \$75 to the share. It will readily occur to your excellency that their enhanced value above par results from the Surplus Fund. It manifests the wisdom of the surplus principle in banking institutions.

You next inquire, "what I consider the value of the interest of the State in said Bank over and above the bonds held on the State."

In reply, I state that the stock of the State in this Bank is as follows :

Stock in State Bank of Indiana under the charter..	\$880,000 00
Stock of the State Bank of Indiana from investment from the sinking fund.....	128,038 00
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana from the Saline fund	4,924 20
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana from the bank tax fund.....	792 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,013,754 27

Which sum of one million thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-seven, cents divided into shares of fifty dollars, would make a fraction over twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-five shares. If the stock should yield \$75 to the share, these shares would net the sum of \$1,520,625.

As you will see by reference to the 103d section of the charter, the bonds that have been issued for Bank capital amounts to the sum of \$1,390,000. Some of these bonds have been bought in and retired by the sinking fund commissioners, but for the purposes of answering your inquiry the result is the same whether regarded on hand or outstanding. It follows then that if the bonds have to be taken up at par, and the stock should yield as much as is above conjectured, the Bank stock will do it, and leave a surplus of \$130,625 to be added to the Sinking Fund.

The bonds are now worth, according to the best information within my reach, some ninety cents to the dollar, but are seldom put upon the market and are therefore scarce.

You ask thirdly, "that I will furnish you the precise amount of stock now held by the State in the Bank." My answer above to your second inquiry gives you the answer to this.

Your fourth question is. "Do you construe the charter so that no new loans are made after the first of January, and in this construction, do you permit the debtors of the bank to renew their paper on the 1st of January, or require prompt payment?"

The inquiry requires a construction of the 11th section of the bank charter in connection with the other sections of the act, and especially the 5th section. It seems to me, that without an amendment, no new loan can be made by the bank after the 1st day of January, 1857.

I also think that at any time before the 1st day of January, 1857, or on that day, the bank would have the power to permit her debtors to renew their paper. In some cases it might be very inexpedient to do so, whilst in others it might be judicious and prevent loss. At the last session of the Board, the question of the power of the bank after the first of January, 1857, was discussed. No definite action was taken on the subject, but it was deemed a ques-

tion of sufficient importance to be thoroughly canvassed and investigated, and to that end the law committee of the bank was instructed to consider the subject and report the result of their examination on the 15th of December. I shall be pleased to furnish your Excellency with a copy of the report that may be made on the subject. It will, I doubt not, impart more light than any crude opinion that I could give. I would however simply remark, that the said 111th section seems to me so restrictive that legislation may be needed even to enable the bank to wind up advantageously.

By your fifth inquiry, I am requested to state, "What is the amount of the Trust Funds of the State held by this Bank, each separately, and what do I regard as their probable value at the winding up of the Bank in 1859?"

In answer, I state as I understand the matter, the Bank holds no trust funds of the State except what has been converted into Bank stock as above shown, under various enactments of the General Assembly.

The items as already shown are as follows:

Stock of the State Bank of Indiana from investment of the Sinking Funds and not included in the amount originally subscribed by the State.....	\$128,038 00
Stock in the State Bank from the Saline Fund.....	4,924 20
Stock in the State Bank from the Bank Tax Fund arising under the 15th section of Bank Charter...	792 07
	<hr/>
	\$133,754 27

What I have already said as to the value of stock, applies equally to this held in trust.

Presuming that possibly you intended to embrace, by the 5th inquiry, the Sinking Fund proper (exclusive of Bank stock, which is under the control of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and not of the Bank,) I herewith exhibit to you the amount and the items thereof as follows, to-wit, on November 3d, 1856:

Statement of Sinking Fund, irrespective of Bank stock or Bank bonds—

Current loans.....	\$1,071,989 26
Surplus revenue loans.....	72,887 13
Loans on purchasing forfeited lands..	110,505 60
Total.....	<hr/>
	\$1,255,381 99
Loans on mortgage to stockholders of State Bank:	
At Evansville Branch	\$1,417 49
At Vincennes Branch.....	448 75
At Bedford Branch	985 17
	<hr/>
	2,851 41
Balances due in Branches of State Bank.....	11,741 49
I D. J.—25½.	

Balance in hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, after providing for last July interest,	868 41
Balance on deposit in Indianapolis Branch to the credit of E. Dumont, President, for loans.....	36,536 85
Bonds of the State of Indiana for internal improve- ment taken for debt of Wabash College, under a special act of the Legislature.....	10,400 00
Bonds or Stock bearing 5 per cent., of the State of Indiana, purchased by the Fund.....	21,000 00

Due from the State of Indiana :

For internal improvement, treasury notes redeemed by sinking fund under special act of Legislature.....	\$588,360 00
For interest allowed in redeeming such notes for the State.....	133,185 06

\$721,545 06

Less the amount due the State on internal improvement account from surplus rev- enue.....	104,863 62
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\$616,681 44

\$1,955,461 59

It will be seen that a very considerable item of the assets of the Sinking Fund is a debt against the State for advancements made to her use by the Sinking Fund Commissioners under acts of the Legislature. The faith of the State is pledged that the money with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be returned to the Sinking Fund so soon as the Bank is wound up and the bonds liquidated. See act of 1841, p. 47, sec. 4.

That part of the Sinking Fund loaned on mortgages has, I think, generally been loaned with such care in regard to the sufficiency of the security that there is no just ground to apprehend loss to any considerable extent on that account. It is my opinion that the proceeds of the Bank Stock will be sufficient to liquidate all the outstanding bonds, and that the whole of the above sum of \$1,955,461 59, (with its accumulation in the mean time) may be safely looked to as a permanent school fund, to be appropriated by the Legislature (after the liquidation of the bonds) to school purposes, according to sec. 114 of the Bank Charter.

It is true that the faith of the State is pledged that no appropriation of said fund shall be made until the bonds are all paid off, but that fact need cast no cloud upon the pleasing reflection arising from the fact that the Bank Stock is between it and danger, that is to say that the proceeds of the Bank Stock will be sufficient to pay off the bonds and leave the Sinking Fund, exclusive of that,

undiminished. It will be a noble legacy to bequeath to the rising generation, if the faith of the State remain inviolate, and it ultimately go to the purposes of education, notwithstanding it must remain untouched for any other purpose whatever until the bonds are taken in. It must till that event stand as security for the bonds, however well grounded the hope is that the security will not have to pay the debt, otherwise the State is dishonored.

To that end the Sinking Fund Commissioners have been applying the means of the Sinking Fund proper, (as authorized by the 19th sec. of an act of the General Assembly, approved January 13, 1845, entitled an act to amend the several acts for loaning and collecting the Sinking Fund and for other purposes) to the purchasing of such of the Bank Bonds as were offered then at reasonable rates, and it is still their purpose so to do. The fund, however, will be re-imbursed by the Bank Stock on its conversion into money, so that no diminution in the end it is believed will result from the temporary appropriation, and if within the two years allowed the bank for winding up her affairs, the Sinking Fund Commissioners shall have paid off or bought in the Bank Bonds, it will be for the first Legislature after that is accomplished to adopt such legislation as is contemplated under the 114 section of the Charter.

The bonds issued for bank capital under the 103d section of the Charter were issued in the years 1834, 1835 and 1836, payable at the pleasure of the State after twenty and within thirty years. They will consequently fall due absolutely in 1864, 1865 and 1866. It is believed by me that the Commissioners will feel it their duty, if not instructed otherwise by Legislation, to buy in those bonds as rapidly as means will allow. It would not be good policy to compel the Commissioners by law to take them up regardless of the rates that might be charged, as the holders of the bonds would take advantage of such an act and put them up to exorbitant prices, which they, without some such injudicious legislation, cannot do, as none of them fall due before 1864. As the law now stands the Commissioners have ample power.

“What effect would an act of the Legislature extending the time, say two or more years of the present Charter of the Bank have upon the interest which the State holds in said Bank?” is your sixth inquiry.

I can only say that it is my opinion that the Stock would in the mean time pay good dividends, and it may be that more money could be made out of the suspended debt, and more made out of the bank's real estate by such extension.

It may be also that the Sinking Fund Commissioners could, by having more time buy the outstanding bank bonds at better rates, as they could act less hastily; whether any substantial good would result from such extension I do not know.

You ask seventhly, “Whether I can suggest any mode of settling with the State the interest now held in the bank,” and are kind enough to add that you will be pleased to have any sugges-

tions upon these or other questions that may occur to me in connexion with the interest of the State in the Bank.

I think the solution of the above inquiry is found in the Charter itself and the amendments thereto. The Charter provides for the election by the Legislature of four persons called Sinking Fund Commissioners, that the various Branches of the Bank shall pay over to these Commissioners semi-annually the dividends due the State on her stock in the Bank, that with those dividends the said Commissioners shall pay the semi-annual interest on the outstanding bank bonds, and loan the surplus on mortgages of real estate.

And they are authorized by the amendment of January 13, 1845, to so loan it, or to use it in the purchase of outstanding bonds. These dividends have accordingly been paid by the Bank to the Sinking Fund Commissioners semi-annually from the organization of the Bank to this time, and appropriated by them as above provided. Consequently the Bank owes the State nothing on the score of dividends. The Bank has nothing to do with the Sinking Fund, except that the Sinking Fund Commissioners make deposits of small amounts used for current loaning with the Indianapolis Branch, and for the convenience of borrowers living at a distance, they are permitted to make payments at the nearest branch.

Consequently there is no settlement for the State to make *with the Bank* respecting the Sinking Fund, and as to her Bank Stock, of course the State stands only a preferred Stockholder, entitled to her share of each dividend, for the capital as made by the Directors of the Bank from time to time after they have redeemed the outstanding circulation of the Bank, and paid the individual deposits and other debts, which must be done before the claims of any of the Stockholders, either State or individuals, can be deemed to be due and payable.

The bank stock is not sinking fund, but becomes such on its conversion into money in the final wind up, and that is a matter that the bank must settle with the State, and the charter provides how it shall be done. It provides that after the 1st of January, 1857, the bank shall wind up its affairs, convert its assets into money, pay its debts, and, after that is done, the amount due the State on account of her stock shall be paid to the sinking fund commissioners, and that they shall apply it to the taking up of the outstanding bonds of the State, and the surplus, if any, shall go into a permanent sinking fund, to be dedicated forever to the purposes of education, and the faith of the State is solemnly pledged that no appropriation whatever, of any part of the sinking fund, shall be made until the bonds are paid.

If therefore, sir, by the inquiry, you desire my opinion as to the persons who should be delegated by the State to see that this stock is faithfully converted and fully paid over, I have simply to say that the charter imposes that duty on the sinking fund commis-

sioners. They are a permanent board, existing independent of the bank, and unless abolished after January 1st, 1859, will continue to exist after the bank ceases to be. At this time the board consists of John F. Carr, P. M. Parks, Beattie McClelland, and Joseph V. Bemisdaffer. This board are elected by the Legislature to protect the interests of the State, have no interest in the bank, and are prohibited from being indebted to it in any way. I have found the present board faithful guardians of the State's interest, in all respects intelligent and competent; but as the term of office of each one of them will expire before the meeting of another Legislature, it will be the duty of the approaching Legislature to elect four sinking fund commissioners. Whether the old ones are re-elected or their places be supplied by new men, I doubt not the interest of the State will be faithfully cared for.

Some, with wrong conceptions of the mechanism of the bank, and who seem not to understand that the sinking fund board, in so far as it is an element in the structure of the bank, was provided for solely to guard the State's interest, standing antagonistic to all schemes that would wrong the State, and that it represents the State only, and that the more familiar it is with the affairs of the bank the better can it perform its duty, have suggested that it was desirable that the bank should make settlement with persons that had not been connected with her.

It is undoubtedly true that those who represent the State should have no interest in common with the private stockholder, and the charter has provided accordingly; so that whether the old commissioners or a new set be elected the bank will have to settle and pay over to persons having no community of interest with the private stockholder.

It has occurred to me that I may have misapprehended the drift of your seventh inquiry. That instead of desiring my opinion as to the person with whom the bank should account (a thing settled by the charter as I have attempted to show), you desire an expression of opinion as to the mode of making payment. On the supposition that the charter privileges of the bank must end January 1st, 1859, the answer is that the payment should be made in cash on or before that time. It is true that there are those who favor an extension of the charter, and say that it can be done legally. They say that the State can sell her stock to the bank, to be converted into private stock; that the present stockholders of the bank can pay the State in cash the value of the stock for the privilege of converting it into private stock, and continuing the banking business under the old charter without any other alteration, the stock not to become their's until they pay for it, and they to pay for it in cash, or its equivalent in bank bonds, on or before the 1st of January, 1859. On these grave questions it is not meet that I enter into any discussion or volunteer any opinion, but I will say that I am not in favor of the State getting rid of her interest in the bank, in any way, on credit to this bank or any other.

It is my belief that the stock has cash in it, and perhaps to the amount of from seventy to eighty dollars or upwards to the share, and that the State, if she puts it beyond her contr'l, should first have its value in her pocket, or bonds returned equivalent thereto. The State can derive no benefit from a sale of the stock, for she will not be able to sell it for more than it will yield; hence, unless it be desirable to sell it with a view of extending the charter of the bank, I see no better way than for the bank to go on and wind up as contemplated by the charter, and, after paying her debts, pay the proceeds of the stock, as it is converted into cash, to the sinking fund commissioners, *in cash*, and that the latter apply the same to the taking up of the outstanding bank bonds as fast as they can be purchased at their value.

I know nothing respecting the wishes of the private stockholders of this bank, respecting an extension of its charter privileges, but I can say that my aid can be had in no scheme that would benefit them at the expense of the State. Having but recently come into the institution, I have relied upon former reports and the books as I find them, for my data, and upon their correctness for my conclusions. If in any merely speculative opinion that I have expressed I have fallen into error, when the better judgment of your excellency is applied to all that I have written that which is fallacious or unsound will, I trust, prove harmless.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

E DUMONT.

CORRESPONDENCE

IN RELATION TO THE OFFICE OF AGENT OF STATE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA.

Dr. Elijah Newland:

DEAR SIR—In making your examination of the Office of Agent of State, I especially call your attention to the following questions :

1st. What disposition is made of cancelled certificates of stock?

2d. What is the number of blank certificates on hand?

3d. What is the amount and numbers of the surrendered bonds, under the acts of 1846 and 1847, on hand at the Agency of the State?

4th. After a full examination of the condition of the Office, and the manner in which the books are kept, you will make a report to me, making such suggestions as you may think necessary for the future security of the State.

Yours, most respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

*To his Excellency, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of the State of Indiana:*

SIR—Agreeably to your instructions, a copy of which is filed herewith, I proceeded to this city to examine into the condition of the Office of the Agent of State, and the manner in which the books of said Office are kept.

Upon arriving here, I called upon Messrs. J. F. D. Lanier and Washington C. Depauw, and respectfully requested their assistance in making said examination. I very much regret that the private engagements of Mr. Lanier were such that he could not devote the time, necessary to assist me in the examination. Mr. Depauw kindly assisted me, and to his labors I am greatly indebted.

I called upon John M. Lord, Esq., the State Agent, and informed him of the nature and objects of my visit, who promptly and cheerfully put all the books and papers of the Office at my disposal, and afforded me every assistance necessary for the proposed examination.

The result of this investigation is herewith respectfully submitted :

REPORT.

Of the "cancelled certificates of stock."

1st. The stock certificates when cancelled, are defaced and marked "CANCELLED," and are carefully replaced in the book from which they were taken, and are kept for reference.

2d. The number of blank certificates on hand is as follows, viz :

Indiana 5 per cents, fourteen hundred and fifty—all of letter "C."

Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents, seven hundred and ninety-six—from number 2656, to 3451, inclusive.

The number of the last certificates of the 5 per cents, issued prior to November 1, 1855, was 2060, which will be found in the annual report of Agent of 31st October last. There has been issued from the 1st day of November, to the 11th of this instant, upon which day the Office was closed for transfers, to enable the Agent to make up the January dividend certificates, letter C, numbered 2061, to 2228, inclusive.

Of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents, as above stated, certificates have been issued from 2641, to 2655, inclusive.

3d. Amount and number of surrendered bonds on hand, is as follows:

Wabash and Erie Canal Loan, one bond, No. 90, six
per cent. bond issued under act of Jan. 9, 1832. . . . \$1,000 00

Five per cent. Bonds, issued under act of January 27, 1836.

Numbers 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162,
2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170,
2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179,
2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187,
2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195,
2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203,
2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211,

2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219,
 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227,
 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235,
 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243,
 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251,
 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, making . . . \$101,000 00

Under the same act,

Numbers 1963, 1964, 1965, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020,
 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028,
 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036,
 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044,
 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2072,
 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080,
 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2106, 2107,
 2108, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116,
 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124,
 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132,
 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140,
 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148,
 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155.
 Making \$101,000 00

Wabash and Erie Canal, under act of February 1, 1834.

Numbers 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, making \$7,000 00

Internal Improvement Loans, under act January 27, 1836.—Five per cent. Bonds.

Numbers 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314,
 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322,
 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332,
 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340,
 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348,
 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356,
 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364,
 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372,
 1372, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380,
 1381, 1382, 1383, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, mak-
 ing \$78,000 00
 Numbers 4417, 3856, 168, 172, 173, 1196, 1159 . . . 7,000 00
 One sterling bond, 225, No. 2405 1,000 00

Recapitulation.

Wabash and Erie Canal bonds surrendered, now on hands 210 bonds	\$210,000 00
Internal Improvement bonds, \$6	86,000 00
Total, 296 bonds	<u>\$296,000 00</u>

Mr. Lord exhibited to me the receipts of W. R. Nofsinger, Esq., Treasurer of State, for 189 bonds heretofore delivered, making a total of 485 bonds surrendered during the time that Mr. Lord has been in office.

The Bonds now on hand will, as I am informed, be shortly transmitted to the office of Treasurer of State.

4th.—Examination of the Office, Books, &c.

The office is kept at No. 27, Wall street, on the 2d story of the building, and has a fire proof vault, also an iron safe, which are believed to be all that is necessary for the security of the books and papers.

The books are neatly and accurately kept. The several stock ledgers were examined and compared with the registers of bonds surrendered, and the same were found to agree. The balances on the ledger were taken, and found to correspond with the amounts severally stated in the annual report of the Agent, of Oct. 31st, viz:

Indiana 5 per cent. stock issued	\$5,301,500 00
Indiana 2½ per cent. stock issued	2,036,973 50

The undersigned made the examination of the books and office as full and complete, as the time which they were enabled to devote to it would permit, and they take great pleasure in bearing testimony to Mr. Lord's efficiency and capability, and that the interests of the State are secure under his management of the office.

5th.—Suggestions for the future security of the State.

The undersigned would respectfully recommend that for the future, that the Agent shall make monthly reports, instead of quarterly reports as heretofore.

They cannot close this report in justice to the great interests involved, without urging the paramount importance of an effectual guard against an over issue of stock. That an over issue has not occurred, is true; yet, that there is no sufficient guard or security against it, is equally true. The misfortune of the State of Indiana on this subject should not be forgotten, but should teach a lesson of prudence.

The undersigned are of opinion that the most effectual check that could be imposed, would be to constitute a registry of, and countersigning, all certificates of stock, before an issue or transfer should have any validity.

This registry should be either an individual or house in this city, of the highest standing and respectability, entirely separate and apart from, and independent of the agency; in whom the financial community would have entire confidence. This check would be effectual to prevent either error or fraud.

The small expense of a registry should not for a moment prevent its creation, when its great importance is considered. We therefore recommend its adoption at as early a period as practicable.

Mr. Lord, the State Agent, fully concurs with us in the above suggestions, for the future security of the State's interests, and will, hereafter, in pursuance of your recommendations, make monthly reports.

With sentiments of great respect, we are

Truly yours,

E. NEWLAND,
W. C. DEPAUW.

NEW YORK, December 20, 1855.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., }
NEW YORK, January 11, 1855. }

His Excellency JOSEPH A. WRIGHT;

Governor of State of Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—You will allow us to express to you our gratification at the sentiments of your late message. Your views are sound and creditable, and will do much good.

We are also gratified to see the finances of the State in so sound and healthful a condition.

Your suggestions as to the creation of a "sinking fund" will meet universal approval. We trust the Legislature will carry them out. You will much oblige us by forwarding to our address and at our expense, say thirty copies, in pamphlet form, of your message. We wish to send them to Europe.

We would respectfully suggest that there should be some guards more than now exist on the agency of your State or transfer books in this city.

The stock might be greatly injured by dishonesty or by mistakes. At times the agent has of course to entrust the transaction of business to others, leaving the blank certificates all signed, ready to be filled up with names and amounts.

You must readily perceive how a dishonest or ignorant clerk could do great harm. All this can be prevented by proper checks, in requiring all certificates to be registered by some separate and distinct person, or house here, before the certificates are valid and binding.

In making these suggestions, we would say that they do not arise from any question or doubt entertained by us towards the present agent, Mr. Lord, and his clerk; we have every confidence in both. The agency, so far as we know or believe, is well and faithfully conducted, to the satisfaction of every one here. But the events of the past year show that much precaution is necessary in all such cases, in the form of counter or independent checks. The compensation allowed the agent is not sufficient to enable him to keep as safely as should be the papers of the agency.

Your most obedient and humble servants,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1855.

Governor Wright:

DEAR SIR—You will please excuse me in making a few remarks upon the office in which Mr. Lord holds forth as your transfer Agent for the State of Indiana. Having myself, purchased some Indiana stock, I was naturally compelled to have a transfer of the same to myself. I found the office on Nassau st., No. 211, in the fourth story of a building full of offices; therefore, it must be evident that there is always danger of fire. I think, from my own observations, that your State runs a great risk of losing by fire, all of your transfer books, and evidences thereof. The iron safe which is used, looks to me to be an old, shackley concern, and should fire occur, the safe, unquestionably, would fall a great distance into the cellar, and unquestionably to my mind, your books, &c., would be destroyed.

A FRIEND.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

To his Excellency, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of Indiana:

The approaching session of the Legislature of Indiana renders due from me, as Adjutant General, a report of the condition, &c., of the militia of the State. Literally, however, there is no report to make; for, although under the present law, we have sowed commissions broadcast through the State, such is the inefficiency of our efforts, arising from various causes, that we have been utterly unable to obtain any returns. It was supposed, that under the present law, by which commissions were conferred by appointment, and did not at all depend upon the assembling of the people as militia men, that some results could be attained. But notwithstanding our desires fell off from an entire re organization to simply a new enumeration, yet even in these modest efforts we have signally failed, and we have to abide by the enumeration of 1833.

The militia are still held in estimation as the main arm of national defence. It is to the militia of the States that the general government looks for aid and support when war-clouds lower on our political horizon; for although it has a standing army, yet, as compared with the magnitude of our territory, and the interests we have to protect, it can only be looked upon as a nucleus, around which should be gathered our citizen soldiery. What are we, of the State of Indiana, doing towards preparation for the endurance of our share of these burdens? Literally nothing! It can hardly be received as a sufficient answer, that the moral sense of the people is not in favor of militia laws, and that they will always be a dead letter on our statute books. The time may come, and who can tell that it will not, when the drum again will sound in our streets to summon the people to their own defence, and when they will be called upon to meet a foe different from our last—a foe rich in the experience of war, as well as the *material*

of war, inured to arms and to battle-fields. That our people are of courage to cope with any foe they may be called upon to meet, none can question ; but still, there is that want of use, that preparation of mind and body that alone makes a ready soldier, that is wanting. As well might we expect to make a farmer of a man, by simply putting in his hands the implements of husbandry ; as well expect to make a mechanic, by handing him appropriate tools, as expect a man, however brave, to be a soldier alone, because you hand him a musket. The art of war, like any other art or handicraft, is only to be learned by practice, and coolness in danger awaits on courage only from due preparation of mind. Admitting, then, that at the present our efforts in relation to militia matters must continue to fail as they have heretofore failed for over twenty years, my attention has been directed to some means by which we can yet keep alive amongst our people a familiarity with arms, and to this end I beg to suggest to you to call the attention of the ensuing Legislature of some law, regulating a system of uniformed volunteers. It is manifest that a membership of a volunteer company is attended with considerable expense as well as loss of time. I therefore recommend some system of bounties, either by direct donation, remission of taxes, or appropriation of specific fines, by which the expense may be partially divided. That they be kept under the field officers of the militia, and subject to battalion drill, &c. &c.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. TOMLINSON, Adjutant General.

COMMUNICATION.

FROM A. D. BACHE, SUPERINTENDENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

OFFICE OF U. S. WEIGHTS & MEASURES, {
January 5, 1857.

SIR:—Since making my communication of December 20th, I find by reference to the files of correspondence with the Treasury Department from whence the distribution of standard weights and measures was made in former years, a communication from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated September, 1848, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary (Hon. R. J. Walker,) to Gov. Whitcomb, (Oct. 21, 1847,) and transmitting at the request of W. J. Brown, Esq., three boxes, containing, *Troy ounce weights, a half bushel measure, and the gallon and parts*. The boxes are stated to have been directed to the Governor at Indianapolis.

The acting Secretary (McClintoch Young, Esq.,) says in his letter of September 20, 1848: "Said State (Indiana) has already been supplied with all the standards except the balances and yard measure, and Gov. Whitcomb so advised under the date above mentioned," (Oct. 21, 1847.)

The full set of standards for a State comprise:

1. Avoirdupoise weights from 1 to 50 pounds.
2. Troy ounce weights, from 1 ounce to 1-10,000 of an ounce.
3. The gallon and its parts.
4. The half bushel.
5. The yard measure.

The records of this office contain no acknowledgment of the receipt of the standards marked 1, 2, 3, 4, which have been sent, and I will feel obliged in being advised at your convenience whether the articles so specified are now at Indianapolis.

The distribution of balances and standards is now made directly from the office of weights and measures, and the yard measure, not yet delivered can be sent if desirable, in advance of or with the balances now ready for the State of Indiana.

Very respectfully yours,

A. D. BACHE, *Superintendent.*

His Excellency JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of Indiana.

OFFICE OF U. S. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1856. }

SIR:—In compliance with the request made in your letter of December 16, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a circular and drawing, showing the dimensions and character of the building, suitable for the reception of the balances and standards yet to be furnished to the State of Indiana.

The larger weights were furnished to the State previous to my superintendence, in 1844, and on receiving intimation of a desire to have the remaining standards of weight, and the measures of length and capacity, they will be packed at once and forwarded to Indianapolis.

Fearing that my circulars of September 26. and November 5, requesting verified copies of laws passed by the State Legislature on the subject of weights and measures since March 1, 1853, may have miscarried in the mail, as no response thereto have been received, I would respectfully renew the application for such data as may enable me to meet the requirement of a resolution adopted in the Senate of the United States, in August last, calling for a statement of the substance of the legislation in the different States of the Union relative thereto.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

A. D. BACHE,

Supt. U. S. Weights and Measures.

His Excellency JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of Indiana.

COMMUNICATION,
FROM THE GOVERNOR OF LIBERIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MONROVIA, LA., March 29, 1856 }

HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
President State Board of Colonization of Indiana:

SIR:—I avail myself this opportunity, to do me the honor of communicating with your Excellency, to say, that your communication of the 19th April last, addressed to His Excellency, Ex-President Roberts, relative to the procurement of land in Liberia, by your Board at a fixed price, for the purpose of making additional grants to immigrants from the State of Indiana, to the quantity of land allowed to immigrants by the existing laws of Liberia, was by him duly laid before the Legislature of this Republic at the last session.

And I beg leave to assure your Excellency, that the action commenced thereon by the Legislature, would have been consummated in consonance with the wish of the Board, as expressed in your communication, but for some very threatening difficulties occurring about that time, with the aborigines of the country of this Republic, which impelled an adjournment, before the entire business of the session could be disposed of.

Your Excellency will attribute therefore, the seeming delinquency to the above assigned cause.

I beg to further assure you, that notwithstanding the requisite formal action was not consummated by the Legislature, yet I have heard every member express himself favorably to everything contained in your letter, and expressly to the sale of land to your society, at a price, not exceeding the maximum price, suggested in your correspondence. And they exceedingly regretted, that the impelling cause to a short session was such, as to necessitate the deferring of the matter to their next session, to commence early in December next, when, I hope to have the pleasure of communicating the result to you.

Your Excellency's obedient servant,
STEPHEN W. BENSON.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

ASHBEL P. WILLARD,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 12, 1857.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ADDRESS.

Senators, Representatives, and Fellow Citizens:

The oath of office just taken, requires of me a performance of the duties assigned to the Chief Magistrate of the State, in the Constitution and the laws.

I am well persuaded that I cannot return my gratitude to a confiding people for the high honor they have conferred upon me, in a more efficient manner, than by devoting what ability I may possess to the execution of their laws, and the protection of their constitutional rights.

My predecessor, in his annual message, has exhibited the condition of the State, showing that we are steadily advancing in wealth and prosperity; indeed it is evident that if the next twelve years shall be as fruitful in developing the resources of the State as the last twelve have been, Indiana will have as large an amount of wealth to each inhabitant as any of the United States.

That this desirable result may be attained, it is essential that wisdom should guide your counsels in reforming old and making new laws. There has been no act passed within the last few years, save one, which has been so discussed before the voters of the State, that their Representatives could clearly infer what was the will of a majority of the citizens, and that was the act approved February 16, 1855, entitled "an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, except in cases therein named, and to repeal all former acts inconsistent therewith, and for the suppression of intemperance." After a full consideration, a large majority of the voters have declared that this act has been more productive of evil than of good; and I trust its former advocates will be willing to unite with others for its repeal.

There has been during the last few years an earnest effort made, not only in Indiana, but in other States, to create jealousy and strife between those who had hitherto been friends and equals. Until 1854, during most of the time since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the policy has been to encourage immi-

gration from all civilized countries, by the establishment of liberal laws for naturalization. Many of the States, including Indiana, in support of this wise policy, conferred, at an early day, the right of suffrage upon those who were willing to abjure their allegiance to all foreign governments, and swear fidelity to ours.

Allured by these promises of protection and liberty, the tide of immigration swelled rapidly; multitudes were hastening from the overtaxed and unpaid labor of Europe to make their homes in a country which offered such a prospect of improvement in their condition. Two years ago, designing men, well knowing the pride of the American born in his native land, and the prejudice many entertained for the prevailing religion of a large majority of adopted citizens, endeavored to deprive them of their rights, guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, by making new, illegal and anti-American tests for office. For the first time since the establishment of our present form of government, the effort has been made to tear down the standard of toleration erected by our fathers and plant in its stead the one which represents the narrow bigotry and superstition of Europe; to transplant upon American soil those persecutions and religious wars which so long retarded the advancement of civilization. They proclaimed that ability, integrity and fidelity to the Constitution were no longer qualifications for office, which should entitle their possessor to the confidence and support of his fellow citizens. But on the contrary, so long as he worshipped God in a form contrary to their wishes or was born upon other than American soil, he must take no part in the administration of the government. They demanded such a change in the laws as should deny to them the benefits of naturalization, until after a residence of twenty-one years.

Why shall we not adopt as an American citizen, the voluntary exile from his native land, within the time now prescribed by law? By so doing we confer upon him no right of suffrage — no right to purchase, hold or alienate property. We simply throw around him the protecting arm of the United States, and advise all other nations that he is as sacred a Son of Liberty as though born under the Constitution.

When, and upon what conditions, persons, either foreign or native born, shall acquire and dispose of property, or exercise the right of suffrage in any State, depends upon no act of Congress, but upon the laws of the State.

These designing men, whose love for office so exceeded their desire for the peace and prosperity of their country, knew that their hopes of success depended upon appealing to the prejudices and passions of men, where no opportunity was offered to counteract their efforts by the soothing influence of reason. Accordingly, they established secret political organizations, studiously excluding therefrom all who would not sustain their unchristian and illiberal doctrines. Reflecting men were persuaded that, in a short time, thinking and

patriotic citizens would abandon these associations, and they have not been disappointed.

But unfortunately there has sprung therefrom an alarming evil, which requires the strong arm of the law to suppress. I mean the organized violence which has been exhibited at the polls on election days. Many confidently hoped that this evil would be limited to the cities, and that when the storm of passion had subsided it would pass away, or be suppressed by the local authorities; but, unfortunately, the history of the late elections shows that it has spread beyond the incorporated cities, and has been quite as violent in the country districts. Unless this growing evil is checked without delay, it will not be long confined to contests between the native and adopted citizens, but all who differ concerning the men to be chosen for office will be arrayed on the one side or the other, seeking not by reason and argument to advance their favorite candidate, but by violence, with arms, to strike down his opponents. Then will the ballot-box cease to be the respected arbiter deciding the differences between men—the officers chosen will not command the support of the community in making or executing the laws—the battle will not end when the election is made—it will go on until rebellion and civil war shall take the place of obedience and peace. And why should this be? We determine by our written constitution who is legally entitled to vote. We have the power to punish those who do it, without authority. Let us likewise, with severe and heavy penalties, chastise those who deprive or deter the legal voter from the exercise of one of his most sacred rights. To secure this great privilege of determining their officers by the voice of a majority, mankind have struggled for ages; and now, when it is secured, shall it be thrown away by selfish ambition? Are not the freemen who conquer freemen by violence, as much tyrants over their fellow-citizens as the despot who subdues his people by the sword? You should regard that man who deprives a legal voter of his suffrage as an enemy to liberty—as a tyrant not satisfied that man should be free.

In addition to this violent invasion of the right of suffrage, there has been a systematic effort made by fraudulent and illegal votes to control the government of the State. All good men must regret that there should be found any so lost to every sense of honor, so dead to every patriotic feeling, that they are willing to rob their neighbors of their legal rights by corruption and fraud. Can such men have considered what fatal consequences will flow from this practice if continued? Though they may acquire a temporary ascendancy, they should remember that the peace and good order of community depend upon keeping the ballot-box so that all men will yield a willing obedience to the verdict it renders—all their civil and social rights—all their hopes of liberty for themselves and descendants, depend upon maintaining the purity of the ballot-box. That this great wrong may not be again inflicted upon the State, you should provide such a measure of punishment as will deter the

wicked and protect the good. You should punish the illegal voter, and he who procures an illegal vote to be cast, as a greater felon than the man who has unlawfully taken his neighbor's property. We are all interested in this subject; for if we are satisfied with our form of government—if we are content with the measure of freedom we enjoy, we must maintain the basis of that government and that freedom. And all men must know that liberty and purity of the ballot-box are one and inseparable.

Gentlemen, you have all been more or less engaged in the canvass which has recently closed in Indiana, and you cannot but have observed how few of our fellow-citizens determined their action by any benefit they expect to derive, or any injury they feared to suffer from the laws of their own State. Indeed they were seldom called upon to consider those subjects which more nearly affected their local interests, but had their attention rather directed to the laws and institutions of those who reside in neighboring States and territories; and I think I am warranted in expressing the opinion, that the people of no State ever more thoroughly investigated their duty. After the most careful consideration they have decided that, as for Indiana, she will recognize and execute the Constitution of the United States as the highest law for the government of her people, as that Constitution is interpreted by the tribunal established and authorized by the instrument itself, to decide between the separate and United States.

That as for those who regulate the laws and institutions of other States, we will concede to them the same sovereignty and independence which we claim for ourselves. Nor do we stop here. If our fellow citizens desire to go beyond the limits of the States and make their homes within the territories (purchased by the blood and treasure of all,) we say they go shorn of none of their sovereign rights which they possessed as citizens of the State, but fully authorized to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. At the time the federal Union was formed, all thought as we now do. They believed that it was safe to permit the people of each State to regulate their local institutions in their own way; and that patriotism and christian duty demanded that they should protect them in their rights as they were guarantied by the letter and spirit of the Constitution which made that Union. But during the last canvass, from the press, the rostrum and the pulpit, the proclamation was made that the citizens of some of the States were violating the laws of God and injuring the cause of human freedom by holding a kind of property, which, when the war of the Revolution began, had a legal existence in every portion of the vast empire which now recognizes as supreme law the Constitution of the United States — that it was our duty to disregard the plighted faith of our fathers, and trample under our feet the agreement they had made, rather than see the constitutional rights of property maintained; and moreover that it was our duty to elect a President of the United States, with a Congress to sustain

him, who maintained that when the American citizen crossed the boundary of the State and entered the territory, he should be no longer a freeman, possessed of the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but reduced to the condition of colonial vassalage — that no new State should be added to this confederacy unless her citizens made their laws, not in accordance with their own will, but in obedience to the tyrannical dictation of the citizens of the old.

Indiana rejected these anti-democratic, unconstitutional doctrines, exhibiting a patriotism and a fidelity to liberty worthy of the best days of the Republic. She instructed her representatives in the Federal Government to protect each citizen in all his rights of property, according to the guaranties of the Constitution, and that they should admit new States into the Union, demanding only that they present a Republican form of government.

If I should become possessed of any information during the present session of the General Assembly, important to be considered, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to communicate the same to their respective bodies.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

THE SINKING FUND,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

1 D. J.—27.



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, }
INDIANAPOLIS, January 13, 1857. }

Hon. BALLARD SMITH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR:—Herewith please to receive and lay before the House the
Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Very respectfully,

E. DUMONT, *President.*

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, }
INDIANAPOLIS, December 31, 1856. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have the honor to submit the following report:

A brief statement of the origin of this fund would seem to be proper at this time.

By the 103d section of the act establishing a State Bank, approved January 28, 1834, it is enacted, that, "For the purpose of providing funds on the part of the State to pay her subscription of stock in said bank, and afford to her citizens who may become stockholders therein the ability of paying up their second and third installments of stock, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to contract, on the part of the State, a loan of one million three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required for the purposes of this act, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, redeemable after twenty and within thirty years, at the pleasure of the State; for the payment of which and the interest thereon, at such time and place as agreed upon, the faith of the State is hereby irrevocably pledged."

By the 113th section of the act aforesaid, it is enacted that, "There shall be created a fund, to be called the sinking fund, which shall consist of all unapplied balances of the loan or loans procured on the part of the State for its stock in the State Bank, or for the purposes of being loaned to stockholders to meet their installments in the Bank; the semi-annual payments of interest on the State loans to stockholders, and the sums that shall be received in payments of said loans; the dividends that shall be declared and paid by the State Bank on the State stock, and the dividends accruing on such portions of stock belonging to the other stockholders, as shall have been paid for by the loan on the part of

the State, and which shall not have been repaid by such stockholders." It is also provided, by the 114th section of that act, "That the principal and interest shall be set apart for the purpose of liquidating and paying off the loan or loans, and the interest thereon, which shall be negotiated on the part of the State, for the payment of its stock in the State Bank, &c., and shall not be expended for any other purpose until the principal, interest, and expenses shall be fully paid, and the residue shall be appropriated for common school education."

The faith of the State is pledged that no appropriation of said fund shall be made until the bonds are all paid off; but that fact augurs no evil, because it must be borne in mind that the Bank stock is between it and danger, that is to say, the proceeds of the Bank stock will be sufficient to pay off the bonds and leave the sinking fund exclusive of that undiminished.

It will be a valuable bequest to educational purposes, notwithstanding it must remain untouched for any other purpose whatever till the bonds are taken in. Till that event it stands as security for the bonds, however well grounded the hope is that the security will not have to pay the debt, for on that pledge, contained in the act and also in the bond, the money was borrowed.

To that end the sinking fund commissioners have been applying the means of the sinking fund proper (as authorized by the 19th section of an act of the General Assembly, approved January 13, 1845, entitled "an act to amend the several acts for loaning and collecting the sinking fund, and for other purposes,") to the purchasing of such of the bank bonds as were offered them at reasonable rates, and it is still their purpose so to do.

The fund, however, will be reimbursed by the bank stock on its conversion into money, so that no diminution in the end, it is believed, will result from the temporary appropriation; and if within the two years allowed the Bank for winding up her affairs, the sinking fund commissioners shall have paid off or bought in the bank bonds, it will be for the first Legislature, after that is accomplished, to adopt such legislation as is contemplated under the 114th section of the charter.

The bonds issued for bank capital under the 113th section of the charter were issued in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, payable at the pleasure of the State after twenty and within thirty years; they will consequently fall due absolutely in 1864, 1865, and 1866. The commissioners will feel it their duty, if not instructed otherwise by legislation, to buy in those bonds as rapidly as means will allow if offered at reasonable rates. It would not be good policy to compel the commissioners by law to take them up, regardless of the rates that might be charged, as the holders of the bonds would take advantage of such an act and put them up to exorbitant prices, which they cannot now do, as none of them fall due until 1864. As the law now stands the commissioners have ample power to do so.

By the section of the bank charter heretofore quoted, it will be seen that the State furnished a part of the means with which a portion of the individual stockholders paid the second and third installment of their stock, taking from such stockholders mortgages on real estate to secure a return of the money. Those mortgages have mostly been paid off, so that of all the money advanced by the State there remains only the sum of \$2,851 41 unpaid, and that is amply secured.

It is believed that the interests of the fund would be promoted if suits found necessary to be brought on the bonds given by purchasers of land or borrowers of the money from the fund could be brought in the circuit or common pleas courts of Marion county, where access could be easily had to the records and documents necessary to the maintenance of the suit. The remedy is now enforced by a sale of the land at Indianapolis; and when a borrower or purchaser has rendered it necessary to have suit brought (by procuring a false appraisement or any other fraud), on his bond, he cannot complain that it is brought where the debt was contracted, where the money is due and the fraud committed. The inconvenience and loss of valuable papers arising from their withdrawal from the files, and sending them to different parts of the State, need only be named to be fully comprehended.

Not an inconsiderable item in the assets of the sinking fund is a debt against the State advanced by the sinking fund commissioners under legislative enactment. By the act of 1841, the faith of the State is pledged that this money, with six per cent. interest thereon, shall be returned to the sinking fund, so soon as the Bank is wound up and the bonds liquidated. There can be no doubt that the Legislature will, at the proper time, redeem this promise faithfully and to the letter, for otherwise a fund dedicated to educational purposes, by the most solemn compact, would be swept away for other purposes, and the hopes of the people blasted. That part of the fund now in the hands of the people on mortgage, the amount of which will be seen by the following exhibit, and which is exclusively under the control of the sinking fund commissioners, has been loaned with great care; it is secured by loan on real estate, valued, exclusive of perishable improvements, at double the amount of the loan; the interest has been usually punctually and promptly paid, whilst the mortgaged premises have been as constantly increasing in value. Some trifling losses have occurred on mortgages taken a great many years ago, but these losses it is thought do not and will not exceed the damages realized to the State on the sale of forfeited land; so it is hard to conceive how a fund would be more secure.

The sinking fund commissioners, in discharge of their duty, have two leading duties conferred upon them: the one is, to receive from the State Bank of Indiana, every six months, the dividends due to the State on account of her stock in that Bank, and with it to pay the interest on the outstanding bank bonds, which bonds

originally amounted to \$1,390,000. This they have regularly done ever since the organization of said Bank, and they are also charged with the ultimate redemption of these bonds. The other duty is, to take charge of the sinking fund not needed or used for paying interest on the bonds, and to loan it out to the people on mortgage of real estate, again to receive the principal and interest of these funds as they become due, and to reloan them from time to time.

The nucleus of this latter fund is the surplus of dividends received from the State Bank on the State stock in that institution, over and above what has been required to pay the interest on the outstanding bonds, with the other resources mentioned in the 103d section of the Bank charter. It has been so judiciously and profitably managed that it amounts now to the sum of \$1,955,461 59. Hence it follows that to redeem the bonds, which, if all were outstanding, would amount to \$1,390,000, the Sinking Fund Commissioners have within their control two funds, neither of which can be touched for any other purpose till the Bonds are taken up, to-wit: the stock of the State in the State Bank, amounting to \$1,013,754 27, and the above named sum, which may be called Sinking Fund proper, of \$1,955,461 59.

The undersigned have taken some pains to ascertain whether the Bank stock, when converted into money during the time allowed the Bank by her Charter, which is two years from January 1st, 1857, will probably yield a sum sufficient to take in the bonds at their market value,—and their conclusion is that it will, if prudently and honestly converted. Should the stock yield \$69 to the share, it will produce a sum slightly exceeding the par value of the bonds; the bonds are now worth in market some 90 cents to the dollar, which affords a sufficient margin, it is thought, for any diminution in the product of the Bank stock below the sum named. Since the end of the present fiscal year, the Sinking Fund Commissioners have purchased in of the Bank bonds at their market value, the sum of \$67,000; which, with \$93,000, as shown in the following tabular statement, make the sum of \$160,000 Bank bonds purchased in, and on hand.

It has been deemed advisable by them to purchase in such as were offered them at reasonable rates, as far as they could with funds in their control. They have been bought at various prices, according to the market—none having cost to exceed 90 cents to the dollar.

So soon as the Bank shall have converted her assets into money, and paid her other debts, which she must do within the coming two years, it will be her duty to pay to the Sinking Fund Commissioners from time to time, what may be coming to the State on account of her stock. Ample means will thus be at the command of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners to enable them to buy the bonds as rapidly as good policy will demand, for as none of the bonds fall due till 1864, and some of them not until 1867, it will not be in the power of the holders of these bonds to en-

hance them above their intrinsic value if no injudicious policy is adopted.

Whilst six per cent. Bonds are under par, the intrinsic value of five per cent. bonds must necessarily be so, until they absolutely fall due. The statements A and B, herewith filed, are those referred to in the body hereof, and are a part of this Report, to be inserted immediately following the signatures of the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

E. DUMONT, *President.*

JOHN F. CARR,
BEATTIE McCLELLAND,
P. M. PARKS,
J. V. BEMUSDAFFER,

Commissioners.



EXHIBIT of the Income and Appropriations of the Sinking Fund, from November 5, 1855, to November 3, 1856.

INCOME.	APPROPRIATIONS.
From interest received on loans.....	For interest, exchange, and commission on State Bonds, for Bank loan.....
From dividends on stock in State Bank.....	For Commissioners' services and expenses.....
From damages on sales of forfeited lands.....	For Clerks and Assistant Clerks, salaries.....
From payments on stock loans.....	For rent, printing, commitments, attorney's fees, and all other items of expenditure.....
From payments on other loans.....	For purchase of Bank Bonds.....
From balance on hand in Branches of State Bank.....	For purchase of five per cent. bonds.....
<u>\$318,956 33</u>	<u>\$123,949 33</u>
	<u>195,007 00</u>
	<u>\$318,956 33</u>

CONDITION of the Sinking Fund, November 3, 1856.

MEANS	LIABILITIES.
<i>Bank Stock.</i>	
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, under the charter... \$860,000 00 Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from investments of Sinking Fund..... 128,028 00 Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from the Saline Fund... 4,924 20 Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from Bank Tax Fund... 792 07	Indiana Bonds issued for Bank Loan, bearing five per cent. interest, and due in 1864, 1865 and 1866 \$1,390,000 00 Due the State of Indiana on Surplus Revenue Account... 104,563 62 Due the State of Indiana, on account of Saline Fund.... \$4,924 20 Bank Tax Fund..... 792 07
<i>Loans on Mortgages for paying Bank Stock.</i>	Interest on Bank Loan Bonds of July 1, 1856, for which
In Evansville Branch 1,417 49 In Vincennes Branch 448 75 In Bedford Branch 955 17	Coupons are not yet received Profit and Loss, being the Excess of Means and Dues, over and above all Liabilities
\$1,013,754 27	5,716 27 22,587 13 1,066,499 59
<i>Loans on other Mortgages</i>	
Loans to borrowers on mortgages..... 1,144,876 39 Loans by sales on credit of forfeited mortgaged property. 110,505 60	
1,255,381 99	
<i>Balances in Branches of State Bank of Indiana.</i>	
Indianapolis Branch..... 57 93 Lawrenceburgh Branch..... 77 00 Richmond Branch..... 3 38 Madison Branch..... 5,359 24 Madison Branch, for Coupon Fund..... 1,827 90 New Albany Branch..... 77 34 Evansville Branch..... 199 98 Bedford Branch..... 25 15 Terre Haute Branch..... 5 84 Lafayette Branch..... 2,304 47 Fort Wayne Branch..... 297 33	

South Bend Branch.....	127 00	
Michigan City Branch.....	1,359 51	
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York for Int. July, 1856...	33,455 54	11,741 49
Ebenezer Dumont, President and Acting Treasurer, deposited in Bank.....	36,536 85	
State Bonds, for Bank Loan purchased.....		69,992 39
Indiana Bonds and Interest, received from Wabash College.....		93,100 00
Indiana five per cent. Bonds, purchased.....		10,400 00
Internal Improvement Treasury Notes redeemed by Sinking Fund.....		21,600 00
Interest on Internal Improvement Treasury Notes, redeemed by Sinking Fund.....		588,360 00
		133,185 06
		<u>\$3,199,666 61</u>

JAMES M. RAY, *Clerk.*

\$3,199,666 61



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

I. D. J.—2S.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, Oct. 31, 1856. }

To the Legislature of the State of Indiana :

In obedience to the requirements of Section 1, of Chapter 102 of Session Acts of 1853, I submit the following report for the year 1856 :

Contracts were entered into with the persons hereinafter named, for the distribution of the Acts, House and Senate, and Documentary Journals, of the session of the Legislature of 1855, and Indiana Reports, as soon after the close of the session as they were ready for distribution, by Circuits, and at the rate named below, to-wit :

In the 1st Judicial Circuit, with Daniel B. Culley, at . .	\$16,00
In the 2nd Judicial Circuit, with G. W. Richardson, at	35,00
In the 3d Judicial Circuit, with John H. Ohr, at	50,00
In the 4th Judicial Circuit, with S. S. Bloom, at	20,00
In the 5th Judicial Circuit, with William M. Munroe, at	10,00
In the 6th Judicial Circuit, with Charles Woodward, at	25,00
In the 7th Judicial Circuit, with Henry S. Rockey, at	9,00
In the 8th Judicial Circuit, with Edward Seaman, at	33,00
In the 9th Judicial Circuit, with T. J. Williams, at	73,00
In the 10th Judicial Circuit, with R. K. May, at	93,00
In the 11th Judicial Circuit, with David Braden, at	34,00
In the 12th Judicial Circuit, with Wm. Braden, at	19,00
In the 13th Judicial Circuit, with David Strickland, at	17,00

Total \$434,00

Which contracts were all performed within the time specified in the bond of each contractor. A large number of the law in relation to Common Schools, in pamphlet form, together with explanations, instructions, and forms of proceeding, as prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and 3 copies, vol. 4, of Indiana Reports to each county, was put up in each box of laws, &c., for distribution, which was not named in the advertisement for the distribution of said laws, and was consequently a matter for which an extra amount had to be allowed, amounting to one third of the whole amount for distributing the laws, and which has been allowed by the State Board of Officers.

A law was passed at the Session of 1855, ordering the printing of 15,000 copies of acts. There were but 8,000 copies printed, for the reason that I was of opinion that it was a needless expense, as a great number would lay and rot, and that the law was not fully examined before it was passed. And while on this subject I would suggest the propriety of passing at the present session a law for making general distribution of the laws, as there is none now in existence. Great complaint has been made by the Clerks of the several Circuit Courts, as well as by private citizens, that there has not been a sufficient number sent to each county, for the officers of the county, who are, or at least should be entitled a copy. I would suggest that the law to be passed define the number of Acts and Journals of each house, each county is to receive; and also what officers are entitled to a copy of acts; and that provision be made for allowing the Secretary of State a suitable compensation for superintending the printing, binding and distribution of the Laws, Journals, &c.; the labor being so much that it requires the services of one person to read the proof of the laws with the printer, making contracts, attending to preparing boxes for the packing of the laws, &c., for distribution, and receipts to accompany for the Clerks of the several counties to sign, in order to enable the Governor to make proclamation as to date of taking effect of the laws.

The binding of the Documentary Journal of 1856 for township and school libraries has been let and bond filed, to be bound in Library binding, something of the style of transactions of the State Board of Agriculture, 1854-5. I would also suggest the propriety of embodying a section in the law above referred to, authorizing the binding of the Documentary Journal and Laws for township

school libraries in the manner for which the contract above named has been let.

Before closing this report I would remark that the rooms in which the State Officers have their offices are rented from individuals or corporations, and are entirely too small, unsafe, not fire-proof, and too far from each other, and should a fire occur in the buildings in which they are located, it would prove an injury that the State of Indiana never could repair. I would also, as the State has property of her own convenient to the State House, suggest the propriety of taking some measures to build a house that would accommodate all the officers of State at the seat of government.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ERASMUS B. COLLINS,

Secretary of State.





COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

TREASURER OF STATE,

IN REPLY TO

A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE.

JANUARY 14.—LAID ON THE TABLE, AND ONE THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE
PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

COMMUNICATION.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, Jan. 12, 1857. }

HON. BALLARD SMITH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR:—I have received the following resolution of the House, to-wit :

“ *Resolved*, That the Treasurer of State be requested to furnish this House with the precise amount of the State's Indebtedness ; the amount of outstanding Bonds of the different kinds and descriptions ; the length of time that it will take to liquidate this debt by a reasonable levy upon the taxable property of the State.”

In regard to the amount of our public debt, and the different kinds of stocks of which it consists, I beg leave, respectfully, to refer the House to the Report of the Auditor of State, which, doubtless, is, or will be in a very few days upon the desk of each member. But in relation the last part of the resolution, “ the length of time that it will take to liquidate this debt by a reasonable levy upon the taxable property of the State,” the answer must depend entirely upon what the Legislature may construe to be a “ reasonable levy.” If the Legislature considers the present sinking fund tax a reasonable levy, then it will take over one hundred years to pay off the public debt. But if they conclude that one mill to the dollar is reasonable, which I sincerely trust they may, then about ten years will be sufficient to wipe out our public debt. In order to demonstrate this assertion, we make the following estimate, which is deemed sufficiently accurate to show the operation of a one mill tax in paying our public debt in the next ten years, to-wit :

1857.	Outstanding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State Bonds,.....	\$1,847,000
	One mill tax will produce \$407,000—this sum, at 60 cents to the dollar, will purchase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stocks.....	678,333
1858.	Leaves outstanding or unretired.....	\$1,168,667
	Tax law of 1858 produces.....	\$407,000
	Add interest on Retired Bonds.....	22,208
	This sum.....	\$429,208
	At 65 cents will buy of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.....	660,320
1859.	Amount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents outstanding	\$508,347
	Tax of 1859 produces.....	\$407,000
	Add interest on Retired Bonds.....	38,721
	\$355,842 of this sum.....	\$445,721
	At 70 cents will purchase.....	508,347
	Which retires all the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents, and leaves the sum of \$89,879 for the purchase of Indi- ana 5 per cent. Stocks, which, at 85 cents per dollar, will buy	\$105,740
	Add amount bought heretofore.....	75,000
	Deduct this sum from.....	\$180,740
	Whole amount of outstanding 5 per cents.....	5,301,500
1860.	Amount outstanding.....	\$5,120,760
	Tax of 1860.....	\$488,000
	Add interest on Retired Bonds.....	59,962
	This sum	\$549,962
	At 85 cents will purchase.....	644,661
1861.	Leaves outstanding.....	\$4,476,099
	Tax of 1861.....	\$488,000
	Interest on Retired Bonds	92,195
	This sum.....	\$580,195
	At 87 cents will purchase	666,890
1862.	Leaves outstanding	\$3,809,209
	Tax of 1862.....	\$488,000
	Interest on Retired Bonds.....	126,039
	This sum.....	\$614,039
	At 90 cents will purchase	682,222

1863.	Leaves outstanding.....	\$3,126,987
	Tax of 1863.....	\$488,000
	Interest on Retired Bonds	158,539
	<hr/>	
	This sum	\$646,539
	At 92 cents will purchase.....	702,759
	<hr/>	
1864.	Leaves outstanding.....	\$2,424,228
	Tax of 1864.....	\$488,000
	Interest on Retired Bonds.....	193,677
	<hr/>	
	This sum.....	\$681,677
	At 94 cents will purchase.....	725,188
	<hr/>	
1865.	Leaves outstanding.....	\$1,699,040
	Tax of 1865.....	\$488,000
	Interest on Retired Bonds.....	229,936
	<hr/>	
	This sum.....	\$717,936
	At 96 cents will purchase.....	747,850
	<hr/>	
1866.	Leaves outstanding....	\$951,190
	Tax of 1866.....	\$488,000
	Interest on Retired Bonds....	267,328
	<hr/>	
	This sum.....	\$755,328
	At 98 cents will purchase	770,742
	<hr/>	
		\$180,448
	In commencing the above estimate the Bonds bought last two years were overlooked, which deduct.....	105,000
	<hr/>	
	Leaves outstanding in 1867 only.....	\$75,448

The above estimate is predicated upon the supposition that the Legislature will authorize a new assessment of real estate both in 1857 and in 1860.

Take the State at large and the average amount of State, county, school and other taxes is about 105 cents to the hundred dollars—of this 105 cents only 22 of it is paid for State purposes, including the State Debt Sinking Fund Tax. We think that a wholesome system of retrenchment in State, and especially in county expenditures, would cut off as much or more of this 105 cents than we propose to increase by the one mill tax on account of the State Debt Sinking Fund. But in any event 8 cents additional tax on the hundred dollars, could not be considered as very onerous; especially when we take into consideration the fact that it will take our present sinking fund tax over one hundred years

to pay off the State debt ; and that during this period, we would have to pay for interest alone on this debt over (\$32,000,000) thirty-two millions of dollars. Why burden ourselves and our posterity with this enormous sum, when we can discharge the whole of our public debt in the next ten years, by simply paying during that time the small sum of 8 cents additional tax on each one hundred dollars ? Does not the credit of the State, as well as every consideration of duty, economy and patriotism urge us to do it ? Besides, in less than ten years, the entire amount of our public debt falls due. At that time, in order to preserve the credit of the State, we will be forced to issue new certificates of Stock *drawing six per cent.* for all the outstanding five and two and a half per cent. Stocks, which will materially increase the annual amount of interest. There can be no good excuse for this ; the State is able to pay off her public debt in the time proposed, and she ought to do it. There could be no act passed by the Legislature which would meet with more general approbation among the intelligent citizens of the State, than an act providing the means to discharge the entire public debt in the next ten years.

The above views are respectfully submitted, in compliance with the request of the House.

Very respectfully yours,
 W. R. NOFSINGER,
Treasurer of State.





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

AND

EACH OF ITS BRANCHES.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, {
INDIANAPOLIS, January 14, 1857. }

HON. BALLARD SMITH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR—Herewith I submit the annual Report of this Bank for the 15th of November last, as required by its Charter, together with a report from each of the Branches of the Bank which has been organized; and also a statement of the condition of the Bank on the 2d day of January instant, the date of the commencement of its business; all of which you are respectfully requested to lay before the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH, *President,*

R E P O R T.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, November 25, 1856. }

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Herewith, on behalf of the Board of Directors of this Bank, and as required by its Charter, I submit the Annual Report for the third Saturday of November, 1856.

All the Branches of the Bank, with the exception of the one located at Evansville, have been duly organized.

As no notes are to be issued until after the 1st of January next, and as it was not deemed advisable by the State Board that the Branches should commence business until that time, the Branch Boards have not generally made any further requisitions upon their stockholders than were necessary for an organization.

The Charter requires that an installment of two dollars per share shall be paid to the sub-commissioners by whom the books were opened, and that the residue of the stock shall be paid in such installments as the Directors of the Branches shall require; the installments to be so graduated that not less than one hundred thousand dollars shall be required to be paid into each Branch, on or before the first day of January, 1857.

The Directors of the Bank at their July session, 1856, adopted a resolution recommending a call by the Branches upon their respective stockholders, of the entire amount due on their subscriptions, to be paid in coin or Eastern Exchange, by the first of December next.

The undersigned is happy to state that there is good reason to expect that the requirements of the Charter, and the recommendations of the State Board, will be promptly responded to by the Branches, and that as early at least as the first of January next, the Bank will have an aggregate capital in coin, or its equivalent, of little less than \$1,800,000 to commence its operations with.

On the first of January, 1857, the State Bank closes its career of active business. No banking institution in the country has secured to a greater extent, the confidence of the public; and few, if any, have been more prudently managed than the State Bank of Indiana. The General Assembly, in view of the fact that the Charter of this Bank would expire before another Legislature would assemble, and to prevent that crisis in the monetary affairs of the State, and the depreciation of property which would inevitably result from the winding up of a bank with some six millions of discounts and four millions of circulation, unless another were created to succeed it, wisely chartered the Bank of the State of Indiana.

The Charter of the new Bank is similar, in its leading features, to that of the State Bank. The principal difference between them is, that the State owns no stock in the new Bank, and its stockholders are under a heavier personal liability than are those of the old one. As was true of the State Bank, the stock of the Bank of the State is chiefly owned by citizens of Indiana, of unquestionable integrity and responsibility, whose characters are a sufficient guaranty that its affairs will be safely and honestly administered. They are neither adventurers nor speculators. Many of them have been connected for years with the State Bank, and claim a share of the credit which is justly due to the managers of that Institution. They understand the responsibility they have assumed, and they will be faithful to the trust. They have in good faith invested their capital in a legally incorporated Bank, and they have no reason to apprehend that their rights and interests, as stockholders, will be interfered with by the Legislature or the courts, as long as no material provision of the Charter is violated, and the liabilities of the Branches are promptly and honorably met. They have no right, perhaps, to expect, either for themselves or the Bank, an exemption from attacks prompted by personal malice, or from the opposition of those who honestly doubt the necessity for the existence of such an institution; but they feel confident in their ability so to manage the affairs of the Bank, as to render harmless all such attacks, disarm honest opposition, and gain for it, ultimately, the confidence of all fair and honorable men.

Except among the few who still cling to an exploded delusion, a purely metallic currency in a country like ours is an obsolete idea. Nearly every State in the Union has authorized some kind of Banking Institutions, and it cannot be denied that those States, whose people are the richest, whose industry is the most active and productive, and whose financial affairs are in the most prosperous condition, have encouraged to the greatest degree, by wise and permanent legislation, investments of capital in banking. Many States derive large revenue from the circulation of the notes of their banks out of their own boundaries.

Bank notes constitute, and are likely to constitute for years to come, a large portion of the circulating medium of the country,

and those States that fail to provide by proper legislation for banks of their own, must pay a tribute to other States for a circulation which they cannot control, and which will frequently prove to be worthless.

The people of Indiana understand fully the importance of this question. More than twenty years ago they tried the experiment of a Bank with Branches, and so well are they satisfied with the result of this experiment, that they have determined that it shall be continued.

The Bank of the State commences business, in many respects, with fairer prospects of success, than did the State Bank. The very largely developed resources of the State give to it a safer field for its operations. The officers of the Branches have, generally, a good deal of experience in banking, while the increased liability of its stockholders will stimulate a watchfulness on their part, of its affairs, which, by securing its solvency, cannot fail to command for it in the largest manner, the confidence of the people.

The fact that the Branches are mutually responsible for the debts of each other, and that the stockholders are liable for an amount equal to their stock, in addition to it, has necessarily placed the stock of the Branches in a few hands. It would be idle to expect, that men fit to be trusted with the management of banks, would become shareholders in an institution like this, without being able to select their associates. The liability of the stockholders, has for the present, limited their number. This objection to the Bank, if it be one, will be of short duration. The capital of the Bank, should it be successful in its operations, will from time to time be increased, as the wants of the people may render such an increase necessary, and its stock can be obtained at its value, whatever that may be, by all who are willing to assume the liability of stockholders, and have confidence in those with whom they will thus become associated.

In order that the General Assembly may understand the condition of the Bank when it commences its operations, the Cashier will accompany this Report with a statement of its affairs on the 2d of January, 1857.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. McCULLOCH, *President.*

A.

STATEMENT of the Bank of the State of Indiana, on Saturday, November 15, 1856.

MEANS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash deposited in Eastern Banking Institutions.....	\$31,076 52	Capital stock paid in.....	\$197,903 26
Cash deposited in other Banking Institutions.....	107,590 50	Interest received on deposit of funds	452 45
Notes of other Banks.....	15,625 00		
Specie.....	35,477 78		
Banking House of branches	4,000 00		
Current expense.....	4,565 91		
	<u>\$198,355 71</u>		<u>\$198,355 71</u>

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

GENERAL Statement of the Bank of the State of Indiana and Branches, Saturday Nov. 15, 1856.

420

BRANCHES.	DEBITOR.					CREDIT.		
	Banking Houses.	Current Expenses and other items.	Eastern Balances.	Other Bank Balances and b'k'g houses.	Other Bank Notes.	Specie.	Capital Stock.	Profit and Loss.
Lima				\$1,000 00			\$4,000 00	
Laporte		\$353 45			\$3,65 00	\$570 65	4,000 00	\$239 10
Plymouth		326 85		3,673 15			4,000 00	
South Bend		925 95					4,000 00	
Fort Wayne		394 83	3,828 52			3,774 05	4,000 00	
Lafayette							4,000 00	923 35
Logansport						4,060 00	4,000 00	
Indianapolis					4,000 00		4,000 00	
Richmond		365 00				3,635 00	4,000 00	
Cannonsville		561 58				3,435 42	4,000 00	
Rushville		575 00				3,725 00	4,000 00	
Madison					4,000 00		4,000 00	
Jacksonville					4,000 00		4,000 00	
New Albany						4,555 26	4,555 26	
Bedford						4 00 00	4,000 00	
Evansville		781 95				3,218 05	1,000 00	
Vincennes		462 65	1,600 00	27,297 35	320		29,650 00	
Terre Haute		986 65				3,713 35	4,000 00	
Muncie	4,000 00	529 00	25,648 00			871 00	31,048 00	
Lawrenceburgh				72,630 00			72,630 00	
Total	\$1,000 00	\$4,365 91	\$31,056 52	\$107,590 50	\$15,625 00	\$35,497 72	\$197,903 26	\$432 45

OFFICERS AND COMPENSATION.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Hugh McCulloch, President, \$4,000 per annum.
James M. Ray, Cashier, \$2,000 per annum.

BRANCHES.

LIMA.

John B. Howe, President.
Thomas S. Beals, Cashier.

LA PORTE.

David G. Rose, President.
Samuel Burson, Cashier.

PLYMOUTH.

William J. Walker, President.
H. P. Holbrook, Cashier.

SOUTH BEND.

John Brownfield, President.
Horatio Chapin, Cashier.

FORT WAYNE.

Hugh McCulloch, President.
Charles D. Bond, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE.

Moses Fowler, President.
J. C. Brockenbrough, Cashier.

LOGANSPORT.

William W. Haney, President.
James Cheney, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS.

George Tousey, President.
C. S. Stevenson, Cashier.

RICHMOND.

Robert Morrison, President.
Charles F. Coffin, Cashier.

CONNERSVILLE.

M. Helm, President.
Edward F. Claypool, Cashier.

RUSHVILLE.

George Hibben, President.
Wm. C. McReynolds, Cashier.

MADISON.

J. Marsh, President.
R. J. Bright, Cashier.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

James Montgomery, President.
George F. Savitz, Acting Cashier.

NEW ALBANY.

Jesse J. Brown, President.
V. A. Pepin, Cashier.

BEDFORD.

N. F. Malott, Cashier.

VINCENNES.

John Ross, President.

J. F. Bayard, Cashier.

TERRE HAUTE.

J. P. Usher, President.

Preston Hussey, Cashier.

MUNCIE.

John Marsh, President.

John W. Burson, Cashier.

LAWRENCEBURGH.

Elzey G. Burkam, President.

Henry K. Hobbs, Cashier.



STATEMENT of the Bank of the State of Indiana, January 2, 1857.

MEANS	LIABILITIES.
Bills of Exchange.....	Capital Stock paid in.....
Cash deposited in Eastern Banking Institutions.....	Branch Notes.....
Cash deposited in other Banking Institutions.....	Due to other Banking Institutions.....
Balances of Eastern Exchange in other Banks.....	Certificates of Deposit.....
<u>26,033 32</u>	Profit and Loss.....
Banking Houses of the Branches.....	Indebtedness for buildings, vaults, &c.....
Current expense and other items.....	
<u>25,089 53</u>	
<u>20,259 58</u>	
Branch Notes.....	
Other Bank Notes.....	
Specie on deposit in other Banks.....	
Specie.....	
<u>660,411 55</u>	
1,499 974 55	
<u>\$2,210,093 14</u>	<u>\$2,210,093 14</u>

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.



REPORTS OF BRANCHES.

BRANCH AT LIMA.

JOHN B. HOWE, President.

THOMAS S. BEALS, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
Amount of available funds on hand.....	\$4,000 00	By amount of available funds on hand	\$4,000 00

BRANCH AT LAPORTE.

DAVID G. ROSE, President.

SAMUEL BURSON, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
Amount of funds on hand, in coin	\$570 65	By amount of capital stock paid in	\$4,000 00
Amount of funds on hand, in currency	3,305 00	By interest received	229 10
Amount of expenses paid	353 45		
	<u>\$4,229 10</u>		<u>\$4,229 10</u>

BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, President.

H. P. HOLBROOK, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
Amount of capital stock paid in	\$4,000 00	By current expenses	\$326 85
	<u>\$4,000 00</u>	By amount in hands of custodians	3,673 15
			<u>\$4,000 00</u>

BRANCH AT SOUTH BEND.

JOHN BROWNFIELD, President.

HORATIO CHAPIN, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
Current expenses, balance	\$225 95	By capital stock paid in	\$4000 00
silver	65		
gold	3,774 00		
	<u>\$4,000 00</u>		<u>\$4,000 00</u>

BRANCH AT FORT WAYNE.

HUGH McCULLOUGH, President.

CHARLES D. BOND, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
To current expenses	\$391 83	By capital stock paid in	\$4,000 00
To amount deposited with branch bank at Fort Wayne and exchange on New York	3,828 52	By interest	223 10
	<u>\$4,220 35</u>		<u>\$4,223 10</u>

BRANCH AT LAFAYETTE.

MOSES FOWLER, President.

J. C. BROCKENBOUGH, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
To gold and silver	\$4,000 00	By capital stock paid in	\$4,000 00

BRANCH AT LOGANSFORT.

WILLIAM W. HANEY, President.

JAMES CHENEY, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
To available funds on hand	\$4,000 00	Debts due from other banks	\$4,000 00

BRANCH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

GEORGE TOUSEY, President.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
To expenses paid	\$365 00	By capital stock paid in	\$4,000 00
Gold on hand	3,635 00		
	<u>\$4,000 00</u>		<u>\$4,000 00</u>

BRANCH AT RICHMOND.

ROBERT MORRISON, President.

CHARLES F. COFFIN, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
To cash	\$3,435 42	By capital stock paid in	\$4,000 00
To expense account	565 58		
	<u>\$4,000 00</u>		<u>\$4,000 00</u>

BRANCH AT CONNERSVILLE.

M. HELM, President.

EDWARD F. CLAYPOOL, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
To expense	\$275 00	To amount of capital stock paid in	\$4,000 00
To gold deposited in Fayette County bank	3,725 00		
	<u>\$4,000 00</u>		<u>\$4,000 00</u>

BRANCH AT RUSHVILLE.

GEORGE HIBBEN, President. Wm. C. McREYNOLDS, Cashier.

DR.	CR.
To am't of available funds on hand \$4,000 00	By amount of capital stock paid in \$4 000 00

BRANCH AT MADISON.

J. MARSH, President. R. J. BRIGHT, Cashier.

DR.	CR.
To cash in hands of the President.. \$4,000 00	By amount of capital stock paid in \$4,000 00

BRANCH AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

J. MONTGOMERY, President. GEO. F. SAVITZ, acting Cashier.

DR.	CR.
To am't of available funds on hand \$1,555 26	By amount of capital stock paid in. \$4,555 26

BRANCH AT NEW ALBANY.

JESSE J. BROWN, President. V. A. PEPIN, Cashier.

DR.	CR.
To coin \$4,000 00	By capital stock paid in \$4,000 00

BRANCH AT BEDFORD.

N. F. MALOTT, Cashier.

DR.	CR.
To gold deposited with the Bank of Salem..... \$3,218 05	By capital stock paid in \$3,218 05

BRANCH AT VINCENNES.

JOHN ROSS, President. J. F. BAYARD, Cashier.

DR.	CR.
To Vincennes Branch of State Bank \$13,617 75	By capital stock paid in \$29,680 00
To Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., Cincinnati 11,200 00	
To Bigs, Wittenberger & Co., St. Louis 2,480 00	
To Winslow, Lahier & Co., New York 1,600 00	
To expenses 362 65	
To profit and loss 100 00	
To cash on hand 320 00	
<u>\$29,680 00</u>	<u>\$29,680 00</u>

BRANCH AT TERRE HAUTE.

J. P. USHER, President.

PRESTON HUSSEY, Cashier.

DR.	
To amount paid for expenses, &c...	\$286 65
To cash on hand	3,713 35
	<u>\$4,000 00</u>

CR.	
By capital stock paid in	\$4,000 00
	<u>\$4,000 00</u>

BRANCH AT MUNCIE.

JOHN MARSH, President.

JOHN W. BURSON, Cashier.

DR.	
To amount of available funds on hand	\$871 00
Value of real estate used for banking purposes	4,000 00
Sight exchange on New York	25,648 00
Amount of expenses	529 00
	<u>\$31,048 00</u>

CR.	
By capital stock paid in	\$31,048 00
	<u>\$31,048 00</u>

BRANCH AT LAWRENCEBURGH.

ELZEY G. BURKAM, President.

HENRY K. HOBBS, Cashier.

DR.	
To capital stock paid up	\$72,620 00

CR.	
By amount on deposit with E. G. Burkam & Co., Bankers, Cin'ti..	\$72,620 00





FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JAN. 28, 1857.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1857.

JOURNAL OF THE

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THE JOURNAL OF THE

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CALEB MILLS, *Superintendent, Pres't.*

Hon. ASHBEL P. WILLARD, *Governor.*

DANIEL McCLURE, *Secretary of State.*

JOHN W. DODD, *Auditor of State.*

WILLIAM R. NOFFSINGER, *Treasurer of State.*

JOSEPH E. McDONALD, *Attorney General.*



REPORT.

*To the General Assembly
of the State of Indiana:*

Among the varied duties assigned the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the 116th section of the revised school law, specifies the following, "He shall present an annual report, containing a brief exhibit of his labors, the result of his experience and observation, noticing any imperfection in the operation of the system, and suggest the appropriate correction." The field thus summarily commended to his exploration and report, is certainly one of ample extent, and abounding with materials of a very suggestive type. In the execution of a commission so comprehensive in its character, so important in its bearings, and so permanent in its results, it will be readily seen that the duty imposed not only admits, but even authorises and demands the introduction and discussion of a wide range of topics, and also justifies a latitude and freedom of remark of ample scope and character.

Before entering on the work of a special detail of the labor performed, the workings of our educational system, the modifications and supplementary provisions, that experience would suggest, it may not be inappropriate to remark, that the signs of progress are both manifest, indubitable and of a most cheering aspect. If any skepticism on this point exists, a comparison of the educational condition of our commonwealth in eighteen hundred and forty-six, with that of eighteen hundred fifty-six, will be sufficient to dissipate all doubts and uncertainty in the premises. Within this decade a new constitution has been adopted, whose educational features, at least, are more in sympathy with the spirit of the age, than those of its venerable predecessor, more in accordance with the genius of our institutions, and the developments of experience, and more in harmony with the great fundamental principles that underlie and support our fabric of self government. A glance at the educational position and progress of the State, anterior to the aforesaid decade, may not be without its significance and aid in

the adjustment of the question of real and substantial advancement.

At the beginning of that period there was no *general* provision for tuition beyond the income of the school funds, which, at the best, was but the merest pittance. This modicum was the only *annual* monetary exponent of the educational interest of the State as a commonwealth, the sole pecuniary provision she had made for so noble a purpose, so philanthropic and patriotic an enterprise. All else, depended on individual generosity and personal zeal. There was no equitable and efficient local method of erecting school houses, and making those structures what they ought to be, a comfort to youth and an ornament to their respective localities. Advancement in that direction depended on private enterprise, taste, and liberality. Township libraries had no existence. There was no State Teacher's Association, for self-improvement and general professional development, nor educational periodical to record the results of the past, or herald current progress in this department. There was no wise and adequate supervision of the educational interests of either township, county, or commonwealth.

It is not claimed that all the above specified negatives of the former period, have been converted into efficient and adequate realities, within the brief period that has elapsed since the revision of our fundamental law. Though much remains to be done, yet it is a matter of rejoicing and cheering hope, that a commencement of a thorough character and in the right direction has been made. Under the auspices of our new constitution, an era, more significant of the spirit of progress, has been inaugurated. The great and noble principle, that the State, in her sovereign capacity and maternal character, will furnish the means for the education of her youth, irrespective of corporation lines, has been wisely imbedded in the very centre of that fundamental law. It is a source of no slight gratification to know that this element of intellectual growth, this instrument of mental and moral development, is not at the mercy of ignorance, nor subject to the caprice of prejudice and selfishness. It has been happily placed as far beyond their reach and above their control, as constitutional guardianship could place it. On all the points above indicated, progress has been realised and results reached, directly or indirectly, that justify the most sanguine hopes. What these elements are, the character and extent of their incorporation into our educational system, will be more fully developed and discussed in a subsequent part of this report.

It may be proper to state, in the outset, that the Superintendent has visited every county seat in the commonwealth, and addressed his fellow citizens on the subject of "our school code, its principles and results." In that discussion, it was intended to present a full and candid exhibit of its merits and deficiencies, to demonstrate the reality of the former, and suggest the appropriate remedy for

the latter. With what success that mission was executed, it does not become him to indicate. The programme of exercises, connected with that tour of county visitation, will disclose, at least, the extent of the labor and the character of the purpose that prompted it. The county auditors were requested to notify the township trustees, that the Superintendent wished to meet them, on a given day, at the court house, and have an interview with them for one or two hours in the forenoon, address them and their fellow citizens at large in the afternoon, and the youth at night. The aforesaid programme indicates the nature and extent of the labor performed in most of the counties. In a few counties, circumstances modified the order and curtailed the extent of the above exhibit, compelling the substitution of the lecture to youth for the speech, and *visa versa*. From this expose it will be evident that it is not the Superintendent's fault if he has not addressed crowds of citizens in every county in the State, on a theme second to no other in its social, moral, and political bearings; if he has not also seen every one of the trustees of our nine hundred and forty townships, and spent an hour or more in familiar conference with those two thousand eight hundred and twenty functionaries, charged with the supervision of the educational interests of their respective corporations. The response which this invitation received from the township boards was various, indicative, in some instances, of a zeal and devotion of the most commendable character; in others, of a negligence and apathy of the most unquestioned type. The facts were too manifest and the case too palpable to admit of any other construction in some instances. In several cases the attendance was materially affected by circumstances that forbid it being regarded as the true index of their educational zeal. In two instances the communications failed to reach the auditors, and in both cases those officers, when apprised of the failure, did all in their power to remedy the deficiency of timely notice. Two auditors unfortunately mislaid or forgot the communication, and consequently failed to notify the trustees of the contemplated meeting. In several other counties, from the brevity of the period between the reception of the notice by the auditor and the time appointed for the interview, intelligence of it did not reach all the trustees in season to admit of their attendance. In four counties, Union, Switzerland, Monroe, and Hendricks, every township was represented. Of these, Monroe furnished the largest deputation. The method adopted by her auditor was both unique and original, and it suggests the propriety of statutory provision, beyond a simple invitation, to secure the attendance of trustees at these county visitations. Why require the Superintendent to visit *every county* in the State, and hold him *recræant* to his duty if he fail to do it, and leave it to the convenience, inclination, or caprice of the township boards to determine whether they will favor him with their presence? The impulsive power of a subpœna would not injure the feelings nor persons of the staunch friends of education, but it

might be of great service to quicken the zeal of such of the trusteeship as have the reputation of being feeble in the faith. Its benefits would not be confined to this class of officers merely, but even others might feel its reflective influence, and find it an admirable prescription for treacherous memories and sluggish movements.

It is obvious that such interviews of the Superintendent with the township trustees must be productive of the happiest results. Their tendency would be to bring these functionaries into a more cordial sympathy with each other, as well as furnish the former an opportunity to impart much valuable information to the latter, solve their doubts, quicken their flagging zeal, cheer their disponding spirits, and awaken fresh enthusiasm in this arm of the educational corps. Such an official interchange of thought and comparison of experience on the part of the trustees would not only give the Superintendent an insight into the real workings of the system, and bring to light latent defects which might otherwise escape his notice and elude his search, but it would also sharpen the intellectual perception, strengthen the moral courage, and impart new life and vigor to the subsequent action of these township authorities themselves. Such has been the result of the last year's experience, to a greater or less extent, to both trustees and Superintendent, notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which that experience has been reached. It is also evident that these interviews must prove a rich and reliable source of information to all who wish to ascertain the real character of our educational system, its legitimate workings and ultimate results. A careful study of our code from this stand point will dissipate many doubts and objections which have their origin in the surmisings of ignorance, the conjectures of prejudice, or imaginings of selfishness.

The sole aim and purpose of the suggestions that may follow, will be to introduce nothing, that does not either rest on the firm and immutable basis of experience, or can be demonstrated to be a legitimate sequence, or a natural concomitant of the principles underlying our school code. Fancy should not usurp the place of fact, nor speculation assume the authority of experience in educational matters. Theory, that has no correspondence with reality, may justly be discarded, but it is no mark of wisdom, no evidence of sagacity, no proof of progress, to reject that as idle theory, or visionary speculation, which elsewhere, under similar circumstances, has become a sober fact, a blessed reality. The croakings of ignorance, the carpings of prejudice, the sneers of self conceit and the anathemas of inflated arrogance are harmless missiles. While they may provoke a smile and awaken pity, they also illustrate the value and necessity of an education that will emancipate the unfortunate victims of such thralldom. Let no one be disturbed by opposition originating from such sources, such dust only indicates the passage of the train of real progress and substantial reform. Perseverance in a wise course of effort will ultimately

correct all these misapprehensions, silence such cavils and convert all, but the incorrigible, into staunch and reliable advocates of a system, that demonstrates the soundness of its principles by the efficiency of its action.

Sufficient time has elapsed, since the inauguration of our present educational policy, to reach results that may be regarded as reliable data, from which to ascertain both its true merits and real defects. Information, of the most reliable character on these points, has been obtained from personal conference with trustees, gathered from the current correspondence of the department, elicited by special inquiry and inferred from divers points of reference and appeal, as well as from careful observation. It is proper to remark, in this connection, that results substantially similar and of a satisfactory character have been reached in all parts of the State, wherever the system has been subjected to a fair, candid and consistent test, and that the difficulties, that may have arisen and the failures and disappointments, that may have occurred in some localities, can be traced almost invariably to a manifest perversion of the principles, or an utter disregard of the obvious spirit and import of the provisions of the Statute. These gross departures from the true intent of its mission have indeed marred its usefulness in those localities where they have occurred, but the system is not properly accountable for such results however disastrous they may have been. The brevity of the period of tuition, hitherto enjoyed in our schools, is not a *necessary* result of the principles on which the system rests, but the legitimate consequence of a failure to give them ample scope. Emancipate it from the thralldom of a *one mill* tax, and it will not only vindicate its claim to the confidence and support of the friends of education, but it will also demonstrate its competency for the work assigned.

CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTS OF THE TOWNSHIP FEATURE.

The township feature of supervision and control may properly be regarded as a fit corner stone of an efficient system of popular education. Its happy results cannot fail to commend it to the confidence of all who desire to see our youth properly trained, morally and intellectually, for their coming responsibilities. It is justly responsible for no disappointment manifestly originating from gross perversion of its principles, or an utter disregard of its obvious purpose. In theory, it contemplates the educational interests of the township being committed to *three* of the most intelligent, zealous and experienced individuals in the corporation, men whose prompting motive will not be the per diem compensation, but the impulsive power of whose administration will be seen to

be something higher, purer and more patriotic. Any lack of correspondence in our experience with this theory, may be readily traced to that pseudo economical blunder, committed in the outset, and not corrected in the revision of 1855. It must be confessed that our school code practically admits, and almost inevitably involves, a serious departure from the aforesaid theory, by the union of other municipal duties with the supervision and control of the educational interests of the corporation. This fusion of functions has proved anything but desirable, and the results of the past four years prove anything but its wisdom and economy. It is nothing short of a sad blemish, a serious defect, a radical oversight, which cannot be too speedily erased from the Statute. Were this mistake corrected and the school trustees a separate, distinct and independent body, charged with these interests solely, very different results would be reached in many of our townships. Let the municipal and educational trustees be distinct boards, and then the people can select men to fill these offices with reference to their fitness for the specific duties they involve. There is no economy of either time or funds in the union, but often the reverse. The spheres are very unlike and the duties are correspondent. There is not much affinity between taking care of the poor and employing a teacher. There is not such a striking similarity in the duties of supervising the roads and the visitation of the schools, or the erection of school houses, as to require the union of these dissimilar responsibilities in the same board. With equal propriety and wisdom might the functions of the justice of the peace and the constable be condensed into one dignitary with capacity enough for both.

The suggestions on this point, made in the third report of this department have lost none of their pertinence and weight, and the experience of the two years that have elapsed, has only confirmed their wisdom, demonstrated their soundness and illustrated the necessity of their adoption. Had those suggestions been carried out in their practical bearings, and incorporated in the revised school law of 1855, the unfortunate results of their disregard would have been avoided in many townships. Men would not have been elected school trustees, whose interest in education was of such a negative character as to permit them to leave school houses unbuilt, because they had not the firmness to levy the necessary tax, compel districts to procure their own teachers, or go without schools, in order to save themselves the trouble and labor of that duty, apportion the school funds on the per capita principle, or divide them on the horizontal basis of equality, in utter disregard of the requisitions of the 27th section of the revised school law, suffer the township libraries to remain in the county auditor's office for years undisturbed, or shut them up in some obscure place and permit them to be seen or taken out only once in two weeks. There should be no statutory apology for such results, nor legal contingencies for such disasters. These infelicities are not the

legitimate results of the township feature of control, but the appropriate fruits of our *superior* wisdom in improving it.

Though the principle did not originate with us, its character and wisdom having been thoroughly tested by the experience of several townships in the Bay State for a series of years, during the first half of this century, yet Indiana has the unquestioned honor of being the first State in the Union to incorporate it into her educational code, and she has also had the satisfaction of seeing an older sister imitate her example. The legislature of 1852 wisely concluded that in giving statutory form and authority to the following article of our new constitution, viz: "Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all," they could not more happily and effectually embody the spirit of that portion of the fundamental law of the commonwealth, than by the incorporation of the township element into our new educational code. There is no one feature of our school system in more striking and manifest harmony with the aforesaid article of our constitution than the one under consideration. What nearer approximation to uniformity could there be in this elementary republic, than the supervision and control of its schools by a board chosen for this express purpose? What happier device could be adopted to secure a wise and judicious selection of teachers and a competent and reliable supervision of the schools? What method more just and equitable could be devised to ensure an equal participation of the educational blessings provided by the State, on the part of all the youth of the corporation, than the provisions of the 27th section?

There is also a striking harmony and resemblance in the fiscal arrangements of the townships and the State to meet their respective educational obligations. As the superior corporation, the commonwealth, furnishes the pecuniary means for tuition irrespective of township lines, or county boundaries, so the inferior body politic, the township, should provide the physical accommodations on the same principle. If the tuition be furnished by a tax on the property and polls of the State, wherever they be found, and the proceeds of that assessment be disbursed, wherever the intellects and hearts, to be developed and cultivated, may be located, then the school houses, repairs, furniture, and fuel, should be provided at the expense of the property and polls of the township, without regard to district metes and bounds.

These two cardinal features of our educational system are most emphatically its crowning glory and excellence, challenging alike the admiration and imitation of sister commonwealths. Under their operation the odious rate bill, or individual subscription, be-

comes unknown; unequal burdens and unequal educational privileges in the same township cease to vex and annoy. These sources of complaint and dissatisfaction will be dried up, and these inseparable concomitants of the district feature will be numbered among the things that were and are not. The superiority of the present over the former system, in the equity of its requisitions, is very striking and manifest. Under the former system, districts, in the same township, having an equal number of children, and consequently needing school houses of similar size and accommodations, would be very unequally taxed to erect these structures. The property in one district would not be assessed for this purpose more than fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, while the wealth in the other must respond to the demand of not less than three times that amount. Is that right, equitable, and in accordance with the principle that demands equality of assessment for general interests and common benefits, in the same corporation? Should such a *gross inequality of burdens* be tolerated any longer? Should neighbors, living in daily intercourse with each other, be subject to such unrighteous levies? The present system protects us against all such inequitable assessments, and provides that each district shall have, at the common expense of the township, a comfortable, commodious and tasteful house, whose associations shall be pleasant and instructive. Such is the contrast, in reference to equality of burdens, presented by the past and present educational codes of Indiana.

An *inequality of privilege*, equally gross and manifest, existed under the old district system, which disappears by the operation of the township principle. Districts of equal geographical area in the same corporation will often be exceedingly diverse in comparative population at different periods of their history. One may have twenty-five, another fifty, a third seventy-five, and a fourth one hundred pupils. On the district system, the educational funds were necessarily distributed on the *per capita* basis. These funds converted into tuition, would be represented by one, two, three, and four month's instruction. Should friends, perhaps even brothers, living in the adjacent angles of the aforesaid districts, be subject to such an inequitable participation of a common patrimony? Should the children of these families be so unequally cared for by her who claims the name and assumes to be their educational foster-mother? Such palpable injustice was the inevitable result, the legitimate sequence of the district system. Weak districts seemed only the weaker by contrast with adjacent strong ones. What could be more annoying to those thus situated in the same township, citizens of that miniature republic, where we first begin to govern ourselves politically, where are first awakened those official aspirations which extend, perhaps, through a series of coveted elevations till they culminate in the Presidency? Should such a state of things be endured or tolerated? It has existed, still exists, is deplored and lamented elsewhere. Our own expe-

rience attests the reality of the evil. Various prescriptions have been suggested for the disease, termed weak districts, by distinguished physicians, but the honor of discovering an effectual remedy for this wasting malady belongs to the Indiana faculty, who have nobly made it patent to the world. It is found in the 27th section of our revised school law, and reads thus, "The schools in each township shall be taught an equal length of time, without regard to the diversity in the number of pupils in the several schools." It just meets the exigencies of the case, and will prove an effectual and permanent correction of the aforesaid evil. It is pre-eminently wise, just and honorable, for it secures an equitable participation of the educational provisions furnished by the State, as completely as human wisdom and sagacity could devise. It involves no injustice in the operation, for the commonwealth, pledged by her fundamental law to educate all her youth, as a wise and judicious parent, provides for the training of the twenty-five of one district and the seventy-five of another during an equal period of time. If she can give them only six months tuition annually, none, enjoying that amount of instruction are wronged, because others, numerically less, receive a similar favor. It is not *money* that the State proposes to give her youth. It is something better, more enduring, and pertaining to both worlds, mental and moral culture. This she designs to distribute equally, and, by the aforesaid provision, effects as nearly as human ingenuity will admit.

Such in brief are some of the workings and such the character of the township feature of our school code, in respect to the apportionment of tuition funds and the erection of school houses. Its justice cannot be successfully questioned, nor its equity be reasonably doubted. That it is acceptable to the people and commends itself to the masses, it is only necessary to state what has been done in one department of its mission. The first year after the embarrassments, thrown in its way by the law suits commenced almost simultaneously with its enactment, were removed, the trustees of four hundred and thirteen townships levied a school house erection tax amounting to the aggregate sum of \$314,272. This was not all that was done even that year, for it was subsequently ascertained that many townships in the *twenty-two non-reported counties* levied said tax. It appears from the tabular exhibit of this year, being the second of the new era, that the trustees of no less than seven hundred and twenty-four townships have assessed the property and polls of their respective corporations for the same purpose to the amount of \$481,832. Such results are not only significant indications of its efficiency and popular favor, but they also disclose the primitive condition, in which we found ourselves at the inauguration of the new constitution, in reference to school structures. Many even of our large towns and cities had no respectable school structures belonging to the corporation at that date, which have since erected spacious and tasteful school houses. Though the picture, that met our eyes five years ago, was anything

but flattering to our corporation self complacency, yet even that destitution was not without its incidental advantages, for there was little or no necessity, on the reconstruction of the districts and the inauguration of a new system, to sacrifice a large amount of property in ill-constructed, ill-located and costly school houses. The situation of the commonwealth in that respect was peculiarly favorable and happy for the introduction of a radical change in our educational policy.

It has been a source of great pleasure and satisfaction to the Superintendent, in his county visitation travels, to witness the signs of progress exhibited by the new school houses, both in corporate towns and cities, and also in the rural districts. In the latter, he has seen neat and spacious structures, indicative of the enlightened views, generous policy and good taste of the trustees, as well as significant of the presence and appreciation of the two works on school architecture, which have been furnished each township library since the last session of the legislature. The wisdom of that provision is unquestioned, and the economy of that appropriation is abundantly demonstrated by the results reached in many corporations. The happy influence and connection of these works, on the size, accommodation and comfort of our school structures, will be seen and felt still more forcibly with the lapse of years. Tasteful school houses will attract the attention of citizens and township authorities, and provoke imitation. Liberal views on this subject will beget and foster enlightened and generous sentiments, and lead to a physical embodiment of them, that will rejoice the hearts of both teachers and taught. The educational power of a good school house, ample grounds, and tasteful enclosure, is not yet fully appreciated. The time is not far distant, when it will be seen and admitted that there is *no money* in those miserable apologies, once called school houses. Cotemporaries with the log cabin of the early settler, they have accomplished their appropriate mission, and should not be permitted to loiter behind the primitive domicile of the pioneer in their retirement from the public service. While some townships have adopted a generous policy in this matter, there are not a few where architectural taste and improvements have not yet been displayed, nor the virtue of ventilation been discovered. The old generation of school houses is, however, gradually and silently giving place to other structures more in sympathy with the spirit of progress. A novel and interesting spectacle was witnessed in one of our new counties, illustrative of the above remark. A neat frame structure, painted white, with grounds unrestricted by a quarter of an acre enclosure, with a sufficient external display of taste to justify the expectation of a corresponding internal arrangement, was seen standing on the borders of a beautiful native grove, while its humble predecessor stood at a respectful distance in the rear, bearing marks of hard service, and a condition that indicated its claims to retirement on a pension. It has been exceedingly gratifying, in traveling through

the rural portions of the commonwealth, to see in various sections of it, school structures of such tasteful exterior as to warrant the inference of a similar interior display of fixtures and furniture. The upper sash of the school house windows, partially lowered, is sufficient proof that the science of ventilation is understood, and the sanitary virtue of a pure atmosphere is appreciated, and that "Griscom's Uses and Abuses of Air," or some kindred work, has been seen and read in that locality.

A reference to the statistical portion of this report, and also of its predecessor, will show what is doing in the various townships of the several counties reported. It will be seen that many of them have engaged in the work of school house erection with a zeal and liberality worthy of all commendation. One township in Wayne county, built *nine* school houses the last year, at the cost of \$1000 each. These structures were of ample dimensions, and of the most permanent materials, being 38 by 25 feet in length and width, with ten feet story in the clear and built of brick. Specimens of like taste and liberality may be found in other rural portions of the State. Town and city corporations have also engaged in the school house erection enterprise in various sections of the commonwealth within the last four years, and many of them are now enjoying the fruits of their wisdom, forethought and public spirit. Among those may be named New Albany, Evansville, Richmond, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Madison, Rising Sun, Michigan City, Delphi, Plymouth, Mishawaka, Edinburgh, and Elkhart. Of these, Evansville is justly entitled to the palm for the best school edifice, combining taste, convenience and capacity, though several of the above named are worthy rivals. Other corporations have more recently commenced and are now in progress, of which Connersville, Fort Wayne, Franklin, Laporte, Cannelton, Decatur, Muncie, Terre Haute, and Auburn, may be named. There is also another class of towns of no insignificant claims, which have been, and are still paying heavy school house and tuition taxes. The tax payers are their own assessors and collectors, and meet these levies in the form of diminished rents, depreciation of real estate, deterioration of morals, and lessened social enjoyment. How long this species of assessment will continue it is yet unknown. The economy of renting the streets for school houses, employing gratuitous instructors, using store boxes, oyster saloons, ball alleys and restaurants for text books, has not yet been fully tested. The collateral bills for courts, judges and jurors, for watchmen, sheriffs and jailors, for schools of reform, jails and penitentiaries, have not yet all been audited. The experimenters may possibly find that school houses of the finest finish and furniture, teachers of the highest attainments, richest experience, and largest salaries, and text books of sterling worth, will be less expensive than the aforesaid system and its legitimate concomitants.

At the present rate of progress, all the school houses in a large majority of our townships will be erected before the next Legislature assembles. This fact suggests the introduction and discussion of the connection of *township* provision of school houses and *state* provision of tuition. The line, virtually drawn by the decision of the Supreme Court, between the township and State obligations in educational matters, is so clear and distinct, that it is evident there should be a correspondence in the progress made by the respective parties to discharge their appropriate duties in the premises. The Court has said that, if there be school houses, the townships shall build and furnish them. If there be schools the State shall pay the teachers. The constitution makes it *imperative* on the Legislature "to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all." There is no escape from the responsibility, no eluding the obligation. It is plain, positive and inexorable. Encouraged and authorized by statutory provision, many of the townships have gone forward and nobly met the claims of the rising generation to the fullest extent, and provided the structures, furniture and fuel. It will be seen by reference to the appropriate tabular exhibit in the Appendix, that the Trustees of these corporations have taxed the property and polls of their respective townships to the highest figure the statute admits, which, to more than one half of the taxpayers, is equivalent to a *three and a half mill* assessment on their property. Heavy as such levies may be, they will be necessary only for a short time. This work once accomplished is done for the period of an entire generation, and therefore the people are easily reconciled to the weight of the assessment. Thus they have reached, at the same time, both the limit of their necessities and the bounds of their obligations in the premises. They can go no farther. As the aforesaid decision forbids township taxation for tuition, the question assumes at once the tangible and definite shape, "Is not the Legislature therefore called on, as the organ of the State, to make good her constitutional obligations by statutory provision of the requisite tuition funds?" Here our youth say, we cannot have schools without houses. The townships reply we have furnished them. The youth again say we cannot have schools without teachers. The Legislature should promptly respond we *will provide* ample means for the payment of their salaries. What is the extent of the States obligation to her youth in the premises, is a question of peculiar pertinence and force in this connection. This obligation, whatever it may be, should be met as promptly, cheerfully and fully as the semi-annual payment of interest on our State debt, whatever may be the sacrifice. It is a prior claim, a paramount obligation, and rendered a debt of both duty and honor, by the fact, that constitutional impediments have been thrown in the way of the townships making the requisite provision. Educational obligations to posterity are as complete, perfect and imperative, as the pecuniary claims of

foreign bondholders. The former should not be ignored, nor the latter repudiated.

If education be the debt the present generation owes the future, as it was beautifully expressed by the great American Banker in London, who accompanied the sentiment, offered as a toast at an educational celebration in his native town, with a donation of *twenty thousand dollars*, and subsequently increased it fifty per cent. as an expression of his views of the validity of the claim, what then should be the response of a Legislative Body sworn to support a constitution, whose language on this point is both clear, unequivocal and peremptory, to a claim of such unquestioned justice? In accordance with this constitutional obligation, the present school system was established and revised by the wisdom of the two preceding General Assemblies of Indiana, and a definite monetary power given it to demonstrate, by its results, the extent of the pecuniary provision necessary to be made in order to realize all just and reasonable expectations. A one mill tax on the property and a fifty cents assessment on the poll, have been levied by the aforesaid Assemblies, not indeed with the most distant expectation that their proceeds, with the income of our educational funds, would be sufficient to meet our necessities, but evidently from the conviction that there lingered in the commonwealth, the remains of ignorance, the relics of prejudice and the traces of selfishness, which would require both time and patience to eliminate. Knowing that there were thousands, who would be taught by no one but old master experience, they deemed it wise and prudent to proceed cautiously, and furnish such adult pupils with the requisite time and means for a liberal education, before they made sufficient provision for the juveniles. As the former have already enjoyed the advantages of a four years course, it is but reasonable to conclude that they will soon be ready to graduate, and be thoroughly prepared to enter on the practice of a professional life of enlarged and liberal views and a corresponding action. If that point has been reached and their policy has accomplished its mission, then the educational wants of our youth, in all their extent and magnitude, may justly claim the earnest consideration of the law making power. It will prove as much to our credit for patriotism and self-respect, to honor Young America's educational drafts, as capitalist's coupons. It will not lessen our reputation with foreign bankers to pay promptly our childrens tuition claims, and it will certainly prove far more disadvantageous, disastrous and dishonorable to shave their paper fifty per cent, than to meet, with similar discount, any other claim. Had we embarked, twenty years ago, in as magnificent an enterprise of *intellectual* development, as we did in *internal* improvement, we should have had something more substantial and remunerative to show as its results, than half finished roads and half completed canals. While we are paying for one whistle, let us not foolishly buy another. Let it not be forgotten that wise, permanent physical progress will

always keep pace with thorough intellectual development and culture. Had we adopted the aforesaid policy even ten years ago, the ratio of adult ignorance would have been reversed rather than advanced, lessened rather than increased at the last census.

We have now reached the appropriate point for the introduction of another question of great practical importance, which justly claims a serious consideration, a wise and prompt decision. How long should the schools in the rural portions of the State be annually taught? The almost universal answer, coming from cabin and cottage, the mansion of the rich and the dwelling of the indigent, would be from six to nine months. We will take the shortest period named, and compare it with the average term of instruction in the rural sections of the commonwealth, for the last three years. The general average length of the *free schools* in 1854 was two months and fifty-four hundredths. In 1855 it was two months and eighty-five hundredths. In 1856 it was three months and three-hundredths.

The above statistical facts disclose a picture by no means flattering to our self-complacency, and indicate the extent of our educational delinquency. It is manifest, that even the best we have done for our youth, for the last three years, is but a shameful discount on their just claims. It should not be forgotten, that while the policy of former Legislatures to provide for a thorough training of adult scholars, even to graduation, under that old time honored professor, may perhaps be regarded as wise, prudent, and ultimately economical, yet the cost of their education, which has been no inconsiderable sum, has in fact, been deducted from the children's school funds for the said period, an evil that, it is to be hoped, the present Legislature will deem it their duty to bring to a perpetual end. Even a three month's school annually is most emphatically a homœopathic dose of literary culture, and its administration at intervals of three months, renders it an educational tincture of almost inexpressible weakness. It is no wonder that such doses do not stop the chills of ignorance, nor break the fever of passion and self-conceit. The literary zeal and ardor awakened by a three months school, evaporate before half of the *recess* has elapsed, and the intellectual attainments of the period, suffer a sad depreciation in their market value, before the annual revolution of the earth brings around a like golden age of letters. It is no marvel that the mental growth and development of our youth should be slow, defective, and even dwarfed, considering the brevity of the period of its culture and the protracted recess that intervenes. It is also evident, that we do not, on the basis of the present provision, receive in return a full equivalent for the funds expended. If the three months of instruction, now enjoyed, were immediately followed by a similar period, much of the first term's attainment, which under present circumstances is lost, would become permanent capital. The last four weeks of a three month's term are generally worth as much as the first eight, for a very simple and

obvious reason. The intellectual momentum, acquired during the first two-thirds of said period, will carry the pupil more rapidly and more pleasantly over the last third, and consequently the literary progress and mental development of these unequal portions of time will often prove to be nearly, if not substantially, similar. By parity of reasoning, the last two months of a six months consecutive term would be almost, if not quite, as good as the first four.

When it becomes an admitted fact, that a six months school is the least that will meet the wants of the rural portions, satisfy the necessities of our youth and fill the reasonable expectations of the masses, then the natural and legitimate enquiry is, what amount of additional means will be necessary to secure this desired result. On the assumption, which will elsewhere be demonstrated to be no presumption, but an illuminated fact, that a one mill supplementary assessment on the property will be sufficient to accomplish the desired object, we will proceed to the statement of a proposition, which, however paradoxical it may seem on the mere announcement, is nevertheless true and susceptible of rigid mathematical demonstration. It is this, a six months *free* school will be cheaper, in dollars and cents, to almost *three-fourths* of the tax-payers of Indiana, than a three months free school. The process of proof is simple and direct. If we must have nothing short of a six months school every year, and only the first three of them be a *free* school, then the supplementary three must be a subscription school. Few, if any, even in the rural portions of the State, can get a child taught for less than two dollars, and more frequently it will be two dollars and a half per quarter. The lowest figure named subjects the parent, with one child to educate, to the expense of two dollars to eke out the shortcomings of the commonwealth, and give his child the minimum amount of education that it annually requires. On the parent or guardian of half a dozen pupils, this supplementary tax imposes the burden of six times the weight of the above named levy. There are thousands of parents in Indiana at this time, who must either meet such unrighteous demands, or their children's intellectual culture must be greatly curtailed, and their mental and moral training correspondingly suffer, just in consequence of the State failing hitherto to meet fully her constitutional pledge to educate her youth. It will be seen from the classified exhibit of the tax-payers of Indiana, contained in the Appendix, that almost three fourths of them pay on \$1000 worth of property and less, and that almost five ninths pay on \$500 and less. On the basis of a supplementary one mill levy, no one of the said three fourths would pay more than *one dollar*, yet the tuition of one child for a single quarter, would be twice the amount of the maximum of the aforesaid levy, and more than half of the tax-payers would not be assessed more than *one fourth* of the cost of one pupils instruction for three months. These are facts drawn from the Auditors duplicate, and therefore perfectly reliable. All can see their bearing,

appreciate their relations to the subject under consideration, and calculate the results to himself and fellow-citizens. While the adoption of the course suggested would be a real substantial relief to thousands of parents, and also prove a rich blessing to tens of thousands of our youth, it would in reality burden no one. If the State constitutionally monopolizes the business of educating her youth, then let it be done to an extent somewhat commensurate with the nature and demands of the case. A three months free school is but a mockery of hopes, and what adds bitterness to the disappointment, is, that being the public school, it is to thousands the only term of instruction they enjoy. In many localities it becomes a serious impediment in the way of supplementary subscription schools. One half of a district may, from poverty or parsimony, utterly refuse to render any aid to establish a supplementary school, and the other half deprived of their co-operation be unable to sustain said school. No one is satisfied with the present modicum. The universal expression of opinion on this subject, that has reached this department, whether oral or written, by parents, citizens, or trustees, is, "give us a six months school and we will cheerfully meet the expense." This sentiment is peculiar to no section of the State, but common to all. The tax necessary to secure the aforesaid period of instruction, would be cheerfully paid by all, who pay any school assessment with a good grace, for every intelligent man can see that it would be more economical to double the tax and treble the proceeds of a free school, than to stereotype a policy that dwarfs, belittles and brings into general contempt what, under the operation of liberal views, might expand into a generous, efficient and popular system. The following is a specimen of the written expressions of opinion on this point, from a Township Board in Harrison county, a true reflection, also, of the sentiments of many others:

"We and our fellow-citizens generally are in favor of a higher tax for tuition purposes, to any sum not exceeding twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property. Our schools are entirely too short to be beneficial to the scholars."

The question recurs, what is the evidence that a one mill supplementary levy will be sufficient to give us a six months school, on an average, throughout the State? On the supposition that the present one mill tax on the \$300,000,000 of property will net \$275,000, and the net proceeds of the fifty cents poll tax will be \$75,000, and the average net receipts of interest on the school funds, both special and common, will be \$150,000, then the aggregate \$500,000, being about \$15,000 more than was probably realized last year from these sources, becomes the monetary representation of the three months school reported for the last year. If that average period for the whole State costs \$485,000, then a six months school will require double that sum.

It is estimated that the property of the commonwealth, on re-valuation, will not fall short of \$400,000,000, if it does not con-

siderably exceed that sum. On that basis, the present mill tax and a similar supplement would give \$800,000, which, after a corresponding deduction for delinquencies, would exhibit a net result of about \$744,000. Add to this, the same net amounts from interest on school funds and poll tax, \$225,000, and we have \$969,000, the pecuniary exponent of a six months school. This estimate, in round numbers, is sufficiently approximate to the truth for hypothetical purposes, and redeems the pledge heretofore given.

The purpose of the classified exhibit of tax-payers of the commonwealth was not to institute invidious comparisons between classes, but to show what burdens the majority of our citizens would be required to bear on the basis of a supplementary one mill tax. If, on the basis of the aforesaid assessment, three fourths of the tax-payers would not be required to pay only from *one cent to one dollar*; and five ninths of them would be taxed only from *one to fifty cents*, then all can see, without the possibility of distortion or doubt, that there will be no oppression, no real cause of complaint in the proposed supplementary school tax. If the man possessing five hundred dollars worth of property will not be burdened, nor feel himself unreasonably assessed, then the owner of five thousand dollars worth of property cannot complain. The fifty cents tax of the former will require just as large a proportion of his capital as the five dollars assessment of the latter will diminish his five thousand. The question is not, shall property and polls be taxed for educational purposes, but how much shall they be assessed? Taxation for such purposes is a foregone conclusion. Every man who voted for the new constitution, virtually assessed himself for school extension. The constitution on the subject of education is very clear, explicit, outspoken and liberal. Better pay a two mill tax and have a good school, a sufficient length of time, than discount the period of tuition fifty per cent. and the quality of the instruction seventy-five per cent. Such would be the result, the natural consequence of the present starvation policy.

A resort to first principles will bring us to the same conclusion. In a state of nature every man protects himself and property and is untaxed. In civilized relations, government protects his person and possessions, and he pays taxes. In the former neither person nor property is secure. In the latter, property acquires most of its value, and there also exists a consciousness of individual security. What is the value of real or personal estate, where there is no governmental protection? What is the certainty of exemption from personal violence, and even loss of life, where the broad ægis of law does not overshadow the individual? A property assessment is nothing else than a premium, that wealth pays for its protection. A poll tax is a similar levy for personal security. The former is variable according to the amount covered by the policy; while the latter is uniform, and appropriately represents the native equality of man, in a government like ours. In one respect, the rich man has the advantage of his less wealthy neighbor, in the fact, that he has

a larger amount of property insured at a low premium, while the latter is one of the underwriters. The poll tax recognises their political equality, and on that basis, the wealthy cannot say to the poor, I pay a large tax for the education of your children, and are you not ashamed to take my property to defray the expense of their instruction? That poll tax enables worthy indigence to reply to the proud and haughty insinuation of his rich compeer, I pay just as large a tax to educate *your* children as you do to instruct *mine*, as a man, a citizen, a sovereign, I claim to be nothing less, and I fancy that you will pass for nothing more. If you pay a larger tax than I, it must be because you are the possessor of more property. If you deem that a misfortune, it will not be difficult to find both cordial sympathy and prompt relief in your distress. Let not wealth provoke any such withering retort, nor ignorance institute any such invidious comparisons between individuals or counties.

The Executive, Legislative and Judiciary departments of the governmental machinery are sustained and kept in motion at the common expense of the property and polls, irrespective of corporation lines; and why should not educational privileges be secured to all, without distinction, on the same general principles? The dispensation of justice is not more essential and vital to the welfare of the body politic, than the development of the intellects and the cultivation of the morals of the masses. The State pays the judges, and the counties build the court houses and jails, and pays the jurors, while the clerks, bailiffs and sheriffs subsist mainly at the expense of those caught in the meshes of the law. So in education, the State pays the tuition of the youth and the salary of the superintendent, and the townships build the schoolhouses, provide furniture and fuel, and compensate the Trustees for their services. The cases are so parallel and analogous, that consistency requires that the opposition should include the judiciary and educational departments in the same category, and either abandon its hostility to the latter, or join issue with the former.

One man complains that his county pays a much larger amount in school tax than it receives on the pro-rata distribution of the educational funds, and says that the balance of their money goes to the poor counties and newly settled portions of the State. This is all true, and is it not likewise a fact, that the same rich counties contribute a correspondingly larger share to the general expense of other co-ordinate departments of government than the aforesaid poor counties? Have not the old counties some social and pecuniary interest in the development of the native resources of the new counties of the commonwealth? It would not be strange, if the same patriotic objectors themselves should be the owners of some extra eighty acre lots of land, or have some children or remoter relatives in those new counties. He may find, perhaps, on closer examination of the merits of the case, that he is more interested, both pecuniarily, socially and politically, in the rapid growth and development of the new counties, than he supposed, and therefore

be induced to abandon his opposition to the school system. One county of the State, in 1855, paid more than *five thousand dollars* for the apprehension, incarceration, trial and execution of a band of villains. Were not the townships, adjacent to the one in which the crime was committed, interested in the detection and punishment of the perpetrators of the arson and murder? Most assuredly. But might they not, with equal propriety with the aforesaid objectors, say, why should we be taxed to defray this enormous expense, incurred solely through the crimes and villainy of the citizens of another corporation? We have never had a criminal case, originating in our township, in court since the organization of the county, and why should this burden be imposed on our property? The pertinence of the illustration and the dilemma of the objector are manifest. He need not, indeed, go beyond the bounds of his own county, for which he so patriotically pleads, to discover the fallacy of his premises. There may be, as there often is, as great inequality between the school tax paid and the school funds received on the final apportionment, by the townships of his own county, as exists between the counties, of which he so eloquently complains. The answer is in fact at his own door, and may be contemplated at his leisure. We need no more tabular exhibits of county gains and losses of educational funds to enlighten the path of legislative duty. Why furnish the means for invidious comparisons between counties in educational, any more than in the judicial or legislative department? Some may, perhaps, think that the aforesaid objection, or complaint, does not merit the attention and consideration it has received. In reply, it may be remarked, that it exists in some localities, is honestly entertained, and has a plausibility and weight, with some minds, that do not take the trouble to trace it to its legitimate results and perceive its inconsistency with their action in other cases of parallel character and admitted justice.

While the general principles on which our educational system rests are unquestionably sound and correct, the efficiency of their action has been very materially marred by the impolicy of some of the details. It has been in operation a sufficient length of time for a partial development of its capacity for good, as well as a like disclosure of its deficiencies. To increase the former and diminish the latter is the legitimate mission and duty of each successive Legislature. To point them out and suggest the appropriate means of correcting its errors and omissions, and increasing its efficiency, is one of the prominent objects contemplated by the requisition of an annual report from this department. The facts and suggestions already presented, will commend themselves to the careful consideration of all interested in perfecting our school code. Nothing has been so much a source of disappointment and dissatisfaction to the friends of the cause of popular education, as the inadequacy, of the pecuniary means. It has, in no slight degree, paralyzed effort, discouraged even the most zealous, and been to the foes of the system, a theme of derision and triumphant taunt, that

has brought more discredit on our educational code than any other thing that can be named. Unsustained by the hope of the adoption of a more liberal policy in this respect hereafter, the friends of common schools would have long since given up in despair, but believing that they understood the reason of the former action, and appreciating the motives that governed the framers of our educational code, they have toiled on in confident expectatation that the day was not far distant, when funds adequate to the necessities of the case would be provided. The Superintendent has heard but one expression of opinion from all parts of the commonwealth, on the question of the period during which our schools should be annually in operation. Connected with this expression of desire has generally been the voluntary declaration, "we will cheerfully meet the expense," which shows it to be not a mere idle, unmeaning remark, but a sober conviction of the judgment, a firm and settled purpose of a noble, generous and patriotic spirit. With this full and frank statement of the comparative results of the township and State action in their respective spheres, the cheering prospect of a speedy accomplishment of one of the important objects of the former's peculiar mission, and the universal conviction of the sad deficiency in the cardinal duty of the latter, we will proceed to note some other points, to which the experience, observation and suggestions of the last four years naturally lead us.

A system of popular education, sound in its fundamental principles, simple, yet complete in its details, harmonious, yet effective in its action, is not the result of the concentrated wisdom and experience of any one body of savans or legislators. It is unwise to expect it and unreasonable to demand it. Time and experience will disclose many imperfections in this, as well as in other human enterprises, and suggest divers modifications and improvements, too valuable to be overlooked, too necessary to be disregarded, and too pressing to be postponed. A more striking and obvious mark of wisdom in a legislative body cannot be named, than sagacity to perceive, candor to appreciate, and firmness to give statutory form and authority to such deductions of the past. No change in its fundamental principles is either needed, sought or desired by the people, as far as their wishes have been ascertained. So far from anything like a radical change in the essential elements of the system being desired by the masses, there is throughout the State a strong feeling, adverse to any revolutionary or retrograde movement in the premises, which plainly indicates a general satisfaction with its prominent features, and a conviction that the train is on the right track. There is no disposition to change the location of the route, but there is a very strong and decided preference for the substitution of the T rail of a two mill tax, for the present flat bar of a one mill levy. Educational snake-heads are deemed far too hazardous to be tolerated any longer. In relaying the track with more substantial materials, with reference to more extended and permanent operations, in future, it may be well not to overlook

the wisdom and economy of ample machine shops, where both repairs and construction may be carried on to the fullest extent of our increasing necessities. Many of the company's engines need extensive repairs, and its entire motive force should be greatly enlarged.

While there are minor points, in which the harmony and efficiency of the system would be materially improved by the introduction of some slight modifications and supplementary provisions, it must be admitted that our code, in some essential elements, is sadly defective, and at the best, on these points, can claim only the possession of the merest germs of a wise system, which ultimate success in our enterprise demands should be expanded into flower and fruit as speedily as possible. A brief specification and consideration of the former will conduct us to the statement and discussion of the latter.

The propriety and wisdom of making the township board, charged with the supervision of the educational interests of the corporation, a separate and distinct body, has been discussed in another part of this report. Much more might be said in favor of the change did space permit. It should not be forgotten, in the determination of this question, that they are the most important board of officials in the commonwealth, and therefore the greater amount of wisdom, prudence, experience and firmness, that can be concentrated in this office, the greater the benefits resulting to both township and State.

A more full and explicit statutory specification of the educational duties of the township board, would relieve their minds of doubt, and lead them to more prompt and decided action. Districts have remained without houses, and children without schools, just because the trustees would not levy the requisite tax. In such cases, the board should not be exposed to the temptation to exercise any discretionary power, but the statute should be so clear and peremptory as to leave no alternative but the necessary levy, or resignation. Full, accurate, and prompt reports of the educational interests of their corporation should be required, on the pains and penalty of a pecuniary fine, that would be appreciated. Auditors are not a little annoyed by the dilatoriness and neglect of the township trustees. This evil has its origin, to a great extent, in a want of educational zeal. Let all such be relieved from these official responsibilities.

The county auditors are very important functionaries in our school system, and their educational duties are far more numerous, onerous and responsible than those of the treasurer. On them devolves the labor of making the distribution of the school funds to the townships, calculating the interest, adjusting the papers on the loans and payment of the school funds, making reports to the Superintendent of the educational condition of the several townships, with materials often about as deficient in character and amount, as those furnished the Israelitish brickmakers, answering questions coming up from the township boards, responding to

circular calls from the Superintendent for statistical information, receiving and distributing the township library books, a variety of labors, sufficient to develop their peculiar idiosyncracies, test their wisdom and tax their patience to an almost indefinite extent. It is unreasonable to require the performance of such varied and often harrassing labors without adequate compensation. Justice demands that such time consuming and miscellaneous toils should be compensated on a per diem basis, rather than a fee bill standard.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

The statutory provision relative to the number, appointment and duties of School Examiners is susceptible of improvement, and the efficiency of that department might be greatly increased by a judicious expansion and systematic action. The board should consist of three members, and be appointed for the term of three years, one being selected annually, after the order of retirement of the first appointees had been determined. Experience, tact and interest in the discharge of their important functions, would be greatly increased by that number of members and the aforesaid term of office. By an annual appointment of one member, the board would never be without a due amount of experience and wisdom. Said board should hold stated meetings, giving due notice of the time and place, and issue licenses only as a board, and on the basis of such examination. The judicious action of said examiners would be no unimportant instrumentality in elevating the character and qualifications of teachers, shielding the community against ignorance, pretense and charlatanry, and encouraging rising merit. Give dignity and consequence to the office, by charging it with the duty of endorsing the moral character and literary attainments of those who aspire to the responsibilities, honor and emoluments of the teachers profession, and results of the most cheering character will ensue. The impulsive power of graded certificates would soon be seen, either in impelling their holders to a higher speed of intellectual progress, or switching them off the track of the public service. Were the period, for which these certificates are granted, to be graduated by a regular series from three months to two years, and then divided into six classes, and the inflexible rule established that the holders of any one of the first three classes of certificates could not receive a second of the same grade, it would impart new life and activity to the calling. If our temporary necessities require the toleration of a *sub-minimum* grade of qualifications in special cases, as the ambiguous phrase "to determine what branches they desire shall be taught in such school," in Sec. 105 of the Revised School Laws of 1855, seems inferentially to imply, the question naturally occurs, would not this discretionary power be more judiciously lodged with the board of Examiners, than it now is with the majority of the *sub-minimum*

district. As such educational *inclined planes* are more or less hazardous, it seems peculiarly unjust that a mere majority should compel the minority to travel over them. In all such cases the Examiners should be the sole judges of the character and safety of the aforesaid grade, and those of the minority, not choosing to risk the perils of the trip, should have tickets for the regular train on a safer route. In other words, the minority in such cases should be permitted to send to any other school in the township they may choose for the current term. This seems to be the most equitable adjustment of the matter as long as the policy is tolerated. Several cases of grievance, under this peculiar provision of the statute, have been brought to the notice of this department, and the investigation of them has awakened something more than a doubt, of the wisdom of marring our school statute with such a blemish. Give ignorance even temporary shelter and encouragement, and it will soon claim toleration and right. Offer a premium for dullness and there will be no lack of competitors for the spoons. Let a board of Examiners, of the character and official term above indicated, be established in every county, and it would not be long before the dry bones of ignorance and indolence would be in motion. Let our educational pilots be subjected to the scrutiny of a strict and searching examination, and though it may temporarily diminish the number, yet it would correspondingly advance their competency and compensation, and ultimately result in a supply equal to the demand, and render our literary navigation more secure and reliable.

These brief and passing suggestions bring us to the consideration of some essential features of an educational system yet to be incorporated into our school code. The time has fully come for their introduction to the notice and consideration of the Legislature. The cautious policy, which has hitherto characterized our educational movements, was doubtless wise and prudent. We have, for the last four years, been sounding our way into the harbor of wisdom and experience, but have not yet quite reached our moorings. The public mind has become in some degree awake to an appreciation of the necessity of efficient action, the wisdom of giving the system its appropriate power and scope, and the economy of ample means for competent instruction. As science and experience are dissipating the mists of prejudice, sundering the bands of immemorial usage in the department of agricultural pursuit and progress, and demonstrating the superiority of deep ploughing over mere surface culture, and the economy of restoring the exhausted energies of the soil by a judicious rotation of crops, and the rejuvenating power of clover; so they are also penetrating regions comparatively unfrequented and but partially explored, at least in the department of Education. If improvement in agricultural implements and progress in the industrial arts, are worthy objects of encouragement and reward, there surely can be no doubt of the propriety and wisdom of corresponding effort and advancement in

intellectual culture. Let us subsoil the mental as well as the physical fields. Deep ploughing in the former will prove far more remunerative than in the latter. Turn up the intellectual subsoil and expose it to the action of the frosts of thorough discipline, and the disintegrating power of the copious rains of patient, intense and protracted thought, and bring it under the mellowing influence of the gentle dews of a cultivated taste, and the result will fully realize all just expectations, and amply reimburse all wise and liberal appropriations. While large crops of vegetable productions, improved stock, and superior domestic fabrics are legitimate objects of ambition, awakened mind will be found no less advantageous and productive, even in its pecuniary bearings.

The great cardinal duty of a State is to encourage and aid, by all suitable means, the development of her mental resources, and the culture of her moral powers. Undeveloped mind is, to a community or nation, in a financial point of view, little else than so much dead capital, and in its moral aspect and bearing it is even worse. Develop that intellect and the productive capital of the country is correspondingly increased. Cultivate those moral powers, in the right direction and to a proper extent, and the social interests and welfare of society will be greatly enhanced. If, on the other hand, these noble capacities are permitted to remain dormant, and become paralyzed or perverted, disappointment, disaster, and ruin inevitably ensue. The true glory of a land is the intelligence, enterprise and virtue of its citizens, and therefore whatever increases the one, develops and cultivates the others, is worthy of the fostering care of legislation, and the cordial and liberal support of the masses. These are the only reliable substrata for permanent national prosperity. If these be secured, there will be nothing to fear from without, nothing to dread from within; neither secret foe nor open enemy can permanently injure such a people, too intelligent to be deceived, too wise to be misled, and too industrious to be corrupted. There may be no more original intellectual power or mental capacity in the individual who superintends a railroad, or a manufactory, or commands a steamship, than is possessed by many a one occupying a very subordinate station under him. The difference of their present position and executive capacity, is more the result of *culture* than any original diversity of mental endowment. There may be more native vigor and sprightliness among the coal-heavers at the furnace, than is possessed by the man that walks the quarter-deck and directs the noble steamer.

Are not the undeveloped intellects and the untutored hearts of our youth worthy of more attention than our untilled soil? There will be found even more wealth in the thorough mental and moral culture of our youth, than can be realized from the most skillful cultivation of our broad acres, or the most successful prosecution of commercial enterprise. The former will accomplish far more than the latter, either for progress or protection, developement or

defence. The reason is obvious. Awakened mind is never at a loss for a sphere of action, an object of noble aspiration, an enterprise of praiseworthy achievement. Whether its field of generous endeavor be the farm, the work-shop, the counting house or the professional office, it is ever ready for the lists, ever sure of success, or, at least, the consciousness of meriting it. Were those products of agricultural toil, those results of horticultural labor, those evidences of mechanical ingenuity, those specimens of artistic skill, those proofs of intelligent forecast, those fruits of a scientific study of the laws of the vegetable world, those marks of a cultivated taste in the floral realm, those exhibitions of fidelity of maternal training in the mysteries of the needle, the kitchen, the laundry, the dairy and the loom, gathered at our State Fairs, no index of the awakened intellect of the commonwealth? No one could have gone over those grounds, examined the congregated fruits of the field, the orchard and the garden, regaled his eye with the sight of the jellies and preserves, his palate with the butter and honey, skillfully applied to the staff of life and graced with the appropriate concomitants of the rich repast, applied his teeth to the peaches and pears, the grapes and the apples, his hands to the unspanable turnip and beet, glanced at the lordly pumpkin and the queenly squash, the golden carrot and the sunny yam, with its nameless cousins, seated himself on the beautiful ottoman, or stood entranced as the fairy fingers flew across the mystic keys, reclined on the carved sofa, reposed on the elastic couch, surveyed his manly form in the polished mirror, rode in the princely carriage, passed through the magic gate in his swan-like buggy, viewed those labor-saving machines, with which the farmer could reap his harvest and cut his grass with horse power, load his hay with an endless chain, grind his axe and shell his corn by a self-regulating wind mill, seen the pigmy engine with its miniature train pass with express speed on the endless rail, watched the patient toil of that unrepining and sinewless laborer, propelling the mill-stone, driving the saw, pushing the plane, turning the lathe, blowing this man's bellows and spinning that man's wool, moving the trip hammer, driving the pump and turning the cider mill, and by way of amusement, converting his surplus energies into *Æolian* music, without feeling that such results are *not* the products of *unawakened* intellect, nor the legitimate fruits of *torpid* minds. With such evidence before him, no one doubts for a moment, that that impalpable thing termed knowledge, has had a hand in all these results, so honorable to the State, so gratifying to the counties and so agreeable to individuals.

The inventive genius of Whitney has added millions to the value of the great staple of the South. The awakened mind of Morse has given lightning wings and telegraphic speed to knowledge. The disciplined intellects of Hoe and Adams have almost converted the printing press into an Apocalyptic angel to preach the gospel in every dialect of earth. Fulton and his coadjutors

have done more to develop the physical resources of the world, as well as to revolutionize commerce and give new impulse and facilities to social intercourse, than all the *undeveloped* intellects of earth. Every labor-saving device, from the thundering locomotive to the humble sewing machine, from Cory's corn planter to McCormack's reaper, evinces the reality and worth of intellectual culture. No class shares more richly in the practical results and pecuniary benefits of mental training than the *Farmer*. It gives evidence of its power and presence in every implement he uses, from the hay-fork to the gigantic threshing machine, from the plough to the mowing machine, from the hoe to the cultivator, from the cider mill to the corn sheller. Would not the agricultural products of Indiana be materially lessened by a return to the primitive implements of the sickle, the flail and the hoof? Would our farmers think that they had suffered no loss, were they compelled to exchange the light, beautiful plough, with steel mould-board of mirror brightness, for its original prototype, with which the ancients scratched the back of mother earth, or even for its uncouth and clumsy progenitor of modern times? The *Mechanic* also shares richly in the results of scientific invention. Go into any artisans shop, from the black-smith to the machinist, from the shoe-maker to the saddler, from the cooper to the cabinet-maker, from the carpenter to the wood-carver. Visit every artists office, from the dentist to the daguerrean, from the watch-maker to the optician, from the engraver to the photographer, and abundant evidence will be found, in the mere tools of these trades, the implements of these arts, of the all pervading presence and suggestive aid of awakened mind. Are there not intellects in Indiana, as rich in native power and inventive impulse, as can be found in any sister commonwealth? Then let them be developed, cultivated and thoroughly trained, and no poverty of valuable results need be feared, nor any inferiority in comparison with other States be apprehended.

These episodic remarks are sufficient to indicate, in general terms, the pecuniary value, the moral, social, and intellectual bearings of an efficient school code, and may serve as collateral evidence of the wisdom of perfecting our system, as speedily as possible, in departments of acknowledged deficiency. As a people of practical views and intent on securing corresponding results, by the most direct method, we have taken the nut of other's experience, casting away the shell, and endeavored to start on our educational career on a par with our most favored sisters. It would be strange indeed, if we had not committed some mistakes and been guilty of some oversights. There have been, perhaps, more method and design in what some would regard as blunders, than might be visible, at first, to a casual observer. The education the people desire, is one that will train their children to think, reflect and reason; that will tax their intellects, enlarge and strengthen their mental faculties, discipline their moral powers, and thus prepare

them for their future conflicts with mind and matter. Nothing short of this will either meet their wants, or satisfy their wishes, for they are well aware that such a training will not only increase the dollars, but the social happiness, intellectual wealth and moral stamina of the community, that has the wisdom, forethought and liberality to provide the necessary means to secure it for their youth.

Such results can be reached only through able instruction and efficient supervision. These are the most vulnerable points in our system, calling for wise and prompt correction. Let them be duly considered and their claims properly met. It is vain to expect that anything short of well disciplined minds and cultivated hearts can properly direct and secure the mental and moral development contemplated. What aid or sympathy can our youth expect from ignorance, conceit and prejudice? How can they teach, who have need themselves to be taught what are the first principles of even the primary branches required? No one, of sane mind and competent capacity, will question the correctness of the statement, that one of the most serious obstacles in our educational progress is the want of thoroughly trained, zealous, and devoted teachers. A jury of school Examiners would have no occasion to retire for deliberation on such a question, and their foreman might announce to the court that their verdict was ready, without even leaving their seats.

If the pecuniary means for a six months school in the rural portions of the commonwealth are provided, (and there is perhaps no question that, submitted to the people of the State on its own merits, and disconnected with any sectarian or political consideration, would receive a more cordial and general endorsement than the aforesaid period of tuition,) then the propriety, necessity, economy and duty of making provision for the prompt removal of this impediment to our educational progress may well challenge the attention of Legislation. The propriety of it is too obvious to require argument; its necessity too manifest to need facts or illustrations; its economy too striking and palpable to demand figures, and its duty too imperative to admit of neglect or postponement. Shall educational funds, thus nobly supplemented to the extent of our minimum wants, be shamefully squandered and wasted on incompetent, unsympathising, zealous and unawakened teachers? This will inevitably be the case, unless some wise and efficient means are adopted to dignify the employment and elevate the calling to the rank and emolument of a learned profession. One significant fact is sufficient to disclose the character and extent of our delinquency in this direction. The State has not expended a *dime* to improve her teachers, nor appropriated a *dollar* for the intellectual and moral development and culture of those who are to train her rising generation. The days of past negligence and oversight may be winked at, but future delinquency in this matter will be entitled to no such toleration. The responsibility of

inaction will be greater than that of prompt and decided action. The evil sought to be remedied is one of serious moment and increasing magnitude, retarding the progress and periling the success of an enterprise, second to no other in which the State could embark. To ignore or deny its existence, in the face of the testimony of school examiners and the sad experience of township trustees, will perhaps not be attempted, but to admit its reality, and yet make no adequate provision for its correction and removal, will reflect no credit or honor on those on whom this responsibility rests. While the people in their township capacity have nobly come forward and generously met their obligations in the erection of school houses, and thereby challenged the State to a similar liquidation of her tuition obligations, they will not cease to demand corresponding progress and provision in the department under consideration. There is both truth and logic, eloquence and emphasis in the interrogation, of what avail will be school houses and funds, if an adequate supply of competent, enthusiastic and wide awake teachers be wanting? The echo of that inquiry will continue to reverberate through the halls of legislation, till the object of its demands is attained and the end of its mission is reached. The spirit thus evoked will not be laid by the magic wand of selfishness, nor the incantations of ignorance. It is nothing less than the incarnation of the spirit of the age, the embodiment of a progress, that will become more and more refulgent, till it extinguishes in the brilliancy of its light the last vestige of darkness, and obliterates the last trace of ignorance.

It is confidently believed that the time has fully come, and that the necessities of the case imperatively demand the prompt establishment of such agencies, as will both improve present teachers, not beyond the disposition and capacity of progress, and convert the unwrought material into superior specimens of literary workmanship, that will be a credit to the manufacturer, and prove a valuable investment to the purchaser. The attention of the last Legislature was briefly called to the subject of teacher's institutes as an educational instrumentality, and its claims commended to their favorable consideration. The lapse of two years has only strengthened the conviction of the reality of all that was then urged in their favor. Their relative position and successful mission in the educational code and experience of other States warrant the belief that similar results would follow their introduction into Indiana. Individual zeal and enterprise have given them a temporary existence in a few localities, demonstrating their capacity for good, but the transfer of their moving spirits to other fields of labor has numbered the institutes among the things that were and are not. The State has hitherto extended no sympathy, nor lent any pecuniary aid to extend and perpetuate their usefulness.

The Teacher's Institute and Normal school, in their purpose and results, are essentially one and the same. Both aim at the improvement and elevation of those who are, or expect to be engaged

in the business of teaching. While their mission is identical in character, it may also be cotemporaneous in its action. The work of training existing teachers to higher attainments, quickening their zeal, waking new enthusiasm, and prompting to corresponding effort, may be carried on simultaneously with the enterprise of converting the raw material into finished specimens of the profession. Similar in their nature, so also they must, to a great extent, be cotemporaneous and parallel in their operation. Though their historic antecedents in the older States may present a somewhat different result, yet the present experience of even those States where they are accomplishing the highest purpose of their mission, going hand in hand, clearly demonstrates the identity of their character, and the wisdom of regarding them as one and the same enterprise. The semblance of anything to the contrary is the result of circumstances, rather than any inherent dissimilarity of purpose. The suggestions of past experience and current observation concur in urging the immediate incorporation of this educational feature into our system. Have we not abundance of the raw material susceptible of being wrought into the finest specimens of artistic skill? Is there not also a large amount of unfinished fabrics, that require to be put through some additional processes before they are fit for the market, or could be advantageously offered for sale? If home manufacture of material substance is wise, economical and worthy to be fostered, then the same policy in reference to our intellectual materials, and educational necessities, will be found to be equally sound, correct and imperative. Let our own sons and daughters be trained to the noble work, the high calling, the honorable, if not the remunerative mission of the teacher. Their sympathies, associations and habits are favorable antecedents, as well as reliable pledges, that they would not disappoint any reasonable expectations. Were wise and efficient provisions made for this professional culture, many of our finest minds would be induced to enter the profession, and many, now the merest apologies, would be compelled to leave it for their country's welfare and their own peace. Our necessities demand that there should be no unnecessary delay, no faint-hearted postponement of the enterprise to some distant "good day coming," but prompt yet prudent and efficient action. The following plan is submitted for consideration. It is believed that it embodies a sufficient amount of valuable experience, and results of careful observation of the working of this kind of educational machinery elsewhere, to entitle it to a candid examination and adoption, if, after a thorough scrutiny, it should not be found essentially defective. In the establishment of Normal Schools for a State of our dimensions, present and prospective population, it must not be forgotten that a metropolitan establishment will not meet our wants, nor answer our expectations. To make the normal school feature an integral part of our system, and imbed it in the sympathies of our teachers and the hearts of the people, it must have flexibility enough to bring it in

contact with the masses, and its practical utility must be so obvious as to challenge notice and approval. Possessing these characteristics it cannot fail of success. To give it such an embodiment there must be at least *four locations*, with suitable buildings, apparatus and libraries. When these are provided by corporations, created for educational purposes, and a suitable Faculty of teachers connected therewith, approved by the State Board of Education, the State of Indiana will appropriate a suitable sum to pay the salaries of said faculty for a definite number of years.

These Faculties shall perform a specific amount and kind of service prescribed by the State Board, in general outline substantially the following: teach sixteen weeks in the winter and twelve in the summer, spend six weeks in the spring and six in the autumn in conducting Teachers Institutes, of a week each, in the several counties of their respective districts. This arrangement contemplates an appropriate union, a parallel operation and practical combination of the Institute and Normal School. The wisdom and economy of the plan will appear in its practical results.—Teachers Institutes heretofore have had no connection with Normal Schools, being conducted by those temporarily employed for the purpose, associated only for a few months, and the corps, once dissolved, never re-united. Thus the experience acquired, the acquaintance formed with school officers and friends of education, the facility of imparting instruction, and the acquisition of professional knowledge have been lost, to no slight extent, to the cause of education, merely by the withdrawal of their possessors from active service. Under the operation of a distinct and independent action of these co-ordinate enterprises, there has existed no special sympathy between them, there has been no peculiar bond of union, indicative of substantial identity, and consequently much has been irrecoverably thrown away and sacrificed, from a mere want of unity of plan and harmony of action. The adoption of the plan suggested, would consummate this unity of design and harmony of action, secure to the cause of education the benefit of the aforesaid experience, perpetuate in no slight degree this accumulation of professional capital, and turn social intercourse and acquaintance to valuable account. The labors of these Professors in the schools for seven months of the year, could not fail to make them thorough, accurate and expert instructors, and the three months field service would popularize their talents and attainments, in a manner that would be seen and felt most happily, both in their home and excursion labors. This arrangement of professional duties would bring them in contact and sympathy with the masses of their fellow-citizens, make large drafts on their literary capital, furnish ample opportunity for social intercourse and acquaintance with school officers, and friends of education in all the counties in the State. Teachers drills by day and popular lectures at night, during five consecutive days, for a series of weeks, spring and autumn, would soon revolutionize the commonwealth. The influence and power

of such labor cannot be fully expressed. It would fall like the dew of heaven on thousands of young and susceptible hearts, moulding the character and impelling to noble deeds and generous endeavor. Such enterprise and labor would open in every county springs of perennial supply for the Normal School, and also create a demand for all the manufactured articles, as soon as they were ready for the market.

The establishment of Teachers Institutes and Normal Schools is not a visionary scheme. There is not a State north or east of us, that has not made some public provision for Teachers Institutes, and but three of the aforesaid commonwealths are without Normal Schools. We have the benefit of their experience. In New York, metropolitan centralization presents its claims and exhibits its results. In Massachusetts, we have the appropriate workings of the opposite policy. The former, with her three millions of inhabitants, has only *one*, while the latter, with one-third of the population, has established *four*. The example of Massachusetts promises to meet our wants more effectually than the policy of the Empire State. It will be perceived, at the first glance, that the plan proposed contemplates the union of public and private enterprise. The State proposes to any association of her citizens for educational purposes, in suitable localities, a partnership for seven years, renewable at the pleasure of the parties, for the establishment of Normal Schools, on the basis, that the Association shall furnish the building, apparatus, etc., elect the Professors, subject to the State Board's approval, and that she will pay the salaries of the Faculty, and exercise a co-ordinate control of the enterprise through her State Board. By this arrangement she will have the benefit of private enterprise, zeal and experience, confine her appropriation entirely to *tuition and lecture service*, invest nothing in destructible property, and secure the establishment of them, when and where they are wanted. If she can get no partners on these terms, it will be partial proof, inferential evidence, that the time for their establishment has not arrived, or, that her terms are not sufficiently liberal.

The proposed arrangement would obviate a difficulty and remedy an evil connected with the isolated action of these two methods of accomplishing one and the same object, the improvement of teachers. The Institute is nothing else, in fact, than a Normal School, only limited in the period of its duration, and migratory in the location of its operation. The essential elements of both are the same, the means employed substantially alike, and the results contemplated identical. This plan would unite elements and efforts elsewhere disjoined. Teachers Institutes have accomplished far less than they would and ought to have effected, just in consequence of the temporary character of the provision for their support, their isolated position, and the annual change of the corps of instructors. On the plan contemplated, the Normal School would be converted, semi-annually, into a Teachers Insti-

tute for six weeks, to the manifest advancement of the cause and to the physical recreation of the Teachers. These Professors, by their evening lectures, would become important aids to the State Superintendent, and these semi-annual gatherings of teachers and friends of education, in all the counties, would furnish the Superintendent with the choicest material, on which to exercise his skill, and provide him with an audience well suited to awaken his zeal, call forth his eloquence, and quicken his educational enthusiasm. The generous rivalry, naturally created between these Normal Faculties, would be a reliable guarantee of progress. They would become efficient co-laborers with the School Examiners, valuable assistants to the Superintendent, and important counselors and co-adjutors with the State Board of Education. The adoption of the aforesaid plan, would give a symmetry, completeness and efficiency to our system, that it does not now possess, and for the want of which, it must continue to languish and correspondingly fail of accomplishing its appropriate mission. The expense of the four Normal School Faculties, on the plan proposed, drawn from the annual proceeds of the School Funds, would not lessen the appropriation to the children of the commonwealth *three cents apiece*; while the results and beneficent bearing of their labors, on the educational progress of our youth, would be four fold the amount of permanent benefit, that could be realized from the expenditure of the aforesaid *three cents* per scholar, in tuition of the present grade. Every consideration, both of economy, progress and humanity, urges the adoption of the proposed plan, or something better than this, which the wisdom and experience of the Legislature may suggest. No time should be lost in the introduction of this element into our educational system. With all the dispatch that the nature of the case admits of, it would be but barely practicable to get even a portion of the proposed machinery in successful operation, before your successors will assemble. If no action in the case is had by the present Legislature, it will be nearly or quite four years, before the commonwealth can enjoy the benefits anticipated from such action.

It would seem almost superfluous to urge the establishment of such educational machinery, where the need of it is so pressing and obvious. There is probably not a school examiner in the State, whose testimony on this point would not corroborate the wisdom and necessity of such a measure. Incompetent instruction is one of the most serious impediments in our way. The time of our youth is not unfrequently wasted, and often worse than thrown away. Under the tuition of teachers with but little mental and moral culture and refinement, and possessing no professional enthusiasm nor sympathy with their youthful charge, how can our children's intellects be successfully developed and disciplined? How can their moral sympathies be properly cultivated by those, whose hearts are not in harmony with anything that is pure and lovely, and of good report? We want not only a six month's

school for our children every year, in the rural portions of the State, but we are in still more pressing need of teachers of the right stamp. Ample tuition funds, without a corresponding advance in the attainments and qualifications of the teachers, would rather aggravate than mitigate the evil, increase rather than lessen the disastrous results already experienced. Supplies adequate to our necessities in this department will be sought in vain from sister States. We have ample materials within ourselves, waiting only development and culture, to meet all our educational exigencies. Shall the means for their appropriate preparation be provided, is the question now claiming attention and solution.

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the first selection of books was distributed to the townships, to test, to a limited extent, the capacity of the library feature as an educational instrumentality, as an appropriate adjunct of our school system. It has, even in the brief period of its operation, accomplished results equal to the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and fully redeemed their pledges in its behalf. The reports from many townships will show that the number of books taken out, in twelve consecutive months, is equal to from one to twenty times the entire number in the library, a case perhaps without a parallel in the history of popular reading.

The books of the second purchase have just been distributed, and their reception has awakened a new interest and imparted a fresh impulse to the reading spirit of the communities that cluster around these literary foci, established in our nine hundred and forty townships. The last selection contemplated the literary wants of all classes, youth and adults, and was intended to gratify the tastes of every calling and pursuit of life. The merchant and the farmer, the mechanic and the physician, the lawyer and the preacher, the youth in his teens and the sire in the evening of age, will find something to amuse, entertain and instruct in that collection. It will be found, on close inspection, to have laid biography and history, travels and science, poetry and ethics under heavy contribution. It will furnish rich materials for the discipline of the mental and the culture of the moral powers, refine the taste, chasten yet gratify the imagination, inculcate virtue, rebuke vice, foster temperance, strengthen patriotism, encourage enterprise, confirm and establish whatever is lovely and of good report in character and praiseworthy in action. Such elements of power, such capacities to move and bless, once brought in contact with plastic mind, will produce their legitimate results and be seen in the re-

moval of ignorance and prejudice, the diffusion of knowledge, the induction of truth and the culture of godliness. A mere glance at the catalogue of the aforesaid purchase, found in the appendix, will satisfy the most casual observer that every department of literature has been taxed. Our juveniles will find that their wants and tastes have not been overlooked. Ample instruction, happily combined with amusement, will be found in the Rollo books, the Jonas and Lucy series. Cousin Alice will sweetly lead them along the path of virtue. The Aimwell stories will teach them to shun viscious habits and cultivate virtuous principles. Old Humphrey, in his quaint manner, will inculcate lessons not soon to be forgotten. Woodworth's and Chamber's Miscellanies, the Cabinet Histories of the States, Aunt Kitty's Tales, and scores of other works on the list will furnish ample means for mental and moral training. Our youth will have no occasion to resort to places and amusements of doubtful character for entertainment. Their leisure hours can be spent in the society and converse of the most gifted intellects, and their winter evenings can all be converted into capital that will be unaffected by the fluctuations of the market or the vicisitudes of the stock board. The merchant's clerk will find much to impel him forward in the way of patient, persevering and virtuous effort, in the *Life of Amos Lawrence*, *Worth and Wealth*, and *The Successful Merchant*. The mechanic's apprentice will meet with no lack of incentives to noble deeds and patient toil in the perusal of such works as *Knowledge is Power*, *Success in Life*, *The Lives of Rittenhouse and Franklin*, *Fulton and Whitney*. Our youth of all pursuits and both sexes will find the library a rich and inexhaustable source of instruction, counsel and entertainment, conducting them into every department of literature, science and the arts. *Gold and the Gospel*, *The Man of Business*, and other works of kindred character, will aid both youth and adults to conduct their enterprises successfully for both worlds.

As an educator, the library will accomplish three-fold more than the same amount of funds expended for it could effect in any other way. Look at what it has done in scores of our townships. It is not the fault of the library, if a like result has not been reached in all our corporations. As a teacher, it may prosecute its silent and unobtrusive labor around the hearth-stones, during the entire year. It may take up its abode in every family, entertain the parents and instruct the children, without exhausting the widow's substance or occupying the prophet's chamber. As a companion, it will make home more attractive, the family circle more happy, neutralize the charms of the oyster saloon, the ball-room, the restaurant and the convivial club, and throw around our youth a protection against the seductions of the card table, the wine cup and the theater, more potent than legislative enactments. Shall not such an instructor be encouraged in his mission of light and love? Shall not his services be secured for the training of our youth and the instruction of our adults?

Were it made an integral part of the system for merely five years, and at an expense of only *two-fifths* of the present levy, it would need nothing more to convince the most skeptical of its economical and effective character as an educator. Reports from ninety township boards, giving the number of volumes taken out of their respective libraries, during twelve consecutive months, and expressing their views of its worth as an educational instrumentality have been received at this department, independent of the reports through the Auditors. Did time and space permit, it would be interesting to make numerous and copious extracts from these documents. A few must suffice. A township in Dearborn county reports 326 volumes in the library, and 1,525 taken out during the year, and then adds, "Our State never adopted so wise a plan for the diffusion of useful knowledge as the township library." A township in Fountain county reports 325 volumes in the library and 2,296 volumes taken out. A township in Franklin county, with 328 volumes, reports 2,075 volumes taken out and then adds, "This, we think, shows clearly enough in what estimation the library system is held by our fellow citizens. From *no one* have we ever heard a complaint on this subject." A township in Gibson county, with 325 volumes, reports 778 volumes taken out, and then remarks, "There are many of our citizens who deem our library a useless burden of taxation." A township in Grant county, with 327 volumes, reports 1,900 volumes taken out, and then adds, "The library feature attached to the school system is one that should meet the approbation of every intelligent mind." A township in Harrison county, with 322 volumes, reports 1,237 volumes taken out, and proceeds to say, "We consider the library feature of our system the most valuable one in it. In fact it is the only one from which we have derived full and ample advantages. We feel that the library system deserves to rank first in the cause of Public Instruction." A township in Henry, county with 255 volumes, reports 1948 volumes taken out and adds, "These township libraries are a great institution." A township in Knox county, with 219 volumes, reports 561 volumes taken out, and then observes, that "there are but about thirty persons of our township that have used the library. The board think it a great addition to our school system." A township in Jennings county, with 326 volumes, reports 746 volumes taken out, and then closes with the remark, "This township desires no more books in the library until we acquire a taste for the books furnished us." A township in Laporte county, with only 160 volumes, reports 714 volumes taken out, and remarks, "From the above statement you will perceive that the library is held in high estimation." A township in Morgan county, with 214 volumes, reports 618 volumes taken out and adds, "The library is held in great esteem." A township in Noble county, with 325 volumes, reports 1,369 volumes taken out, and remarks, "The books are well received and read in this township." A township in Posey county, with 492 volumes,

reports 2,962 volumes taken out, and closes with an eulogy too long to be quoted. A township in Ripley county, with 331 volumes, reports 2,000 taken out and remarks, "We look on the library system as of great importance to our educational interests in this township." A township in Rush county, with 328 volumes, reports 1569 volumes taken out, and adds, "We know of many youth, who, previous to its introduction, spent nearly the whole of the sabbath in fishing or roaming in quest of mischief, and their winter evenings in idleness, who now spend their time in reading, thus furnishing a noble example for their elders." A township of Warrick county reports 1920 volumes taken out, and adds, "The trustees are much in favor of the library, and would be glad to have it a permanent institution." A township in Washington county, with 225 volumes, reports 1920 volumes taken out and remarks, "As far as information has been obtained, the citizens are unfavorable to having the library feature incorporated into our educational code." A remarkable deduction from the cheering fact, that the number of volumes taken out is more than equivalent to the entire library being taken out *eight times* in one year. A township in Vermillion county, with 325 volumes, reports 1130 taken out and adds, "It is a good feature in our system, and should be continued." A township in Vanderburgh county, with 325 volumes, reports seven thousand six hundred volumes taken out.

More facts of a similar character might be given from other counties, were it necessary. They will be found embodied in the tabular portion of this Report, under their appropriate head.—Look at the report from St. Josephs county. Why may not similar exhibits be received from all our counties in subsequent years? From a careful comparison of the number of volumes in the several township libraries, with the number taken out during twelve months, it will be seen in what localities they have done the most, and also where they have failed to accomplish their appropriate mission. It is proper to remark in this connection, that the number of volumes taken out of the libraries, is but an imperfect exhibit of the true number read by the families, into which these volumes find their way, from the simple fact, that almost every volume that goes into many a family, will be read by several members of that circle. With these results of its operation for one year, and these suggestions of township officers, relative to the estimation in which the library feature is held by the people, it will not be difficult to perceive its value as an educational instrumentality, and the importance of it becoming a permanent feature of our school system. If adopted, it will do more to lessen, at the next census, the number of adults unable to read, than three fold the amount thus expended could possibly effect in any other way.

The intermittent policy of the past, in relation to the library, is anything but favorable to literary growth and vigor, and it is to

be hoped that it will now be abandoned for something wiser, better, and more in accordance with experience. Were the library tax reduced from twenty-five cents on the \$1000 worth of property, to ten cents, and a similar reduction on the poll, the proceeds from year to year would be amply sufficient to keep the library in a process of vigorous growth. Such an assessment could hardly be perceived by any, in the amount of his annual tax bill, from the fact that this levy, on three-fourths of the tax payers of Indiana, would vary from *ten* to *twenty cents*, but could not exceed the latter sum. Where is the man that would deny the youth and adults of the commonwealth so rich a boon as the library, to save the aforesaid pittance? Nothing more need be said. The blessing and its cost are fairly presented.

Provision should be made to remedy an infelicity now existing in some townships. The statute contemplates only townships, and requires the libraries to be distributed to them. Cities, and incorporated towns, within the limits of said townships, are constructively included, but by the letter of the law, the Township Trustees have the control of the library. Evils and infelicities that have occurred, and may still result from that source, could all be corrected by giving the control of the library, in all such townships, to the corporate authorities within their limits, when the population of said corporations exceeds the population of the township proper. This arrangement would give general satisfaction, for the said corporations are generally the civil, social and business centers, calling the people to them for various purposes, and therefore would be the most convenient points for the location of the libraries. Nothing could be more appropriate in this connection, than the suggestion that provision should be made to place either an hundred volumes of the township library, annually for five years, in the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Insane Asylums, and also in the Penitentiary and the House of Refuge, or seventy-five dollars of the library fund at the disposal of the Superintendents of the first three Institutions, to be expended under their direction as they may prefer.

It was found, on examination, to be utterly impracticable to supplement the first selection, to those townships receiving only a part of a library, from the fact, that when the libraries of the first purchase reached the counties, they underwent all manner of subdivisions in their apportionment to the townships. Unable to ascertain what the size and character of these sections were, the Superintendent was compelled to prepare, for the examination and acceptance of the Board, an entirely new and independent list of books. To do this, and classify them on the principle suggested in the Third Report, to the extent of the claims of the large townships, was a task of no ordinary difficulty, delicacy and responsibility. The discharge of that duty has occasioned more anxious thought and sleepless hours, than all other duties beside. The whole matter of classification and distribution has been reduced

to a system, that will render the labor hereafter, in this department, comparatively easy. New works, as they appear, can be introduced at any point on the list, without interference with those preceding or succeeding them in said catalogue. The plan combines a compass and flexibility adequate to any necessities of the system. There will be uniformity in the libraries as far as equality of numbers exists, beyond that, diversity to the extent of the said inequality. Some works occupy a position on the catalogue that will place them in but few townships this year, because they did not appear till after the catalogue had been partially completed, or the edition of them, in the market, was too limited to meet the demands of a higher position on the list. In a subsequent purchase, they can be advanced to a more favorable position. The expense of the distribution of the recent purchase, will be materially lessened by the shipment directly, from the House furnishing them, to the counties, thus avoiding re-shipment at Indianapolis. The method adopted for the settlement of the transportation charges will also diminish the trouble as well as increase the dispatch of the adjustment. Many past perplexities, inequalities and vexations need not be experienced hereafter.

Since the last Report, the Board of Education have purchased, and distributed to all the townships, a copy of the Pennsylvania School Architecture, a work that may be regarded as one of sterling character in that department, from the fact that the Keystone State has placed a copy of it in each of her *school districts*. The Board entered into a contract with Messrs H. W. DERBY & Co., Cincinnati, to furnish \$110,000 worth of books to be distributed to the townships, on the basis specified by the Revised School Law, involving an apportionment of books to each of the nine hundred and forty corporations, varying in value from \$5,00 to \$2,010.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Among the encouraging indications of educational progress in our State, the gradual increase of the number of graded schools may be specified. Insurmountable obstacles in the way of their establishment existed in almost all our large towns and cities, four years since. These impediments, however, are beginning to yield to the pressure of public sentiment in favor of such organizations. At the period above named, there were but two of our corporations that could make any show of buildings, suitable for the accommodation of such schools. Since that time, structures, far superior to anything that existed at that period in the State, have been erected in a number of our cities and large towns. The graded system has

been inaugurated in some half dozen of our corporations, and is now passing through the experience of infancy, struggling with the difficulties incident to new enterprises, contending with prejudice, battling with selfishness, and those time honored usages, which often induce a skepticism in educational matters, that is exceedingly hard to overcome.

However essential these schools may be to a complete and efficient system, however imperious the necessity of their establishment, it would be extremely unwise to engage in the enterprise without a clear, definite, and adequate conception of their true character, and the indispensable prerequisites to their establishment and successful operation. Serious embarrassments, sad disappointments, and utter failures have frequently resulted from the want of such knowledge, and the lack of such prudence. Without able and experienced teachers, competent to inspire confidence in the faint hearted, command the respect of shrewd and intelligent men, and carry such enterprises through to a successful issue, the attempt may be pronounced a failure, in advance. The enterprise has been greatly crippled in some localities, in consequence of the insufficiency of the funds provided; and in others the incapacity of those charged with the supervision, and the want of adequate accommodations, have seriously damaged its reputation and retarded its progress. False and erroneous conceptions of the nature of the difficulties to be encountered and overcome, a want of a proper appreciation of the requisite time and labor to secure the symmetrical development and thorough discipline of the youthful mind, a restless impatience of restraint on the part of youth, and a lack of cordial and reliable co-operation of parents, may also be enumerated among the adverse influences these schools have encountered in the infancy of their being, in some corporations.

Notwithstanding these discouragements, and in spite of all these difficulties, the patience and perseverance of a few noble spirits have carried the graded schools, in some localities, to a point that betokens ultimate success. Although much has yet to be done, even where they have reached an auspicious result, to develop fully their worth and capacity, and establish them on a permanent basis, yet we are not without encouragement of final triumph in the conflict with selfishness, indifference, and doubt of the utility of the enterprise. Obstinate and protracted as may be the contest with these wily foes, we must not falter nor fear. Victory, complete and perfect, has crowned wise, patient and unremitted efforts elsewhere, and warrants the expectation that similar results will follow like exertions in this commonwealth.

The Graded system rests on sound philosophy and may fearlessly challenge the severest scrutiny. From the searching test of its discipline, charlatanry and pretence shrink abashed. Nothing but real merit and substantial intellect can sustain its thorough training and rigid discipline. Mind, thus developed, possesses a sterling worth and permanent value. Every grade in the series of ad-

vancement, exerts a moulding influence on its inferior, and also feels the corresponding power of its superior. Here is the secret of its might, the hiding of its power. Intellect, thus impelling and impelled, must unfold and develop rapidly, successfully, and the result will ultimately vindicate the claims of the system to the respect and confidence of the world. Such schools will also furnish no inconsiderable number of well trained teachers to meet the wants of adjacent regions, as well as their own corporations.

STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The hopes inspired by the organization of a State Teachers Association have been realized to the full extent of rational expectation. The annual and semi-annual meetings of the teachers of a commonwealth cannot fail to exert a happy influence on its educational interests and progress. The results already reached in the experience of this Association harmonize with the above remark, and confirm the wisdom and practical value of such periodical union of the teachers of the State. It enlarges the circle of professional acquaintance, brings them into more intimate social relations, cultivates their sympathies and makes their combined experience to a certain extent, available to individual improvement and professional culture. Such an organization is an exponent of the educational zeal of the fraternity. Its claims to the favorable regard and consideration of the community have been most cheerfully recognized in the liberal hospitality extended to its members at these semi-annual gatherings, by the citizens of the places where the meetings have been held. There is therefore an obvious propriety, not only of noticing, in the annual report of this department, the existence and operation of said Association as a significant sign of educational progress, but also of suggesting that the Legislature might receive valuable information and derive important assistance from the experience and observation of such a body, when expressed in formal resolutions or deliberate petition. The School Journal, published under the auspices of this Association, has proved an efficient and popular coadjutor in the work, in which its projectors are embarked, and promises to become an important auxiliary to the cause of popular education, and might be made the organ of communication between this department and the township school boards and county auditors.

TEXT BOOKS.

The preparation and publication of school books is a department of literary and manufacturing enterprise, that involves no small amount of capital and calls for no slight degree of mental activity and toil. Its issues not only indicate that capital is astir, stimulating art to perfect her skill in abbreviating the processes of labor, but that mind is emphatically awake and at work, in embodying the results of experience and in the reduction of theory to effective practice. The almost simultaneous appearance of valuable text books on the same subject, shows how vigilant to secure the patronage and smiles of the public, are the patient author, the indefatigable compiler and the enterprising publisher. The frequent cotemporaneous preparation and issue of valuable works in this department make it necessary for those, charged with the duty of selection and recommendation of these school manuals, occasionally to revise and enlarge their selection, in order to keep up with the progress of the age, and meet the demands of the times.

The list of text books, selected by the first Board, has undergone but one change. Several works have recently been issued from the press, supplying wants that have long been felt in the school room. The second Board have deemed it to be their duty to add some of these, as an appropriate supplement, called for by the moral and literary necessities of our youth. The list thus supplemented furnishes an array of educational helps to both teachers and pupils, which appropriately and faithfully used, will render important service to the cause of education. The following works compose the revised list of text books, recommended to be used in our schools:

The BIBLE. Cowdry's Moral Lessons.
 McGuffey's Eclectic Speller. Smith's Juvenile Definer.
 Indiana I, II, III, IV, Readers. Martin's Orthœpist.
 Monteith's Manual of Geography. McNally's Geography.
 Warren's Physical Geography. Ray's Arithmetic, Parts I, II, III.
 Butler's English Grammar. Wilson's Elements of Punctuation.
 Brookfield's First Book in Composition.
 Payson, Dunton and Scribners Penmanship.
 Berard's School History of the United States.
 Cutter's Physiology and Hygiene. (School Edition.)
 Ray's Algebra. Parker's Philosophy. Webster's Dictionaries.
 American School Hymn Book.
 West's School Register and Class Book.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The duties devolving on this officer and involving an amount of care, anxiety and responsibility of no ordinary character, justly entitle him to the generous sympathy of the friends of education, and the cordial co-operation of both teachers and parents. The position assigned him, while it is both prominent and responsible, is also one, to a great extent, isolated and peculiar. With none of kindred sympathies and experience, as immediate co-adjutors, to aid him in the work of supervision, it would not be strange, if his spirits did sometimes flag, his zeal lose something of its ardor, and his faith something of its firmness, as he contemplates the field calling for supervision and culture.

One, who has addressed the assembled wisdom of Indiana for six consecutive years, on the subject of her Educational interests, in the unofficial capacity of "One of the People," may be pardoned, if, in closing his Third Report, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, he should take the liberty to express his views fully, frankly and fearlessly in relation to a matter of vital interest to the successful mission of those, who may, from time to time, be called to fill that office and discharge its appropriate functions. Retiring from a post, which was originally neither sought nor desired, and consequently is now left with no feelings of regret, except such as must be experienced by every ingenuous mind, from a consciousness of its own imperfection, and the magnitude and importance of the cause in charge, it is but natural to suppose that he should feel anxious to remove every impediment from the path of his successors. He must be permitted to say with all plainness, that there is nothing more disastrous to personal comfort and official success, than for that Functionary to go forth to his work under the auspices of party triumph. If a strong and bitter partisan himself, he will awaken prejudice by his very presence, provoke opposition by the mere recollection of the recent conflict, and soon discover his plans for progress more or less thwarted by influences originating in partisan intolerance. Even if his political antecedents have not created animosities, yet his party affinities will be sufficient, in the estimation of not a few, to entitle him to a cool reception and to a heartless co-operation. While there may be noble exceptions to the above remark, yet the general tendency is all in that direction. Such are the proclivities of human nature, that we can scarcely expect any other result.

Politics should have nothing to do with the selection of the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. It should not intrude into the sacred precincts of Education, nor lay its unsanctified hands on her ark. As well and wisely might it arrogate the power and province of dictating who should be the religious teacher of a community, as to claim the right of applying political shibboleths to educational servants. If it would be the con-

summation of folly to make the school master's political faith the basis of his employment; how much more unwise and absurd to act on that principle, in the selection of the individual, who shall have the supervision of both the work and the workman? Why subject that officer to such adverse influences, why compel him to encounter and struggle with such relentless foes, why embarrass the work and unnecessarily impede the progress of an enterprise, which, by no inquisitorial torture, can be made to assume a partisan character, or accomplish a partisan mission?

Let the political parties say, and carry out the declaration in good faith, the teachers and friends of education may control that nomination, and we will accept and endorse their action in the premises. Thus the superintendency of our educational interests would be withdrawn from party conflict, and its incumbent cease to be regarded as the embodiment of partisan zeal and success. As he must be elected by the popular vote, this seems the only feasible method of extricating that office from the whirlpool of politics, and placing the Superintendent in a position where he will be regarded with equal interest by all his fellow citizens, without reference to party preferences. This arrangement would also partially remedy the evil growing out of the constitutional brevity of the official term of service. It is a serious loss to the educational interests of the State, to be subject to such changes, as practically deprive the commonwealth of all the benefits of the experience of the Superintendent's two year's labor. Though the aforesaid term may be as long as the ceaseless toil and the unremitting pressure of responsibility will make the office an object of desire to any one, who faithfully discharges its arduous duties, yet the State loses not a little by the withdrawal from her service of the practical experience, facility of labor, and minute acquaintance with the details of the system, necessarily involved in the changes incident to the aforesaid constitutional infelicity.

The time at which the Superintendent should enter on the duties of his office, should be the second Monday of March, instead of the second Monday of February, as it now is. The reasons for this change are obvious and wise. It would give him time to complete his report and carry it through the press, be associated with the Educational Committees of the Legislature, in perfecting the system, and relieve his successor of the embarrassment, necessarily connected with being called on to aid in educational legislation, before he had become familiar with the principles, workings, and defects of the code. As it now is, through the delays occasioned by the failure to receive Auditors reports, it is impossible to have the Superintendent's report placed on the Legislators desks before his official life expires.

The experience of the past two years and a quarter, suggests the propriety of curtailing the term of employing a clerk from six to three months annually. Such is the nature of the official correspondence, that almost no part of it can properly be conducted

by a clerk. The preparation of the statistical portion of the annual report is the principal labor that such an assissant can advantageously perform.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Should the Normal feature, suggested in a previous part of this report, be incorporated into the school code, it will be necessary to make a corresponding change in the composition of the board. Ex-officio members, charged with prior and paramount responsibilities, cannot discharge the duties the statute will demand. The State officers cannot leave their posts to attend the protracted examinations of Normal schools, and many other educational interests, nor do their peculiar labors and duties indicate any special affinity or fitness for the supervision of the educational progress of the commonwealth, or suggest any valid reason, why they should be preferred to others more immediately and permanently identified with the school enterprise.

In case the proposed modification of our code be adopted, it will be desirable that said board should not consist of more than six members, and that one-third of them should go out of office biennially. This arrangement would retain a fair portion of experience in the board for working purposes, that could hardly fail to accomplish its legitimate mission. The term of office would secure to the State the benefit of the large experience and extensive observation of the members, and guard against fickleness and fluctuation in our educational policy. Their semi-annual meetings and consultations would be of great service to the cause, and their counsels of corresponding interest and value to the Superintendent.

The compensation for their services would not be an item of any considerable amount, and therefore could not be urged as a valid objection to the change. There are men of large experience and still larger hearts, who would serve the commonwealth in that capacity, for a per diem consideration, that would not tempt them from their homes to aid in any other enterprise. Shall the cause be deprived of the benefit of their counsels, care and supervision, to save the mere pittance of the expense of their semi-annual sessions? These suggestions are made, not from any want of respect to the past or present State Board, but from the conviction that the interests of Education should have the benefit of counsels and deliberations more profound and protracted, than they can receive from men burdened with a multiplicity of cares and responsibilities of a very dissimilar character. A State Board of Education, of the number of members and period of office

aforesaid, could take charge of the Educational interests of the commonwealth, in all their ramifications, aid the Superintendent in his work, supervise the Normal Schools, and visit the colleges. The entire expense of their labors would not exceed the sum appropriated to pay the per diem and traveling expenses of the Trustees of the State University.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

It is desirable in the annual exhibit of our school funds, that their character, as well as the amount, should be apparent at the first glance. Wrong impressions have often been made, and hopes awakened, that distant years will hardly realize, by a general statement, without explanation or classification into productive and unproductive, special and common, real and prospective. Swamp land expectations have vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and our children have been too long educated on bank fund hopes in advance. These magnificent funds have stood in the way of more substantial provision for current wants, in years that are past, and many of our youth have found themselves pushed out on the sea of active life, while gazing on the glories of "the good time coming." Let us be no longer beguiled with such future blessedness, to the neglect of the present and pressing necessities of our children.

The provisions of the statute of 1855, requiring the County Auditors to separate the school funds, previously consolidated, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, were not carried into execution, in all the counties, in season to place it in the power of the Superintendent to incorporate the result in the last Report. A tabular exhibit of each of these funds will be found in the Appendix, showing the amount of each, the sum refunded, the portion deemed unsafe, or lost, and the interest received. This will enable any one interested in the investigation of our educational funds, to ascertain the precise amount of these auxiliaries. The great disparity in the amount of interest reported from counties, possessing nearly the same amount of funds, discloses the fact that there is great irregularity in the annual collection of interest, and consequently a corresponding inflation or contraction of the disposable amount to each township, from the special fund, as well as a corresponding fluctuation in the receipts of interest on the common fund. The interest on common fund reported as collected in 1855, was \$45,843.74, in 1856 it was \$51,779.89. That tabular exhibit will also suggest the wisdom of adopting some mode of investment that will obviate these glaring defects of the present method. Here we see great irregularity in the receipt of interest, a large amount lost, or deemed unsafe, great expense and trouble connected with the care and custody of the funds, and no small amount of labor and vexation incident to

obtaining annual reports. The Executive recommendation to invest these funds, as fast as they are refunded, in State bonds, and thereby save the present expense of their custody, remove all risk of loss, and secure a full and prompt payment of interest, is certainly worthy of the highest consideration. Ohio converted her school funds into an "Inextinguishable Debt," several years since. It could all be withdrawn, even at the present rate of refunding, in a few years without oppressing any one of its present borrowers.

Perhaps it may be said by some, that the people would not consent to have these County Loan Offices closed, and their assets converted into State bonds, or an inextinguishable debt, on which the State would pay the annual interest. They are, to be sure, a great accommodation to the money-borrowing portion of the community, and afford bank facilities of a very peculiar and favorable character to those in want of small sums. This side of the picture appears very well, but the reverse is quite a different thing. The counties are held responsible for the safety of the school funds loaned by their officers. What else is this loaning scheme, than a County Bank, with an individual liability clause on *constructive stockholders* with a vengeance? Why should unborrowing tax payers be made the unwilling endorsers of the paper of their borrowing neighbors? If the counties are responsible for the integrity of the funds, then the losses must be made up by a county tax. Let the people look at the amount reported as lost, or unsafe, and then enquire whether they wish the masses to be taxed to make good the insolvency of any of the unfortunate borrowers of school funds? It is time that these County Banks, with the people's names *constructively* attached to their notes for security, should be closed. There would be an economy, security, and a prompt and uniform payment of interest on school funds, on the plan suggested of investment in State bonds, or an inextinguishable debt, that can never be realized by the present method of loaning. The amount of interest on the common fund reported as paid by borrowers in 1856, was \$61,398.54, while the amount paid into the State Treasury in 1856, is only \$51,779.89.

The school system would be relieved of no inconsiderable amount of prejudice and opposition, that it now encounters, if the expenses of the collection of the school taxes and interest were paid out of the general fund, and their entire proceeds, undiminished by any collection charge whatever, could be appropriated to educational purposes. It would cost the people no more than it now does, and they would have the satisfaction of knowing that these funds, at least, reached their ultimate destination, unimpaired by any deduction on their passage from the pockets of the people to the tuition of their children. It would disarm prejudice of much of its power, leave selfishness without a shelter, and strip opposition of one of its most potent weapons.

One step in that direction, most cordially approved by the people, was taken by your predecessors in the incorporation into the statute of the following clause: "the income of which, together with the taxes mentioned and specified in the first section of this act, shall be

applied *exclusively* to furnish tuition in the common schools of the State." That amendment compelled the Townships to provide the means for the payment of the Trustees' educational services.— Another step of similar character would complete the work, and reach a result that would assure the tax payers that every dime, that reached the county treasury, would be converted into tuition. Let the counties pay the expense of collection and disbursement. Such a requisition would be but a consistent finale of the policy, whose inception is embodied in the aforesaid clause of the Revised School Law of 1855. Even a fair and legitimate construction of said clause would be as fatal to county officers claims, as to township trustees demands, for the statute does not say the *net proceeds*, but "the income of which together with the taxes shall be applied *exclusively* to furnish tuition in the common schools of the State."

Our Educational Funds, duly classified, presents the following exhibit :

	PRODUCTIVE.	UNPRODUCTIVE.
Special Fund.....	\$1,874,430 04	\$151,590 00
Common Fund.....	910,928 83	1,955,461 59
Common Fund loaned from State Treasury.....	37,455 78	
Total.....	\$2,822,814 65	\$2,107,051 59

The details, from which the above summary is deduced, may be presented in the following exhibit :

Special Fund.....	\$1,874,430 04
Common Fund on loan in the counties.....	910,928 83
Common Fund on loan at the State Treasury.....	37,455 78
Estimated value of unsold School Sections.....	151,590 00
Estimated value of Sinking Fund in the State Bank, January 7, 1857.....	1,955,461 59
Grand aggregate.....	\$4,929,866 24

The custody and distribution of the income of the *special* funds are committed to the county Auditors and Treasurers. The amount of interest reported this year, after deducting the officers fees, is equivalent to *twenty-seven cents* to each of our 453,581 children, between five and twenty-one years of age. The *common* fund is an aggregate of the interest of the common fund above specified, and the tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars, and a fifty cents poll tax. "The proceeds of the said taxes and interest, reported to the Superintendent by the second Monday of April, shall be distributed by him to the counties, and by their treasurers apportioned among the several townships of said counties." Such are the requisitions of the statute, and in carrying them out, last Spring, it was found, at the very latest day that could be given, *eleven counties* were unreported at this department, and their Treasurers had not made their settle-

ments with the State Treasurer, and therefore nothing definite was known relative to the available amount of either interest or taxes collected and in their hands.

One of two courses must be adopted, either act on the basis of the funds actually reported by eighty counties, and run the risk of having a large surplus on hand again, for the third time, at the close of the fiscal year, or add, to the aggregate of the reported amounts, the probable sums that would be paid before the close of said year. Guided by the experience of the previous year, the Superintendent chose the latter, and fixed on an apportionment that would have left \$7.902.34 in the treasury on final settlement, and given *ninety-two* cents to each child of school age. He deemed it but just and equitable, that the treasury, having had the benefit of large school fund surplus for two successive years, should assume the responsibility of advancing the temporary deficit for a few months, with the assurance of being reimbursed within the fiscal year. The Treasurer favored the first method. A conference, composed of the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor, decided adversely to the aforesaid views of the Superintendent, and an apportionment of *seventy-five cents* per scholar, with the pledge of a subsequent distribution at the close of the fiscal year, should there be a large surplus on hand, was adopted. When the time for the redemption of the pledge, by a supplementary apportionment, arrived, there being no statute authorizing the distribution, and the county treasurers declining to take the trouble of a second apportionment, the purpose was abandoned. This is the simple history of that large surplus of school fund reported in the treasury November 1, 1856. Statutory provisions should be made for its immediate apportionment to the counties.

Such results, substantially, must characterize the close of every fiscal year, under the present statute. There can be no avoiding them, while such dilatoriness in settling with the State Treasurer exists, and is tolerated, and while large sums are paid on the second settlement, unless there be a second apportionment required at the end of the fiscal year. It could be easily done, and the money paid to the townships the first day of December, without any expense of travel on the part of the county treasurer, or the cost of a single dollar. There is money in their hands at that date subject to draft, and the amount of the second apportionment to each county could be adjusted without the transfer of a single dime from the County to the State Treasury, and then back again to the county. This arrangement would remove the temptation to rely on this fund for aid and comfort in the payment of the semi-annual interest on the State debt. It is time that such methods of compensation and accommodation were abandoned, and that no part of our children's educational patrimony should be subject even to such temporary appropriation.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE EQUALIZATION PROVISION.

The constitutionality of the apportionment of the school funds to the townships, required by section 101, of the revised school law, was questioned immediately after its enactment, and a suit to test its validity was commenced in the Franklin county court, in 1855, and carried thence to the Supreme Court. The decision on that case was rendered at the May term of 1856, affirming the constitutional power of the Legislature to require an apportionment of the common funds, so as to equalize the inequalities of the special funds, as far as possible, without diverting any of said funds from the use of the citizens of each congressional township. This decision of the Supreme Court settles that vexed question, and relieves the Legislature from all doubt on the point of its constitutional power to remedy evils incident to the great inequality of the proceeds of the sale of the school sections. This decision will be found in the appendix, and also a tabular exhibit of said sales in one half of the counties. The one-half reported will probably be a fair specimen of the unreported portion, and therefore we may consider the extremes set forth in that exhibit, as an average sample of the extremes of the sales. It will be seen from that condensed view, that school section sales have ranged from \$389 to \$18,084. If anything would justify a State in an effort to correct infelicities, arising from a want of a foresight of sufficient length and clearness, on the part of herself or others, this would seem to be one calling for the exercise of a wise and equitable discretion. In doing this, the State is only carrying out the modified policy of the general government, in this matter. Such a gross and palpable inequality in the enjoyment of what was intended as a common educational benefaction to the new States, was evidently not foreseen nor contemplated by Congress, as has resulted from, perhaps, the natural and legitimate construction of the language of the grant to both Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. This infelicity has been completely obviated in subsequent educational donation to the States entering the Union since the admission of the last named member of the confederacy. The phraseology, employed in the recent compacts, clearly indicates a consciousness of the existence of the evil under which we are laboring, and the terms of the grants are so changed, that like results cannot occur hereafter. The State therefore, acting in her parental capacity, has wisely introduced this corrective feature into her school code, and effectually remedied an evil, that had unwittingly become so completely entrenched behind the rampart of seemingly vested rights, that neither constitution nor Congress could legally dislodge it from its adventitious position. This accidental plethora will be so effectually depleted by the present provision of the statute, that there will be but little danger of the subject requiring legislative counsel or treatment hereafter.

COLLEGES OF THE STATE.

No intelligent friend of popular education will ever ignore the relations of the higher institutions to the more humble literary nurseries of the masses; nor will a wise and discriminating zeal for the common schools ever depreciate or underrate the elevating influence of the former on the interests and vigorous growth of the latter. They are emphatically co-laborers, and their general mission and purpose is one and identical. Though they occupy different positions in the educational series, yet they both belong to it, and are component parts of the chain that draws the race from the degradation of ignorance and vice to communion and sympathy with intelligence and virtue. Nor should a commonwealth, in its endeavors to elevate and improve its common schools, overlook, or treat with silent neglect the efforts of its citizens in the more elevated departments of education. They certainly have claims on its countenance, recognition and sympathy, and it will be most suicidal policy to ignore or deny those claims.

If educated mind be the most reliable and productive capital that a commonwealth can possess, then whatever agency increases such capital within her limits, is worthy of her most profound regard and most liberal patronage. Changes, in the routes of commerce and methods of conveyance, may render millions of invested capital not merely unproductive, but worse than a dead loss, by entailing the obligation of repair, without furnishing a dime to defray the expense. Revolutions in the mercantile world often beggar thousands, and not only strip them of their wealth, but leave their prostrate victims without recuperative energy enough to repair the disaster. Derangement of the currency has not unfrequently bankrupted the semi-millionaire, and reduced families from affluence to abject poverty. Disciplined intellects and cultivated hearts, while they are the best palliatives of such disasters, and most fruitful in devices to repair such losses, are a more substantial basis for national greatness, prosperity and glory, than the millions of California. A State, whose mental development will convert the solid ice into bank notes, transmute the ever enduring granite into gold, and convert the banks of New Foundland into banks of discount and circulation, whose dividends will be more remunerative and reliable than the promises to pay of many a lordly scheme of rascality and fraud, will have no lack of wisdom and resources to conduct her enterprises to a successful issue.

As a State, Indiana can as yet claim no merit for fostering her higher institutions, or extending to them a helping hand, or a word of maternal cheer and encouragement. Even her ward has had to rely, till recently, on the proceeds of her paternal estate, and whether, even in her recent peril, her wants would have been supplied, had not the guardian been seemingly conscious of a culpable negligence in her custodial duties, is a question of doubtful issue. It is time that a more genial spirit was cultivated, and more liberal views were entertained towards the colleges of the commonwealth. A

more appropriate period could not be selected for the inauguration of a new era, the introduction of a more liberal feature into her educational policy. Perfecting her school system by the light of a four year's experience, she will be able to see more clearly the vital union that exists between the various departments of education and their mutual dependence on each other.

The substantial aid and comfort rendered the State University, two years since, is an omen for good. There is the appropriate place to begin. Let that Institution be, in every respect, worthy of the name she has given it. She could not well do less for the orphan committed to her care. She has received the estate, assumed the guardianship, and her honor is pledged to a faithful administration of the trust. No intelligent friend of the other Institutions would wish the State to have done less than she did, in the premises. Such signs of appreciation of the true character and mutual relation of Colleges and subordinate institutions, are indicative of progress, and awaken the hope that the day is not far distant, when Indiana will manifest an interest in those Colleges, which have been established and sustained by the enterprise and liberality of her citizens, beyond the mere biennial congratulations of her Chief Magistrate, which, however honorable to him, have never yet provoked a response from the Bodies to which they have been addressed. May she, by her kind and cordial regard, give them as much cause to be proud of her sympathy and favor, as they have furnished her with occasion and opportunity to plume herself on their increasing prosperity and extending fame. These Colleges, and those connected with them, have done an hundred fold more to give reputation, stability and permanent renown to the commonwealth, than she has ever done for them. She has, indeed, given them chartered rights and protection, but she also bestowed like favors on steam mills, and cotton factories. That she has ever bestowed anything more substantial on any of them, than good wishes, is unknown to fame. As a money lender, she had the grace to accept from one of them, when in her power, in addition to the full amount of her claim, a tuition bonus larger than the original loan.

Would her colleges decline such an affiliation under her maternal oversight, as would not curtail their freedom of action in the slightest degree, nor involve any restraint in the exercise of their legitimate power, but merely impose the obligation to furnish an annual report to be spread before the public in connection with the annual document from the Department of Public Instruction? These associated Institutions, in connection with the State college, might be termed the University of Indiana, under a Board of Regents whose appropriate functions should be to preside over the educational interests of the commonwealth, and act in relation to the common schools, as a Board of Education, and in relation to the colleges, as a Board of Regents, entitled only to the right of visiting said institutions. Whenever the State shall see fit to establish, in each of them, a Professorship of English Literature, or in other words provide the salaries of said Professors, on condition that she shall have the right

to send to each of them, a given number of students from each county, free of tuition, until the aggregate of said free tuition shall amount, at the usual rates, to the sum paid by the State, as the salary of said Professor, she could easily arrange it, so that her investment would all be converted into tuition of worthy young men, to serve the commonwealth in some useful capacity, while, at the same time, it would be a very appropriate and significant expression of her sympathy in those enterprises, that have taxed, in no slight degree the zeal, energies and funds of their projectors. With such sympathy and aid, they would be nerved to more generous endeavors in the rivalry of their heavenly mission, and feel that the commonwealth was something more to them than a mere step-mother.

It will be seen, by reference to the tabular exhibit of the colleges of Indiana, in the appendix, that there have been invested in these private educational enterprises by their friends \$183,530 in college buildings, and that no less than \$258,800 have been paid for instruction since their establishment. The number of students connected with them at different periods, from their origin to the present year, is 7,922. The number of graduates of each college, the number of classes that have completed the course, and the average number of said classes will be found in said tabular expose. The aggregate of their permanent endowments, as there shown, is \$325,000. The number of volumes in these college libraries, as reported, is 15,134, while the student's societies have on their library shelves no less than 8,950 volumes.

Hundreds of youth, who have received more or less training in these institutions, in some one or more of their departments, have been engaged in teaching, or are now employed in that calling. Not a few of them may be found at the Bar, in the Pulpit, on the Bench, in the Halls of Legislation, both State and National, in College Faculties, in the Medical Profession, in the walks of Literature and Science, engaged in Agricultural or Mercantile pursuits; more or less of them, the sons of Indiana, born on her soil, reared under her skies, and educated at her Institutions, her glory and pride. Are not these results worthy of a formal enumeration, and do they not furnish just cause of congratulation? Let it not be forgotten that most of these enterprises, yielding such rich and abundant fruits, had their origin *anterior* to the existence of anything that deserves the name of a school system in Indiana. By their fruits they shall be known, and by their fruits let their claims to consideration be tested by cotemporaries and posterity.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

The present statute devolves on the State Board of Education the duty of filling all vacancies in the Board of Trustees of said Institu-

tion, occasioned by resignation, decease or expiration of the term of service. It is a singular provision, and awakens the enquiry, why was such responsibility super-added to the already multifarious duties of said Board? What peculiar facilities, or pre-eminent qualifications for filling such vacancies, does the Board of Education possess? It would seem more natural to suppose that a Board of Trustees would be more competent to fill their own vacancies. Acquainted with each others executive skill, educational zeal, tact and experience, familiar with the details of its pecuniary affairs, interested in its progress and prosperity, and convinced of the wisdom of keeping the enterprise aloof from party cabals, and the Institution free from capricious changes of officers, policy and control, its Trustees might be more wisely and safely entrusted with the responsibility of perpetuating the Board, than a foreign body of men, remote from its locality, unacquainted, to a great extent, with its past history or present condition, and with no special interest in its welfare or success. It is unreasonable to expect that the State Board of Education, with its brief period of official existence, the multiplicity and diversity of the responsibilities of its individual members, could exercise the power of filling said vacancies, as judiciously as the Board, in whose body they occur. It is therefore recommended that said power be transferred from the State Board of Education, to the Board of Trustees of the State University.

SCHOOL OF REFORM.

It may not be inappropriate to introduce, in this connection, some suggestions relative to an enterprise, in which the State proposes soon to embark, in accordance with the beneficent requisitions of the constitution. It is but a direct and natural sequence of the educational provisions of that fundamental instrument. While we adopt wise and efficient measures for the prevention of prospective evils, we must not be insensible to the duty of correcting present ones, as far as human skill and experience can furnish reasonable hopes of success. Though proper mental and moral culture is the only reliable security against the seductions of vice, and the provision of ample means to bring our youth under the moulding influence of such training is the perfection of public economy, in its highest sense, yet thousands of the rising generation, unblest with such culture and unrestrained by parental authority, are now standing on the verge of crimes that will carry them to the penitentiary and perdition, unless some benevolent device be adopted to rescue them from the meshes of the net fast closing around their feet. To reclaim these juvenile offenders, recall them to the paths of virtuous life and restore them to heart broken mothers, redeemed from dishonor and disenthralled

from vice, is an enterprise worthy of a State, a mission that touches the deepest sympathies of our nature.

The establishment of a House of Refuge, as it is termed, rather an infelicitous synonym for a School of Reform, cannot but be hailed as an omen for good, a harbinger of salvation to many lads, who through parental neglect or filial recklessness, have already started on the "broad guage" to ruin. The number of appropriate candidates for the corrective discipline of such an institution has been sadly augmented in many of our villages, towns and cities, through the default of the commonwealth to provide the requisite educational facilities. No time should be lost in the location of the site and the selection of the man of large experience, genial sympathies and executive talent to superintend both the erection of the building and the inception of the enterprise. Since by our past neglect and oversight, we have created the necessity for them, cost what they may, let us enter on the enterprise with a proper conception of its character and the pecuniary investment necessarily involved.

The expense of a building of suitable dimensions, fixtures and furniture to commence the experiment, will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, with a fair prospect of enlargements, calling for thousands more. We cannot be aware of the fact too soon, nor can the conviction be impressed too deeply on the public mind, that common schools, even for nine months in the year, will be more economical than schools of reform. One, or the other must be sustained. There is no alternative. In this department of reformatory effort, it will be wise for us to profit by the experience of those who have preceded us, and avail ourselves, of the results they have reached, both favorable and adverse. On the internal policy of their management, there can be no doubt. All the rays of light on this point converge to a burning focus, around which may be seen the significant motto, "the family circle." This shows that the true principle has been developed, painful and protracted as may have been the process by which it has been reached. It is the bow of promise spanning the heavens with the radiance of hope, an emblem of success to cheer us onward. If this cardinal principle underlie our enterprise, guide and control our efforts, we may confidently anticipate success.

The legitimate mission of such a school is to eradicate vicious habits and implant virtuous principles, to repress corrupt propensities and awaken generous impulses, to destroy the power of temptation by the assiduous cultivation of upright purposes, and efface the corrodings of guilt by the heaven-born soothing of genuine repentance, to dissipate mental ignorance and moral darkness by the introduction of intellectual culture and Bible training, to expel indolence, that hot-bed of vice and corruption, by the inculcation and practice of industry, and finally to fit its inmates for a happy restoration to the family circle, from whose enclosure they have thoughtlessly strayed, and prepare them to go forth to an earthly mission of usefulness and virtue.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

An educational system imperiously demanding such a supplement, as the one just contemplated, may well be deemed susceptible of expansion and improvement in divers particulars. Let it receive the full benefit of a judicious enlargement and the gracious impulse of such progress, and then we may hail our Common Schools as the true and most reliable assimilators of the heterogenous masses, often thrown together within the limits of a single corporation.— Under their moulding power, the Dutch and the Dane, the Swiss and the Swede, the Celt and the Saxon, will commingle and fuse, till losing their national identity and language, they become homogenous in sympathy and speech. These schools will also prove the grand elevators of the masses to the dignity and competency of self-government. On the success of their mission depends the solution of the problem of man's capacity to govern himself, a question in fierce debate between the advocates of free and despotic governments. Rightly managed and efficiently conducted they will likewise prove admirable conservators of our free institutions. A well governed school does more to humble arrogance, encourage virtue, stimulate effort, develop latent powers, foster modest worth, and cultivate obedience to law, than any other agency that can be named. It takes charge of the mind at a plastic age, and brings hearts in contact with truth and duty, at a period most susceptible of impression. Under teachers of the right stamp, the school discipline becomes an effective supplement to the family training. If the child has received a right direction at home, he will be confirmed and strengthened in the way of well doing, by the discipline of the school. If he has been subject to an evil bias, disobedience tolerated and pride fostered, under the parental government, the school is the last and only hope of the youth's rescue from the thralldom of such habits. If its mild, yet firm regimen, its kind, yet unbending sway, do not effect his emancipation, there is but little hope of his escaping the incarceration of the penitentiary, or the promotion of the gallows. The school, in the accomplishment of its legitimate mission, cultivates the head and the heart, develops the intellectual and moral powers, brings into harmonious exercise the social elements of our nature and awakens to generous sympathy the finer sensibilities of our being. Make our school system what it ought to be, and these results will be reached, these fruits will be gathered from its burdened boughs. It is susceptible of generous culture and corresponding improvement. Prune it of surplus limbs and barren branches. Insert the cions of liberal provision on the stocks of former parsimony. inoculate the thrifty limbs of selfishness with the choicest buds of a generous liberality.

A school rightly managed, properly taught and skillfully trained, is but an educational family, in which the majesty of the law is recognised and revered. All are taught to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to the embodiment of power and love, the impersonation

of right and justice, which, to the child's unsophisticated mind, is concentrated in the person of its teacher. Habits of industry are formed and established, mutual rights recognised and respected, order appreciated and maintained, selfishness rebuked and repressed, benevolence cultivated and confirmed, and the pupil prepared, in due time, to assume and discharge the responsibilities of his political, social and moral relations. These nurseries of our future citizens should be fostered with a care, zeal and liberality, second only to that, which guides the wise and discreet parent in making the proper education of his children a consideration paramount to all others. Lands and tenements, stocks and merchandise will not secure to their possessor, either a safe passage through this world, or furnish him a reliable title to the blessedness of the next, but mental training and moral culture, wisely combined, become a virtual pledge of a happy issue to all such aspirations and endeavors.

A brief summary of some of the more prominent results of the past year may appropriately close this Report. In presenting these facts, it may serve to bring out in bolder relief, and present more vividly to the mind the real character and extent of the progress made, to exhibit them side by side with a corresponding view of last year's attainment.

Statistical Comparison of 1855 and 1856.

	In 1855.	In 1856.	Gain.
Amount of Common School Fund distributed to Counties, - - - - -	\$288,665 21	\$340,185 75	\$51,520 54
Average apportionment to each scholar, - - -	64.8	75	10.2
No. of children between 5 and 21 years, reported, -	453,581	458,355	4,774
No. reported attending school, - - - - -	161,536	195,976	34,440
No. of Districts reported, - - - - -	5,170	6,463	1,293
No. of Schools reported, - - - - -	3,652	4,876	1,224
Average length of Schools in months, - - -	2.85	3.03	.18
No. of Male Teachers, - - - - -	3,018	3,973	955
No. of Female Teachers, - - - - -	841	1,070	229
Whole number of Teachers, - - - - -	3,859	5,043	1,184
Average wages, per month, of Male Teachers, -	\$23 00	\$23 76	\$.76
Average wages, per month, of Female Teachers, -	\$15 72	\$16 84	\$1.12
No. of School Houses erected, - - - - -	591	650	59
Cost of said houses, - - - - -	\$166,900	\$270,883	\$103,983
Townships reporting School House tax assessed, -	413	724	311
Amount of said tax - - - - -	\$314,272 63	\$481,832 55	\$167,559 94

Aggregate number of School houses built the last two years, - - -	-	-	1,241
Aggregate cost of the same, - - - - -	-	-	\$437,783 00
Total assessment for School House erection the last two years, -	-	-	\$796,105 18

This summary exhibit of results reached is certainly cheering, significant and indicative of real substantial progress. It shows that the elements of the system are sound, reliable, and greatly in advance of anything that has previously been attempted in this commonwealth. Imperfect as it may be, it has, nevertheless, accomplished more within four years, nay in half of that time, than was

ever effected in thrice that period, during any portion of our history. Does any one doubt it? Let him look at the *twelve hundred and forty-one* school houses erected within the last two years, at the expense of \$437,783. Let him also take into consideration the assessment of the current year, amounting to \$481,832,55, to be expended for the same purpose next season. Where can its parallel, or approximation, be found in *our previous* experience. Another significant fact should not be lost sight of in estimating the merits and defects of our school code. Where is the locality, either north or south, in which an intelligent board of Trustees have carried out the provisions of the statute, in their obvious import and manifest spirit, and good results have not followed, to the full extent of the *means at command*? The name of that corporation has yet to be reported. Failure, disappointment and dissatisfaction, can be traced to two very obvious and adequate causes, incompetent officers and insufficient funds. Let the Legislature furnish adequate means, and the people commit their educational interests to the custody and supervision of their most intelligent fellow-citizens, and these complaints will soon cease. The most eloquent declaimers against the school law have, not unfrequently, been compelled to acknowledge that they have *never read* the statute, nor *visited* a single school; and many of the most bitter denouncers of the system have shown that a large addition could be advantageously made to the limited domain of their knowledge. Let the appropriate remedies be promptly applied, and the patient will soon exhibit signs of convalescence. Administer the proper tonic and the recuperative powers of nature will soon evince evidence of vitality. If change and fickleness must characterize our educational policy, then farewell to progress, permanency or perfection. Better die at once, than swallow all the nostrums that have been prescribed for the malady, by self-conceit and inexperience.

It is confidently believed that the suggestions interspersed through this Report, relative to several features of the system, requiring modification, expansion, or concentration, will be found worthy of consideration and adoption. The demand for the introduction of divers supplementary provisions will become more and more imperative. It is only a matter of time. Come they will. The stern decree of necessity has gone forth, and its fiat will be obeyed. Experience elsewhere shows that it is vain to hope or expect, that our educational enterprise is doomed to any retrogression. There is no reasonable ground for comfort of this kind, and to those needing such consolation, it can only be said, be resigned to the relentless destiny of progress.

We have suffered too much already, by gazing at the glories of the golden future, through the medium of swamp land exhalations, and relying on a bank fund of magnificent proportions, but distant possession, to the shameful neglect of our childrens present necessities. Their demands for a six months school should not be any longer postponed. The claim is just, and their constitutional rights should be both acknowledged and satisfied. Their half a million of suppliant voices should be heeded, and a gracious response be returned

to their educational prayer, by the Legislative Fathers of the commonwealth. If we will help ourselves in a legitimate way, there are more than *thirty thousand* non-resident tax payers, many of whom living in various States of the Union, who will come to our aid in a legal method, and their *thirty millions* will contribute a due share to the enlargement of the current resources for educational expenses. Unless we make statutory provision for a full and adequate supply of funds, these foreign property-holders, these owners of broad acres and boundless prairies within our State, will render no assistance to those parents now compelled, by the inadequacy of the public funds, to supplement the present modicum of State tuition, and by whose labor and enterprise the adjacent lands of the said non-residents are annually enhanced fifty per cent. An additional levy of a one mill property tax will add \$30,000 annually to our school funds from that source alone, and it will be sure and reliable, for the lands are good for the levy.

With the proposed addition to the property assessment, which would only bring us up to an equality with our sister State on the west, and the present poll tax, we may hope, with the collateral helps of good school houses, improved teachers, intelligent Trustees, Normal Schools, and an Educational Periodical, to reach, at no distant day, a position that will reflect honor on the commonwealth, entitle us to the compliments for intelligence, enterprise and progress, which some are disposed to bestow in advance, and demonstrate to the world, that our childrens educational patrimony is fully adequate to their necessities, and worthy of an intelligent Parent's wisdom, forecast and liberality. When that culminating point is attained, we can cheerfully review the past, enjoy the present, and contemplate the glorious future for our offspring, our country and the race.

CALEB MILLS,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Indianapolis, Jan. 21, 1857. }

NOTE.—On page 18th, eighteen lines from the bottom, "intervals of three," should read "intervals of nine months."

A P P E N D I X.

- I. *Abstract of Township Reports.*
- II. *Summary of the same by Counties.*
- III. *Report of the School Funds, Common and Special.*
- IV. *Tabular view of the avails of the School Sections sold.*
- V. *Tabular view of the Colleges of Indiana, showing the number of Students, Graduates, Endowments, cost of Instruction, value of Buildings, number of volumes in the College and Students Libraries, &c.*
- VI. *Circular to Township Boards.*
- VII. *Decision of the Supreme Court on the Constitutionality of the Legislative power to equalize the inequalities of the Special Funds, by the township apportionment of the common funds.*
- VIII. *Superintendent's Address to Youth.*
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- X. *Index.*

APPENDIX I.

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.

NO. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.														Tax Payers.											
	Children be- tween the ages of 5 and 21 years.				No. of Districts.		No. and Grade of schools.		Pupils in atten- dance during the year.		No. of Teachers.		Average compensa- tion per month.		Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		Number. School houses erected within the year.	Volumes taken out of Li- brary during the year.	Volumes added this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.		Whole Number.	Tax Payers.	
	Whole Number	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	On \$100. Poll.	Whole amount.				Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.			
1	Blue Creek.....	290	150	130	7	4	296	....	4	....	16.00	....	....	....	192 00 3	110	....	88	....	118	45
2	French.....	217	109	108	4	4	212	....	3	....	15.00	....	....	....	180 00 3	110	....	61	....	113	39
3	Hartford.....	185	97	88	3	3	112	....	3	....	17.22	....	....	....	157 68 3	110	....	61	....	107	35
4	Jefferson.....	165	77	59	6	3	96	....	3	....	18.53	....	....	....	169 50 3	116	....	41	....	123	31
5	Kirkland.....	136	81	57	6	3	68	....	2	....	16.00	....	....	....	96 00 3	107	....	41	....	119	21
6	Monroe.....	191	95	96	9	3	148	....	3	....	15.00	....	....	....	135 00 3	118	....	67	....	235	73
7	Preble.....	333	186	167	6	6	222	....	6	....	17.66	....	....	....	318 00 3	118	....	101	....	205	52
8	Root.....	502	307	255	9	9	398	....	6	3	19.45	13.00	....	....	362 80 4	325	....	166	....	237	62
9	St. Marys.....	191	95	96	3	3	118	....	3	....	15.00	....	....	....	155 00 3	107	....	116	....	171	42
10	Union.....	251	134	117	6	6	170	....	3	3	15.00	8.00	....	....	168 75 3	169	....	75	....	153	48
11	Wabash.....	264	150	114	8	8	298	....	6	4	15.00	8.00	....	....	306 00 3	327	....	89	....	118	30
12	Washington.....	224	125	99	5	4	130	....	4	....	17.63	....	....	....	141 06 2	327	....	148	....	227	48
13	Town of Decatur.....	245	118	127	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	327	....	148	....	198	76
Total.....	3237	1724	1513	72	55	2266	45	12	16.52	13.75	16.52	13.75	....	....	2221 79 3	10	1,228 00	1055	2,871 48	2,708	1,550 54			

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 2.—ALLEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for education.		Length of schools in months.	School houses erected within the year.		Vols. in Library.	Vols. taken out of the Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.			
	Whole Number.	Females.	Males.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.		Value.	On \$100				Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.		
1 Abolt.....	275	141	134	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	239	00	4	.....	160	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	116	.....	
2 Adams.....	563	318	245	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	70	00	.....	.....	156	10	50	334	60	347	207	.....			
3 Cedar Creek.....	465	248	217	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	538	00	3	.....	138	.....	148	10	.....	212	81	291	162	.....	
4 Eel River.....	392	215	177	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	375	00	3	.....	101	.....	133	10	.....	171	10	267	151	.....	
5 Jackson.....	40	17	23	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	18	00	3	.....	50	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	59	.....	
6 Jefferson.....	390	214	176	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	334	00	3	.....	323	.....	123	25	50	560	53	302	291	.....	
7 Lafayette.....	470	253	217	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	306	00	3	.....	160	.....	148	24	.....	430	49	278	188	.....	
8 Lake.....	353	191	162	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	332	00	3	.....	160	.....	139	25	50	439	49	266	147	.....	
9 Madison.....	301	164	137	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	410	00	3	.....	168	.....	101	25	37	308	59	295	229	.....	
10 Marion.....	427	243	184	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	368	00	3	.....	120	.....	153	10	25	257	57	327	176	.....	
11 Maumee.....	39	17	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	80	00	5	.....	34	.....	15	15	.....	101	83	71	36	.....	
12 Milan.....	229	136	93	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	228	00	3	.....	163	.....	89	25	50	331	73	245	170	.....	
13 Monroe.....	199	97	102	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	134	00	3	.....	175	.....	67	.....	.....	358	25	145	104	.....	
14 Perry.....	440	298	212	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	840	00	5	.....	325	.....	129	20	.....	358	25	280	151	.....	
15 Pleasant.....	475	254	221	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	448	00	3	.....	142	.....	148	25	.....	368	10	303	197	.....	
16 Scipio.....	94	44	50	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	96	00	24	.....	170	.....	35	.....	.....	483	49	79	44	.....	
17 Springfield.....	565	291	274	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	537	00	3	361	00	279	.....	153	25	483	49	335	197	.....	
18 St. Joseph.....	351	181	170	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	302	00	3	.....	161	.....	109	25	50	489	36	294	196	.....	
19 Wayne.....	522	287	235	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	485	00	3	.....	465	.....	830	20	.....	5146	14	186	1111	.....	
20 Washington.....	592	303	289	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	704	00	7	.....	150	.....	195	25	50	753	42	316	136	.....	
21 City of Ft. Wayne.	2060	925	1135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2961	00	
Total.....	9242	4767	4475	143	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	6,935	00	3.4	7	4,122	00	2942	10367	84	6,539	3998

NO 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

1	Columbus,	624	377	247	9	9	403	9	.....	.....	18 66	.....	499 89	3	2	1000 00	119	716	348 12	253	1724 35	874	430	130
2	Clay,	324	184	140	6	3	192	3	.....	.....	26 66	.....	240 00	3	.....	.....	162	80	109 30	50	632 31	189	190	70
3	Clifty,	450	248	202	5	5	209	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	564 05	4	1	340 00	108	100	143 30	50	534 91	270	115	54
4	Flat Rock,	476	226	250	8	4	210	4	.....	.....	20 66	.....	246 75	23	.....	.....	162	90	133 30	25	805 37	310	171	55
5	German,	357	195	162	5	5	4	1	25 00	18 00	354 00	3	1	500 00	165	90	137 12	15	573 97	295	140	70
6	Haw Creek,	972	530	442	11	11	810	11	2	.....	25 00	12 33	.....	879 50	3	.....	.....	336	200	220	.....	528	270	80
7	Harrison,	433	222	211	6	6	200	6	.....	.....	30 00	.....	540 50	3	.....	.....	108	129	.....	.....	259	192	47	
8	Harrison,	278	129	149	4	1	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	3	2	290 00	143	90	75 25	50	236 87	184	130	44
9	Ninevah,	354	195	150	5	5	174	4	1	.....	27 33	13 33	.....	3 55	3	.....	.....	119	100	109	5	191 08	109	50
10	Ohio,	298	133	95	3	3	928	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	3	.....	.....	158	100	67 10	.....	69 27	142	90	35
11	Rock Creek,	349	180	166	6	6	229	4	2	.....	26 66	16 66	.....	395 00	.....	.....	160	100	129 25	30	578 20	266	150	45
12	Sand Creek,	339	175	166	5	5	239	5	.....	.....	31 00	.....	476 00	3	.....	.....	140	50	159 15	45	484 33	243	157	32
13	Union,	305	173	145	8	5	250	5	.....	.....	20 00	20 00	.....	200 00	2	.....	.....	200	100	95	.....	223	140	43
14	Wayne,	625	329	29	6	6	500	6	.....	.....	20 66	.....	515 00	3	.....	.....	33	925	159	.....	.....	462	300	70
1	Town of Columbus,	533	310	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL,	1637	3596	3051	87	74	3887	70	6	.....	25 24 15 08	.....	5386 69 2 6	7	2130 00	2402 2121	1082	.....	.....	5,820 56	4,460	2,584	805	

NO. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

1	Oak Grove,.....	446	235	211	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....	30 00	30 00	.....	510 00	3	.....	950 00	645	.....	123 15	..	1087 72	485	157	81
2	Parish Grove,.....	226	133	133	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	26 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	49	.....	323	132	08	
3	Pine,.....	144	70	74	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	61 25	50	779 77	181	53	17
	TOTAL,.....	816	438	378	13	10	.....	8	2	.....	28	33 30 00	.....	540 00	3	2	950 00	1985	.....	233	.....	1867 49	98	332	166

NO. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

1	Harrison,.....	480	246	232	11	8	8	17 00	402 00	3	32	148	490	288	92
2	Jackson,.....	277	137	140	6	6	150	6	.....	.....	20 00	.....	257 00	3	2	1000 00	487	.....	89 25	50	310 18	301	201	100
3	Licking,.....	506	300	296	11	11	345	10	.....	.....	20 00	.....	463 00	3	.....	.....	474	.....	159 15	25	391 86	520	358	162
4	Washington,.....	350	175	175	9	9	280	9	.....	.....	20 00	.....	277 00	3	.....	.....	320	.....	95	.....	.....	310	210	100
	TOTAL,.....	1703	860	843	37	34	1125	33	.....	.....	19 25	.....	1399 00	3	2	1000 00	1613	.....	491	.....	702 04	1621	1067	454

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.				Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes taken out of Library.		Volumes during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	Whole amount.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	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Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	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Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Library during the year.</

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 9.—CASS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children be- tween the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Number of Districts.	No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in atten- dance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensa- tion per month.				Amount expended for education.		Length of schools in months.	School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.	Vols. taken out of the Li- brary during the year.	Volumes added this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.			
	Whole Number.	Males.		Females.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Com'n.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.	Number.				Value.	On \$100	Polls.	Whole amount.	Whole number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000
1 Adams.....	325	161	164	6	6	243	4	6	.....	.....	.....	23.33	13.53	.....	267	90	3	1	326	00	111	.....	101	15	25	286	48	57	19
2 Bethlehem	356	183	173	6	6	312	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	00	3	.....	.....	118	.....	109	7	.....	145	41	191	103	34
3 Boone	335	182	153	6	6	312	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	89	25	.....	332	79	157	78	36
4 Clay	323	184	139	5	5	220	5	35.66	387	00	3	1	470	00	110	95	35	50	710	13	150	77	10
5 Clinton.....	328	120	118	5	5	244	4	1	30.25	19.33	421	00	3	2	110	36	230	95	35	50	665	14	157	75	26
6 Deer Creek.....	355	201	154	8	7	280	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.71	.....	.....	540	00	.....	.....	.....	229	.....	123	25	25	495	69	150	52	41
7 Eel.....	175	92	83	3	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	.....	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	739	439	95
8 Harrison	413	225	188	8	9	277	8	1	.....	.....	.....	22.38	17.08	.....	521	25	3	.....	.....	221	.....	129	10	.....	191	83	193	90	43
9 Jackson	359	184	175	8	4	177	3	1	.....	.....	.....	21.00	21.00	.....	297	00	3	.....	.....	107	.....	116	5	.....	86	00	227	130	51
10 Jefferson	393	147	146	6	5	212	4	1	.....	.....	.....	14.66	14.66	.....	219	00	3	.....	.....	115	.....	75	25	50	578	64	179	96	32
11 Miami.....	369	148	121	5	6	280	5	1	.....	.....	.....	22.00	16.66	.....	277	13	3	.....	.....	118	.....	60	124	25	401	49	150	116	19
12 Noble	339	181	158	4	4	213	4	2	.....	.....	.....	21.60	16.66	.....	226	36	2	.....	.....	230	.....	100	15	.....	389	84	197	100	22
13 Tipton.....	419	239	180	8	7	336	7	20.00	613	50	3	1	125	00	225	129	15	25	432	85	239	137	45
14 Washington	482	275	107	8	7	330	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	00	3	.....	.....	118	.....	109	12	.....	349	23	228	125	45
15 City of Logansport.....	759	386	273	2
Total	5440	2908	2532	88	64	3124	61	11	23.91	16.92	4720	14	3.1	5	1034	36	2320	1874	7476	90	3109	1,684	518

NO. 10. CLARK COUNTY.

1	Bethlehem	923	119	114	5	5	174	4	1	1	3	30.58	4.50	.....	304 00 3	.....	335	.....	75 25 50	501 49	984	155	35
2	Charlestown	968	507	461	16	1	240	2	1	1	3	19.06	.....	25 00	800 00 3	.....	300	.....	506 2	179 85	903	459	166
3	Carr	994	173	121	4	9	85	1	1	1	1	25.00	18.00	.....	115 00 3	.....	231	.....	89	.....	974	199	99
4	Jeffersonville	995	162	133	7	2	85	1	1	1	1	25.00	18.00	.....	134 00 3	.....	333	.....	652 25 50	1171 37	1555	957	147
5	Monroe	992	317	275	2	8	354	7	1	1	1	25.00	35.00	.....	545 00 3	.....	335	.....	163 20 50	359 27	401	340	61
6	Oregon	541	287	254	9	7	354	7	1	1	1	25.00	35.00	.....	350 00 2	.....	350	.....	148 5 25	134 64	307	178	70
7	Owen	333	165	168	7	6	211	4	2	2	2	25.45	25.45	.....	300 65 3	.....	332	.....	101	.....	178	73	32
8	Silver Creek	365	149	116	4	4	172	4	4	4	4	25.00	20.00	.....	300 00 3	.....	216	.....	153	.....	222	118	31
9	Utica	616	304	312	6	6	192	5	5	5	5	30.66	30.66	.....	270 00 11	.....	302	.....	148	.....	222	233	46
10	Wood	255	156	99	7	7	288	5	2	2	2	20.00	16.66	.....	339 80 3	.....	125	.....	153	.....	268	183	38
11	Washington	437	233	204	8	5	280	4	1	1	1	30.00	20.00	.....	300 00 2	.....	125	.....	143 25 50	977 47	254	118	48
12	Town of Charlestown	963	123	140	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	46.66	25 00	.....	4511 40 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Town of Jeffersonville	816	456	360	2	6	650	3	5	5	5	46.66	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Town of Port Fulton	163	74	89	1	1	75	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Town of Utica	538	129	109	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		6309	3354	2955	56	61	1 3061 80	49	13	1	3	27.32	16.83	.....	25 00 8,349 85 3,2	.....	9321	.....	.....	3,654 09	5,167	3,013	653

NO. 11. CLAY COUNTY.

1	Cass	192	95	97	5	5	80	5	5	5	5	20.00	20.00	.....	300 00 3	.....	219	.....	67 5	57 00	200	144	24
2	Dick Johnson	332	179	153	6	4	171	3	1	1	1	21.00	21.00	.....	130 00 3	.....	107	.....	109 10 35	178 00	409	314	62
3	Harrison	493	264	229	8	2	57	2	2	2	2	18.50	18.50	.....	275 00 3	.....	972	.....	156 25	534 00	734	613	78
4	Jackson	411	230	181	7	7	300	7	7	7	7	20.00	20.00	.....	425 00 3	.....	107	.....	159 5 5	84 00	403	308	64
5	Lewis	312	167	145	2	2	88	2	2	2	2	20.66	20.66	.....	115 00 3	.....	158	.....	95	.....	317	226	58
6	Perry	244	203	141	5	5	242	5	5	5	5	21.66	21.66	.....	325 00 3	.....	321	.....	116 25 50	407 00	309	226	51
7	Posey	577	366	282	8	5	.....	3	2	2	2	20.00	20.00	.....	235 50 3	.....	321	.....	166 10 35	335 00	636	507	60
8	Sugar Ridge	240	133	107	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Van Buren	465	253	212	9	6	219	4	2	2	2	18.75	61.23	.....	312 00 3	.....	.....	.....	75	502 00	467	365	62
10	Washington	664	348	316	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502	333	78
Total		4030	2167	1863	59	36	1157	31	5	5	5	20.07	19.11	.....	2,227 50 3	.....	1515	.....	1276	2,057 00	4,115	3,187	572

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.— Continued.

NO. 12. CLINTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children be- tween the ages of 5 and 21 years.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in atten- dance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensa- tion per month.				Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Li- brary during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Com'n.		High.		Common.		High.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Value.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Pay- ing on \$500 and less.	Pay- ing on 500 to \$1000.	Whole Number.	Pay- ing on 500 to \$1000.	Whole Number.	Pay- ing on 500 to \$1000.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Honey Creek.....	502	267	235	9	8	360	9	1

NO. 13. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1	Boone.....	174	108	66	4	2	84	1	1	133	00	3	1	64	00	112	40	28	50	242	66	150	95	14
2	Jennings.....	428	227	201	6	8	481	8	8	600	00	3	2	525	00	323	166	30	50	627	82	476	310	81
3	Liberty.....	259	143	116	5	5	196	5	5	200	00	2	118	.....	.....	118	75	15	25	179	45	199	132	24
4	Ohio.....	401	209	192	5	6	985	3	2	360	00	3	.....	.....	.....	335	129	10	25	184	57	301	191	40
5	Patoka.....	522	268	254	9	9	312	9	.....	525	00	3	3	270	00	320	143	25	50	310	53	319	239	42
6	Sterling.....	444	253	191	9	8	563	8	.....	350	00	2	.....	.....	.....	327	143	10	40	190	37	272	194	41
7	Union.....	340	176	164	5	5	189	5	.....	280	00	3	.....	.....	.....	250	95	10	15	86	38	217	171	29
8	Whisky Run.....	437	248	189	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	350	00	330	143	10	25	195	42	306	189	55
	Town Leavenworth.....	189	96	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	3194	1728	1466	50	43	1810	41	3	2,448	00	2.8	9	1,209	00	198.5	943	.....	.....	2,016	90	2,240	1,521	326

NO. 14. DAVIESS COUNTY.

1	Barr.....	891	441	450	12	12	567	8	4	780	00	3	.....	.....	.....	318	373	10	35	397	23	552	350	89
2	Boyard.....	264	140	124	4	4	171	4	.....	242	00	3	.....	.....	.....	332	89	30	50	317	67	203	117	45
3	Elmore.....	212	137	75	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	25	5	337	84	176	113	20
4	Harrison.....	369	209	160	5	3	170	3	.....	200	00	3	.....	.....	.....	164	123	30	45	319	26	266	174	49
5	Madison.....	369	206	163	5	4	209	4	.....	960	00	3	.....	.....	.....	326	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	158	59
6	Reeve.....	526	234	292	7	7	211	5	.....	217	00	2	.....	.....	.....	327	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	230	64
7	Steele.....	138	81	77	2	1	50	1	.....	75	00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	105	23
8	Van Buren.....	427	263	164	6	6	243	5	.....	400	00	3	.....	.....	.....	336	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	122	57
9	Veal.....	260	118	142	4	4	176	3	.....	165	00	2	.....	.....	.....	168	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	223	51
10	Washington.....	629	346	283	10	10	629	10	1	655	00	3	.....	.....	.....	306	329	.....	25	80	00	642	312	96
0	Town of Washington.....	260	134	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	4365	2309	2056	58	51	2496	43	6	2,994	00	2.8	.....	.....	.....	2267	1518	.....	.....	1,452	00	3,153	1,904	553

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 15. DEARBORN COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		No. and Grade of Schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Vols. in Library.		Vols. taken out of the Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers		
							Com'n.		High.		Common.		High.																		
Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Value.	Number.	On \$100.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.							
1	149	78	71	2	2	2	75	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 10	133 89	...	...					
2	321	149	172	6	6	3	130	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388 25	50 9967 57	...	...					
3	583	267	316	6	5	5	175	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 15	25 451 43	...	...					
4	305	238	157	4	3	3	125	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	25 536 98	...	...					
5	396	193	203	5	5	5	275	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	25 536 98	...	...					
6	613	314	299	4	3	3	325	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 5	115 39	...	...					
7	754	381	373	6	7	7	398	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...				
8	1542	775	767	8	8	8	560	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502 25	3633 26	...	...					
9	361	187	174	3	3	3	113	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 95	478 97	...	...					
10	1029	512	517	14	13	3	193	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351 20	1260 24	...	...					
11	487	219	218	4	4	4	193	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 139	75	...	...					
12	651	327	324	4	3	3	243	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	1525	...	...					
13	203	112	91	3	3	3	146	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...				
14	417	203	214	3	3	3	150	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 139	75	...	...					
15	939	459	480	1	1	1	350	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...				
Total	5790	4434	4356	61	63	4	3258	28	56	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,854 98 3.7	1,382 00	172 1664	2880

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 18. DELAWARE COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.												No. of Teachers.										Average compensation per month.		Amount expended for Education.				Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.	
	Whole Number.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		Com'n.		High.		Common.		High.		Average compensation per month.		Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Whole Number.	Paymg on \$500 and less.	Paymg on \$1000 to \$500						
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
1	Center.....	879	439	440	11	6	9	9	9	4	2	21	25	10	44	317	66	3	10	60	24	00	336	325	249	25	50	1689	02	643	347	47										
2	Delaware.....	478	238	240	9	9	367	.....	.....	9	9	24	88	.....	.....	447	97	2	3	8	35	00	212	.....	123	25	25	597	97	322	172	67					
3	Harrison.....	498	249	249	10	9	353	.....	.....	9	9	17	50	.....	.....	472	50	3	3	2	55	00	115	115	148	15	25	331	27	336	203	75						
4	Hamilton.....	273	139	134	6	4	167	.....	.....	3	1	36	40	13	33	231	00	3	2	6	37	00	108	156	101	35	.....	409	60	218	105	58							
5	Liberty.....	559	283	286	9	9	499	.....	.....	11	.....	22	39	.....	.....	503	84	24	.....	.....	317	.....	166	10	.....	246	01	350	178	65			
6	Monroe.....	478	249	229	6	3	191	.....	.....	3	.....	25	33	.....	.....	210	00	3	3	9	55	00	217	.....	143	25	25	548	51	290	162	64				
7	Mount Pleasant.....	456	242	214	8	6	295	.....	.....	6	1	22	39	5	10	365	53	24	.....	.....	213	.....	220	119	148	25	50	731	60	373	214	68					
8	Niles.....	307	226	171	8	6	375	.....	.....	6	1	22	91	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Perry.....	505	267	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Salem.....	355	190	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	90	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Union.....	470	254	216	8	6	328	.....	.....	5	1	20	00	15	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Washington.....	497	240	257	10	3	97	.....	.....	3	.....	20	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	5846	3056	2790	25	61	2703	.....	.....	59	6	322	10	9	95	3,448	95	2	2	9,262	81	3514	2903	1815	.....	.....	6,692	75	4165	2968	810							

TABULAR EXHIBIT No. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 21. FAYETTE COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.				Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.		Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Whole Number.		Tax Payers.	
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000										
													Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																		
1	Connersville.....	336	182	154	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Columbia.....	375	191	184	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Fairview.....	282	149	132	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Harrison.....	279	138	141	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Jennings.....	284	147	147	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Jackson.....	286	133	153	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Orange.....	217	101	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Posey.....	436	237	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Waterloo.....	253	127	126	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	City of Connersville.....	165	316	350	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Town of West Union.....	114	57	57	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3768	1798	1770	29	19	833	18	1	29	16	16	66	29	45	30	16	2485	20	2104	1212	9492	2700	1187	353										

NO. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

1	Franklin.....	276	149	127	4</
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TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 25. FULTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.			Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for education.	Length of schools in months.	School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.	Volumes taken out of Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.							
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.	Value.				Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Volumes taken out of Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Polls.	Whole Amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.
Aubbeenaubee.....	240	129	111	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	459	229	230	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	408	220	188	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle	313	164	149	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester.....	533	254	279	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	409	198	211	9	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	385	201	184	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	319	175	144	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town of Rochester.	198	135	63	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3264	1705	1559	54	49	1370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NO. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.

		130	76	54	3	2	91	2	70.00	3	2	900.00	150	63	41	180	94	30
1	Barton.....	716	378	338	11	7	938	6	1	245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
2	Columbia.....	793	382	341						245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
3	Johnson.....	797	387	400						245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
4	Montgomery.....	1000	515	485	19	18	2	6	6	245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
5	Pataka.....	1000	515	485	19	18	2	6	6	245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
6	Walash.....	125	80	45						245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
7	Washington.....	263	125	138	7					245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
8	White River.....	469	254	215	6					245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
5	Town of Princeton.....	391	192	199						245.00	3	2	330	450	214	400	150	100
	Total.....	4594	2379	2215	46	29	4	279	17	1270.00	3	2	3300.00	2235	324	3398	1337	1285

NO. 27. GRANT COUNTY.

		466	242	924	5	5	5	5	298	5		24.00	325.00-3	328	1900	267	
1	Center.....	990	164	126	3	3	175	1	3	1	3	21.66	177.00-3	96	75	101	10
2	Fairmount.....	369	219	150	6	5	213	5				15.50	325.00-3	112	75	101	25
3	Franklin.....	248	142	106	8	4						21.66	325.00-3	112	75	101	50
4	Greene.....	491	274	217	12	11	362	11				20.00	660.00-3	127	143	16	54
5	Jefferson.....	379	199	180	10	5	190	5				20.00	660.00-3	127	143	16	54
6	Liberty.....	570	296	274	6							20.00	300.00-3	161	116	5	44
7	Mill.....	366	198	168	8	8	312	8				19.50	832.90	173	190	25	40
8	Monroe.....	647	346	301	10	10	548	9	1			18.00	470.00-3	162	139	8	25
9	Pleasant.....	334	180	148	6	6	250	6				16.66	705.00-3	155	125	8	25
10	Richmond.....	240	128	111	6	4	145	4				23.33	380.00-3	166	139	13	40
11	Sims.....	244	132	112	5							22.33	270.00-3	166	139	13	40
12	Union.....	333	179	174	7	7	216	7				10.06	334.74-3	151	101		
13	Van Buren.....	459	257	232	9	6	298	6				24.00	453.00-3	147	136	15	
14	Washington.....	373	141	232	2	2	221	2				33.33	200.00-3	147	136	15	
1	Town of Marion.....	5898	3113	2755	103	76	3168	74	4			22.04	4611.74-2.9	1890	2225	1874	
	Total.....																3554.51

NO. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.

1	Adams.....	445	292	221	11	4	136	.....	3	1	.....	20.00	16.00	.....	73.25	1	1	60.00	.....	633	137	.....	.....	.....	364	227	68
2	Clay.....	442	282	216	6	6	361	.....	6	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	391.40	3	.....	.....	.....	295	109	20	25	595.65	311	112	63
3	Delaware.....	407	214	162	9	4	160	.....	4	.....	.....	29.25	.....	.....	195.00	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	25	50	944.70	334	168	63
4	Fall Creek.....	762	461	361	8	7	392	.....	5	2	.....	25.00	20.00	.....	496.25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	25	50	952.13	331	196	84
5	Jackson.....	743	441	399	17	11	440	.....	7	4	.....	25.00	19.00	.....	639.00	3	3	1050.00	230	.....	25	20	40	1240.29	690	368	117
6	Noblesville.....	628	321	307	10	8	537	.....	5	3	.....	25.00	16.66	.....	463.59	3	2	366.66	241	.....	38	25	50	1618.15	800	404	131
7	Washington.....	907	502	465	10	10	530	.....	9	1	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	500.00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	25	50	1634.04	660	349	163
8	Wayne.....	541	238	363	9	9	456	.....	9	.....	.....	21.66	.....	.....	385.00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	10	25	314.81	362	136	68
9	White River.....	623	319	364	11	5	185	1	4	20.00	20.00	304.45	3	330	25	30	1137.13	485	233	114
10	Town of Noblesville.....	460	204	256	3	3	185	133	1	2	2	40.00	30.00	44.50	235.25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Town of Westfield.....	100	49	51	1	1	100	30	2	.....	.....	19.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		6098	3148	2950	95	68	3332	163	52	17	2	25.04	20.95	44.50	4221.19	2.8	6	1476.66	1524	633	1930	.....	.....	8636.90	4337	2243	871

NO. 30. HANCOCK COUNTY.

1	Brandywine.....	328	178	150	7	4	154	3	1	25.00	25.00	193.25	2	107	39	123	25	50	669.92	204	73	31
2	Blue River.....	428	211	227	9	4	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	25	50	813.61	274	115	35
3	Brown.....	391	211	180	9	4	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.37	.....	.....	216.15	13	1	300.00	164	.....	139	25	50	591.16	250	124	55
4	Buck Creek.....	399	264	195	9	4	480	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	100	137	.....	250	94	65
5	Center.....	799	396	413	14	12	480	12	25.00	284.00	21	825	1750	279	10	430.93	560	293	113
6	Greene.....	406	194	212	9	5	186	.....	4	1	.....	20.50	14.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	132	148	.....	302	137	65
7	Jackson.....	632	333	319	9	9	583	.....	9	2	.....	21.04	16.66	.....	.....	.....	5	1651.75	335	356	206	25	50	730.91	400	250	90
8	Sugar Creek.....	195	106	90	8	191	190	10	25	434.08	485	181	87
9	Vernon.....	607	307	360	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	100	166	.....	.....	385	328	62
10	Town of Greenfield.....	275	132	143	1	2	153	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	3	1	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		4481	2262	2219	75	36	1748	.....	21	17	.....	29.18	20.56	.....	1443.40	2.2	7	2101.75	1731	3477	1507	.....	.....	3610.61	3150	1497	623

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 31. HARRISON COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.				No. of Teachers.		Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for education.		Length of schools in mths.	Number.	School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.	Volumes taken out of Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.				
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	No. and grade of schools.	Pupils in attendance during the year.	Com'n.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.				Value.	Value.	On \$100.	Polis.	Whole Amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on $500 to $1000
1	Blue River.....	436	932	903	7	7											926	137	16	25	330.00	291	180	62		
2	Boone.....	734	383	351	13	12											335	1237	214	25	618.00	356	242	25		
3	Franklin.....	640	327	322	9	9											333	135	195	20	855.00	410	221	96		
4	Harrison.....	1005	512	493	12	11											427	1440	348	20	550.00	651	438	159		
5	Heth.....	492	258	234	6	8											334	159	20	50	550.00	369	226	53		
6	Jackson.....	422	223	199	7	7											220	237	129	25	578.00	358	193	69		
7	Morgan.....	503	258	245	6	6											330	159	17	50	752.00	441	277	71		
8	Posey.....	632	338	314	9	9											330	169	176	25	752.00	415	241	63		
9	Scott.....	302	155	147	6	5											800	169	135	50	506.00	932	159	39		
10	Spencer.....	402	211	191	8	7											227	140	123	25	506.00	291	180	31		
11	Taylor.....	416	220	196	6	5											222	260	123	25	429.00	266	170	28		
12	Washington.....	416	223	187	6	6											218	160	116	25	525.00	264	148	48		
13	Webster.....	369	210	189	5	5											115	118	137	15	500.00	190	155	49		
14	Town of Corydon.....	232	103	129	1	1															138	67	33	33		
Total.....		7054	3654	3400	103	98	4076	96	2	21.11	16.75						6337.00	3.1.11	2105.00	2081	448-2	2125	6001.00	4662	2897	911

NO. 32. HENDRICKS COUNTY.

1	Brown	690	355	334	12	1	25	1	1	27.00	70.00 24	6	3600.00	220	629	220 25	50	1334.26	531	253	126
2	Center	779	453	356	9	7	650	8	2	36.00 20.00	1045.54 4	2	1400.00	330	800	249 25	50	2007.40	519	229	68
3	Clay	329	164	165	5	4	190	4	3	26.00	314.44 3	2	1400.00	270	337	169 25	50	903.95	333	189	40
4	Eel River	505	264	241	10	5	257	9	3	25.00 23.00	930.00 2	4	2450.00	250	700	100 25	50	1383.49	409	163	64
5	Franklin	346	184	162	4	4	257	3	1	32.77 16.66	345.00 3	4	2450.00	252	100	100 25	45	682.28	271	135	50
6	Gulford	483	262	221	8	6	267	6	3	29.00 17.50	625.15 3	3	9635.00	181	400	156 25	50	1061.81	383	157	63
7	Liberty	633	330	323	9	6	339	6	3	25.00 20.00	454.00 3	3	1560.00	331	600	220 20	40	1479.35	480	230	64
8	Marion	520	301	219	6	3	175	2	1	38.33 16.67	216.00 3	2	784.00	226	520	169 25	50	1202.42	346	150	61
9	Middle	431	228	193	9	3	150	3	1	30.00	215.00 8	2	784.00	220	120	137 25	50	762.21	290	140	37
10	Union	500	249	251	6	2	102	3	1	30.83	185.00 3	6	1350.00	253	501	143 25	50	632.91	286	133	67
11	Washington	577	317	260	9	8	518	7	1	29.00 22.00	749.10 3	4	1340.00	219	250	176 25	50	1436.68	348	157	50
Total		5813	3088	2725	87	40	2728	44	14	38.45 19.40	4430.23 3.4 33	15119.00	2642	4557	1875			13550.76	4196	1966	710

NO. 33. HENRY COUNTY.

1	Blue River	331	174	157	6	5	234	5	1	29.28	439.00 3	2	1231.00	25	333	116 25	50	642.90	233	120	41
2	Budley	515	269	246	6	5	297	4	1	29.83 16.66	384.00 3	3	1145.00	25	306	156 25	50	456.07	384	191	48
3	Fall Creek	562	294	268	9	7	221	3	1	21.33 18.00	247.00 24	3	1145.00	25	306	156 25	50	456.07	384	191	48
4	Franklin	401	215	186	6	4	221	3	1	26.66 24.50	547.00 3	3	1145.00	25	306	156 25	50	456.07	384	191	48
5	Greensboro	402	209	193	7	7	308	5	2	26.40 22.22	585.00 24	8	2300.00	251	767	214 25	50	870.53	426	203	56
6	Harrison	555	290	266	10	10	470	9	1	25.00 20.00	555.00 3	8	2300.00	254	1508	317 25	50	1112.21	581	216	67
7	Henry	492	263	229	8	8	297	5	3	23.22	412.00 2	1	500.00	256	128	143 25	50	670.18	275	139	42
8	Jefferson	424	225	199	9	9	360	9	1	23.22 22.98	578.00 24	5	2750.00	256	200	201 25	50	1061.25	404	201	57
9	Liberty	680	344	336	9	9	453	8	1	22.58 22.98	448.00 2	5	2750.00	250	945	148 25		368	189	49	
10	Prairie	482	258	224	9	7	297	7	2	25.00	448.00 2	1	475.00	250	945	148 25		368	189	49	
11	Speecland	484	255	229	7	7	305	5	2	23.26 23.83	470.00 3	1	475.00	250	945	148 25		368	189	49	
12	Stony Creek	504	264	240	6	6	378	6	3	23.57	411.00 24	2	1635.00	252	250	148 25	50	639.92	263	138	51
13	Wayne	678	343	335	8	7	361	8	1	33.60	683.00 3	2	1635.00	253	948	364 25	50	1706.37	814	465	101
	Town of Cadiz	84	44	40	1	1	101	1	1	21.67	130.00 3	1	184.00	254	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Town of Greensboro	127	67	60	1	1	175	2	1	21.67	130.00 3	1	184.00	254	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Town of Knightstown	263	109	154	1	2	175	1	3	20.00 20.00	60.00 2			255	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Town of Lewisville	66	29	37	1	1	62	1	1	30.00	60.00 2			255	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Town of Newcastle	265	169	196	1	1	188	2	1	50.00 20.00	60.00 2			255	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Total		7416	3821	3595	105	90	4667	81	15	29.53 30.83	6573.00 2.6 23	11620.00	3276	8278	2428			13074.94	5360	2584	744

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 34. HOWARD COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.										No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.		
	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		Com'n.		High.		Common.		High.		Average compensation per month.		Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.				
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$1000.				
1	Center.....	535	275	260	8	3	3	66	3	3	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43	116.87 2 1/2	116.87 2 1/2	3	1060.25	156 25	50	1060.51	400	151	42												
2	Clay.....	141	77	64	4	3	3	66	1	1	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	363.00 2 1/2	363.00 2 1/2	3	680.00	148 5	10	143.29	254	115	50												
3	Erwin.....	437	256	181	10	7	7	258	4	4	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	150.50 3	150.50 3	3	680.00	143	10	143.29	254	115	50												
4	Harrison.....	453	258	195	8	4	4	175	4	4	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	150.50 3	150.50 3	3	680.00	143	10	143.29	254	115	50												
5	Howard.....	347	179	168	7	4	4	141	4	4	16.00	16.00	16.00	174.00 3	174.00 3	1	175.00	49 1 1/2	50	154.88	171	56	40													
6	Jackson.....	162	93	69	4	4	4	141	4	4	25.00	25.00	25.00	302.00 2 1/2	302.00 2 1/2	4	905.00	137 25	50	530.05	294	80	60													
7	Liberty.....	404	206	198	9	5	5	247	5	5	21.00	21.00	21.00	336.00 3	336.00 3	1	240.00	123 15	25	342.49	322	107	71													
8	Monroe.....	406	208	198	5	7	7	194	5	2	21.00	21.00	21.00	336.00 3	336.00 3	1	240.00	123 15	25	342.49	322	107	71													
9	Taylor.....	386	211	185	2	9	9	262	8	1	35.00	35.00	35.00	305.95 2 1/2	305.95 2 1/2	1	103.00	116 10	25	226.19	330	140	90													
10	Union.....	383	191	192	10	9	9	262	8	1	35.00	35.00	35.00	305.95 2 1/2	305.95 2 1/2	1	103.00	116 10	25	226.19	330	140	90													
	Total.....	3664	1954	1710	66	39	1343	1343	36	3	24.06	24.06	24.06	1747.62 2 1/2	1747.62 2 1/2	13	3105.25	1133	1133	3025.53	2835	984	590													

NO. 35. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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NO. 36. JACKSON COUNTY.

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TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 37. JASPER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children be- tween the ages of 5 and 21 years.			No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in atten- dance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensa- tion per month.				Amount expended for edu- cation.		Lengths of schools in mths.		School Houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Li- brary during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax payers.	
	Whole number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.		Common.	High.	Com'on.		High.		Common.		High.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000	On \$100.	Poll.		
					Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																	
Barkley	300	152	148	9	1	42	1	1	1	17	20	51	00	3	107	89	41	25	50	268	181	55									
Beaver	176	93	83	4	3	53	1	1	1	25	00	18	50	187	00	3	108	67	41	25	50	194	139	32							
Gilliam	226	111	115	3	3	116	2	2	2	20	00	15	00	178	00	24	107	41	25	50	195	135	44								
Hanging Grove	133	66	67	4	4	118	2	2	2	19	00	7	00	263	00	3	36	35	25	30	253	163	20								
Ironquois	124	62	62	3	3	116	4	2	2	19	00	7	00	263	00	3	112	49	25	50	106	00	277	167	37						
Jackson	151	88	63	3	6	116	4	2	2	19	00	7	00	263	00	3	112	49	25	50	106	00	277	167	37						
Jordan	154	91	63	3	6	116	4	2	2	19	00	7	00	263	00	3	112	49	25	50	106	00	277	167	37						
Kankakee*	44	27	17	1	1	116	4	2	2	19	00	7	00	263	00	3	112	49	25	50	106	00	277	167	37						
Lake	35	19	16	1	1	116	4	2	2	19	00	7	00	263	00	3	112	49	25	50	106	00	277	167	37						
Marion	325	170	155	6	4	211	6	2	2	35	00	8	00	235	00	3	464	143	25	50	313	00	262	118	59						
Newton	154	77	77	4	3	131	3	3	3	22	00	1	00	130	00	2	121	49	25	50	218	00	156	102	20						
Walker	53	29	24	1	1	91	1	1	1	25	00	13	00	134	00	1	106	28	15	50	53	00	144	127	7						
Washington	247	127	120	9	4	91	1	3	3	25	00	13	00	134	00	1	106	75	25	50	435	00	282	189	64						
Town of Rensselaer.	194	97	97	2	1	115	1	1	1	60	00	1	00	540	00	9	1161	673	25	50	303	00	146	102	20						
TOTAL	2316	1209	1107	41	29	1623	17	12	12	26	65	12	30	1698	00	3	1161	673	25	50	2465	00	2606	1740	429						

* This Township has been formed since the distribution of Library Funds.

NO. 38, JAY COUNTY.

1	Bear Creek.....	3-3	211	172	6	6	187	6	1	20.66	.....	.....	365.00	3	1	.....	168	920	123	25	30	398.00	278	169	74
2	Greene.....	254	117	137	7	4	104	3	1	21.00	15.00	.....	220.00	3	.....	.....	104	29	95	.....	.....	948	185	43	
3	Jackson.....	326	181	145	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490.00	3	.....	.....	143	490	109	25	50	344.00	249	167	51
4	Jefferson.....	453	227	218	7	7	377	7	.....	23.33	.....	.....	531.00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	25	192.00	166	124	27	
5	Knox.....	218	116	102	6	5	165	4	1	17.33	14.00	.....	401.00	3	1	100.00	168	.....	148	10	132	400	334	235	66
6	Madison.....	368	187	181	8	8	298	7	1	21.66	12.00	.....	251.00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	10	162	400	334	235	66
7	Noble.....	403	269	194	7	6	330	7	.....	23.00	.....	.....	401.00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	10	162	400	334	235	66
8	Penn.....	296	158	138	6	5	193	3	2	24.00	13.33	.....	413.00	3	.....	.....	224	45	129	5	70.00	281	197	58	
9	Pike.....	478	243	235	9	8	.....	8	.....	24.22	.....	.....	590.00	3	.....	.....	167	1056	148	25	50	475.00	363	270	62
10	Richland.....	508	122	86	5	4	160	3	1	21.66	12.00	.....	295.00	3	.....	.....	164	237	153	25	50	471.00	362	196	54
11	Wayne.....	3-3	192	191	8	9	281	6	3	2	19.33	8.77	693.00	3	.....	.....	163	.....	75	12 1/2	25	130.00	205	143	34
12	Wabash.....	254	140	114	6	6	85	1	1	22.00	18.00	.....	693.00	3	.....	.....	250	235	129	.....	.....	389	294	61	
8	Town of Camden...	161	67	94	1	1	.....	1	.....	25.00	.....	.....	100.00	2 1/2	.....	.....	109	87	84	25	50	271.00	200	149	28
	Total.....	4187	2150	2007	85	69	2780	278	56	11	2	2	3908.00	2, 9, 2	.....	100.00	1818	2399	1400	.....	2513.00	3330	2341	612	

1D. J.—38

NO. 39. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1	Graham.....	556	307	249	11	11	400	9	2	.....	21.66	21.66	710.00	.....	4	958.00	325	.....	166	25	50	779.80	383	179	84
2	Hanover.....	359	174	185	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	636.00	4	3	1300.00	336	.....	109	25	50	726.42	275	143	33
3	Lancaster.....	560	305	255	7	2	310	200	7	.....	.....	.....	1943.00	3	3	2387.00	327	.....	862	25	50	3142.71	1308	680	187
4	Madison*	1411	743	608	20	23	399	18	5	2	22.00	9.00	731.00	3	2	680.00	326	.....	201	25	50	750.00	332	208	53
5	Milton.....	679	327	352	9	12	399	10	2	26.66	.....	.....	982.00	3	.....	.....	338	.....	190	25	35	762.93	276	130	36
6	Monroe.....	496	291	205	6	6	247	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	456.00	3	.....	.....	330	.....	129	.....	.....	504	147	65	
7	Republican.....	437	213	224	8	8	294	7	1	.....	12.66	12.33	499.00	3	.....	.....	325	.....	159	12	25	512.45	308	181	56
8	Saluda.....	470	270	200	9	8	356	6	2	.....	22.66	14.53	770.00	3	.....	.....	338	.....	226	.....	.....	418	181	74	
9	Shelby.....	700	367	323	11	11	501	11	.....	21.66	.....	.....	483.00	3	.....	.....	330	.....	148	3	.....	57.00	245	119	50
10	Snayria.....	423	228	195	8	8	329	7	1	.....	21.66	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Town of Bryantsburg	41	22	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	City of Madison.....	2954	1427	1527	5	5	1230	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1896	961	250	
	Total.....	9086	4674	4412	99	99	2	4666	260	85	2	3	92.93	14.86	.....	5325.00	3259	1042	2356	.....	.....	6731.91	6179	3134	955

*Not yet fully supplied with books for library.

NO. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.

1 Blue River.....	117	69	48	2	2	77	2	25.00	.....	125.00 3	.....	330	.....	143	5	25	127.00	453	200	64
2 Clark	336	208	189	14	3	144	3	32.00	.....	500.00 3	.....	335	.....	129	25	50	783.00	975	107	47
3 Franklin.....	1011	532	429	7	3	144	3	32.00	.....	11 630.00	.....	339	.....	506	25	50	9853.00	1027	419	30
4 Hensley.....	497	271	226	7	3	144	3	32.00	.....	500.00 3	.....	339	.....	156	15	25	571.00	323	143	56
5 Ninevah.....	651	334	317	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 3400.00	.....	326	.....	193	35	50	1673.00	364	107	43
6 Pleasant.....	636	324	312	9	8	410	4	19.66	17.66	408.00	.....	330	.....	109	35	50	1026.00	419	189	79
7 Union.....	425	220	207	7	7	310	7	25.00	.....	525.00 3	.....	325	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	314	138	55
8 White River.....	572	285	287	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	166	.....	.....	.....	358	189	53
1 Town of Edinburgh.	371	180	191	.....	.....	1	3	.....	60.00	21.00	403.00	.....	.....	.....	5	25	1347.00	305	161	71
3 Town of Franklin..	310	143	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	50	1196.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	4089	2566	2433	59	21	1 941	239	16	3	32.91	17.66	60.00	21.00	1661.00 3	27	10945.00	2419	1557	1001	600

NO. 42.—KNOX COUNTY.

1	Busseron	324	176	148	6	6	122	5	3	25.00	20.00	.....	925.93 3	.....	219	561	109	.....	411	223	56	
2	Decker	213	118	95	3	2	72	2	.....	30.33	.....	122.00 3	.....	216	.....	67	10	.....	131.36	271	89	28
3	Harrison.....	487	249	248	8	8	350	7	1	26.66	13.33	.....	460.00 24	.....	319	.....	153	10	267.42	449	187	83
4	Johnson.....	406	223	183	6	5	215	5	.....	26.66	.....	1200.00 3	.....	215	.....	129	.....	.....	591	96	41	
5	Palmyra	329	162	167	5	5	176	4	1	.....	16.66	.....	23	.....	220	300	109	2	53.56	244	93	42
6	Steen	229	120	109	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	221	78	42
7	Vigo.....	443	234	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	223	.....	123	.....	.....	455	272	85	
8	Vincennes.....	449	242	207	5	9	40	2	.....	26.66	.....	103.00 3	.....	326	.....	478	10	50	380.14	943	378	123
9	Washington.....	541	295	246	8	5	175	3	2	1	25.00	16.00	.....	.....	148	25	50	909.09	335	140	72	
10	Wildener.....	488	266	222	8	11	38	3	2	25.00	15.00	.....	100.00	.....	215	.....	153	.....	325	186	71	
8	City of Vincennes..	877	415	402	1	4	359	2	4	.....	50.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	20	25	2033.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	4736	2300	2296	55	53	1566	33	13	1	27.92	17.66	3205.23 3, 2	.....	2171	891	1544	.....	3775.38	3975	1742	633

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.										No. of Teachers.		Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for		Length of schools in months.	School houses erected within the year.		Vols. taken out of the li- brary during this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.		
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	No. and grade of schools.	Pupils in atten- dance during the year.	Com'n.	High.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Amount expended for	Number.		Value.	Volumes in library.		On \$100.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.
1 Clay.....	624	300	324	13	12	491	9	3	9	3	17.36	10.06	17.36	10.06	559.31	3	216	183	5	113.32	385	229	88				
2 Etna.....	120	70	50	2	2	81	2	2	2	2	18.33	10.00	18.33	10.00	110.00	3	127	35	25	126.07	163	144	15				
3 Franklin.....	690	349	341	15	14	510	13	1	13	1	16.55	15.00	16.55	15.00	690.38	3	237	246	...	...	452	277	105		
4 Harrison.....	588	316	272	14	12	446	10	2	10	2	20.19	17.85	20.19	17.85	563.90	24	219	288	106	...	223	214	65				
5 Jackson.....	979	445	534	14	6	345	10	3	10	3	19.68	12.33	19.68	12.33	788.55	3	216	153	10	162.32	215	103	42				
6 Jefferson.....	148	80	68	3	3	74	3	...	3	...	17.50	...	17.50	...	80.00	14	108	...	41	95	162	130	19				
7 Monroe*.....	252	136	116	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.50	23.33	27.50	23.33	470.00	2	...	...	...	...	181	135	33
8 Plain.....	425	228	197	7	7	379	6	2	6	2	20.00	14.17	20.00	14.17	300.50	3	218	143	5	178.06	452	314	48				
9 Prairie.....	332	175	157	7	7	257	5	2	5	2	20.00	14.17	20.00	14.17	300.50	3	112	169	25	477.10	252	146	40				
10 Scott.....	167	102	65	3	3	146	3	...	3	...	13.33	...	13.33	...	132.33	2	108	120	49	...	156	116	39				
11 Tippecanoe.....	344	178	166	8	8	260	4	4	4	4	22.00	16.00	22.00	16.00	456.00	3	107	116	55	334.36	260	194	43				
12 Turkey Creek.....	324	159	165	6	6	267	6	...	6	...	20.83	...	20.83	...	375.00	3	107	109	...	...	277	201	40		
13 Van Buren.....	356	190	165	7	5	237	4	1	4	1	21.80	16.00	21.80	16.00	369.50	3	240	193	10	180.72	350	228	60				
14 Wayne.....	428	234	204	10	9	318	7	2	7	2	19.71	13.50	19.71	13.50	338.00	2	330	195	25	542.77	330	195	76				
15 Washington.....	525	267	258	11	9	383	5	4	5	4	18.47	10.40	18.47	10.40	390.45	24	219	450	...	561.17	314	195	61				
16 Town of Warsaw.....	278	142	136	1	1	206	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	490.00	5	219	143	25	532.44	290	217	40
Total.....	5880	3081	2799	120	103	4234	87	23	1	2	19.51	14.86	19.51	14.86	6045.92	2.8	9	2140.00	858	3294.85	4564	3038	804				

*This township has been formed since the distribution of the library funds.

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 46. LAPORTE COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.			Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for Education.				Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses		Tax Payers.	
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Co'mon.		High.		Common.		High.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Volumes taken out of Library during the year.	On \$100.	Polls.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Payable on \$500 and less.	Payable on \$500 to \$1,000		
										Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																		
1 Cass.	210	112	98	9	3	133	...	4	3	...	...	21 06	10 00	...	...	196 41 3	1	150 00	139	...	67 25	50	381 88	114	54	12						
2 Center.	988	148	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Clinton.	294	139	125	7	10	283	...	4	3	...	...	21 66	16 00	...	...	578 23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Coal Spring.	352	131	121	4	4	175	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Galena.	278	146	132	6	6	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Hudson.	140	73	67	3	5	146	...	1	4	...	...	38 33	16 00	...	...	153 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kaukaee.	433	216	217	7	6	340	...	4	2	...	...	35 00	9 00	...	...	468 00 4	1	600 00	130	...	129 20	50	945 89	229	109	95						
8 Michigan.	65	38	27	1	1	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 New Durham.	476	261	215	8	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Noble.	385	216	169	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Pleasant.	273	151	147	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Seipio.	293	151	112	6	10	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Springfield.	251	130	121	8	8	199	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Union.	342	197	145	7	7	505	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Wills.	342	178	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 City of Laporte.	1279	623	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Michigan City.	433	433	400	1	5	387	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	374	3318	3056	74	65	2532	1	40	41	...	...	26 83	15 20	...	...	4967 68 33 5	5	6450 00	50 5	3654 50 11	...	...	14395 04	3741	1913	401						

NO. 47. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1	Boone	357	185	142	6	6	249	5	1	.....	19.66	15.00	.....	334.00	3	.....	325	.....	109.20	25	527.00	167	60
2	Flint	479	238	241	8	.....	.....	6	1	.....	21.66	10.00	.....	420.00	3	.....	323	.....	148.20	25	853.00	293	151
3	Indian Creek	449	237	212	10	6	246	15	.....	.....	21.66	10.00	.....	975.00	3	1	266.00	.....	137	29	60.00	329	119
4	Marion	832	443	389	16	15	430	.....	.....	.....	21.66	.....	.....	317.00	3	.....	325	.....	300	5	330.00	467	241
5	Marshall	311	166	145	4	6	236	5	.....	.....	21.66	.....	.....	317.00	3	.....	208	.....	123	15	266.00	188	140
6	Perry	396	200	106	6	6	320	4	2	.....	21.66	16.66	.....	400.00	3	.....	214	.....	137	15	543.00	276	117
7	Pleasant Run	419	231	188	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	300.00	3	.....	214	.....	133	5	113.00	281	186
8	Shawswick	963	496	467	14	6	300	90	6	2	1	25.00	20.00	300.00	3	.....	334	.....	329	5	692.00	624	347
9	Spice Valley	452	257	195	6	6	350	6	.....	.....	20.33	.....	.....	368.00	3	.....	334	.....	156	25	597.00	281	185
Total		4628	2453	2175	76	56	2745	90	53	4	1	21.65	15.41	60.00	2	.....	526.00	2281	1562	.....	4121.00	2655	1633
																						1633: 965	

NO. 48. MADISON COUNTY.

1	Adams.....	516	296	220	10	10	410	9	1	.....	22.00	22.00	.....	440.00	2	.....	177	225	153	.....	.....	389	191
2	Anderson.....	441	228	213	8	8	298	7	1	.....	24.25	13.20	.....	384.00	2	.....	315	189	201	25	653.40	519	280
3	Boone.....	555	137	118	6	5	130	5	.....	.....	21.66	.....	.....	200.00	2	.....	152	175	137	15	234.00	261	173
4	Duck Creek.....	165	76	89	6	1	58	1	.....	.....	21.66	.....	.....	65.00	3	.....	112	150	49	50	132.00	177	148
5	Fall Creek.....	674	356	318	12	12	531	11	3	.....	23.83	16.66	.....	720.80	2	.....	315	1000	289	73	406.00	547	242
6	Greene.....	280	148	132	6	4	180	4	.....	.....	25.41	.....	.....	305.00	3	.....	244	180	109	25	524.00	917	107
7	Jackson.....	430	237	193	7	5	242	5	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	230.00	2	.....	137	200	137	25	632.00	301	158
8	Lafayette.....	342	185	137	9	4	120	4	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	154.00	2	.....	154	175	116	20	383.00	289	150
9	Monroe.....	506	331	295	13	11	484	11	.....	.....	24.70	.....	.....	557.25	2	.....	203	225	176	5	145.00	494	291
10	Pipe Creek.....	642	346	296	9	9	400	9	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	635.00	3	.....	210	220	185	.....	.....	429	272
11	Richland.....	383	221	172	9	7	375	7	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	560.00	3	.....	107	220	133	.....	.....	230	100
12	Stoney Creek.....	243	131	112	5	4	152	4	.....	.....	32.75	.....	.....	110.00	5	.....	107	175	84	.....	.....	207	116
13	Union.....	309	148	161	6	4	140	5	.....	.....	22.50	.....	.....	171.41	1	.....	107	200	89	5	103.00	234	130
14	Van Buren.....	260	145	115	5	1	140	5	.....	.....	32.50	27.68	.....	175.00	1	.....	159	200	84	5	46.00	196	125
2	Town of Anderson.....	259	133	126	1	1	180	.....	.....	.....	33.33	.....	.....	200.00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	903.00	.....	.....
5	Town of Pendleton.....	151	81	80	1	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		5966	3199	2767	113	87	3899	86	6	25.25	19.73	4877.46	23.5	7	1750.00	2518	4539	1942	4155.00	4500	2493
																						2493: 808		

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 49.—MARION COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.																		No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Length of schools in months		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building schoolhouses.			Tax Payers.		
	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		Com'n.		High.		Common.		High.		Males.		Females.		Number.	Value.	Volumes taken out of Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100 Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.													
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																									
1	552	424	428	9	6	1	90	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2436.00	326	2249	862	25	50	2201.89	3036	1827	426		
2	497	260	237	6	6	...	338	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	41
3	792	403	389	9	9	...	500	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	88
4	836	421	435	10	10	...	671	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1250.00	330	337	323	15	25	890.92	538	373	80			
5	679	364	315	12	9	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	715.00	330	664	214	15	50	1071.28	522	208	74	
6	790	402	388	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2000.00	310	...	201	25	50	1436.06	474	206	59	
7	642	334	308	12	7	...	210	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	82
8	654	368	286	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
9	968	519	449	9	8	...	369	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2500.00	336	740	345	25	50	2217.05	648	334	77		
1	4504	2314	2190	7	22	1	1850	110	3	22	1	45	86	27	08	66	58	33	90	6	53	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	11234	5809	5425	95	73	1	4028	110	45	31	2	1	27	47	35	18	61	66	58	33	26	17801.00	2701	3900	2861	16785.00	8004	3905	1030										

*Not yet entirely supplied with books for library.

NO. 50. MARSHALL COUNTY.

1	Bourbon.....	460	259	201	10	8	342	5	3	...	16.66	10.66	...	370.00	3	190	...	137	25	50	360.00	220	105	60	
2	Center.....	599	315	294	10	8	...	8	...	5	3	21.66	12.00	...	555.00	3	230	1666	249	10	...	223.00	570	290	135
3	German.....	462	278	224	9	8	318	7	1	...	22.33	21.66	...	555.00	3	3	483.00	214	111	148	25	...	382.00	245	100	64		
4	Greene.....	425	245	180	9	9	340	9	18.55	240.00	3	325	...	129	50	50	875.00	210	96	64	
5	North.....	270	151	128	8	7	175	5	2	...	18.00	9.00	...	240.00	3	1	250.00	162	131	95	25	25	257.00	115	65	38		
6	Polk.....	302	168	134	7	6	68	5	1	...	16.33	6.00	...	288.00	3	120	166	101	25	...	331.00	127	74	40	
7	Tippecanoe.....	335	180	155	8	7	276	7	...	...	21.00	20.00	...	350.00	3	1	925.00	138	...	116	25	50	400.00	200	80	50
8	Union.....	425	250	175	7	7	315	5	2	...	20.00	20.00	...	400.00	3	...	...	108	183	116	25	25	375.00	190	75	40
9	West.....	358	208	150	8	8	311	4	4	...	16.00	10.66	...	380.00	3	...	...	112	75	109	25	...	180.00	135	75	45
9	Town of Plymouth.....	241	105	136	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	3880	2119	1767	77	69	2145	55	13	5	3	18.95	12.85	248.00	2.9	5	958.00	1699	2832	1200	...	...	3283.00	2002	870	536

NO. 51. MARTIN COUNTY.

1	Baker.....	346	178	168	6	6	186	6	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	280.00	2½	.....	120	100	116	.....	.....	.....	226	136	44
2	Brown.....	337	169	168	5	3	162	3	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	155.00	9	2	253.00	200	150	101	20	40	214.49	208	41
3	Columbia.....	273	147	126	4	1	58	1	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	55.00	3	.....	168	100	89	15	.....	114.17	153	95	30
4	Halbert.....	228	123	105	6	1	25	1	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	63.00	3	.....	279	200	84	25	50	200.61	200	132	40
5	Lost River.....	176	111	65	4	1	25	1	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	50.00	3	3	250.00	100	75	61	25	50	167.50	132	82
6	Mitchelltree.....	377	190	187	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	200	110	.....	.....	.....	250	154	50
7	McCameron.....	358	199	139	5	2	78	2	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	60.00	1½	.....	246	250	116	5	.....	46.16	212	131	42
8	Perry.....	632	320	303	13	14	560	9	5	1	20.00	17.00	33.00	790.00	3	1	100.00	400	300	185	20	50	743.60	462	296	
9	Rutherford.....	292	146	116	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	75.00	.....	1	.....	223	175	84	25	50	229.60	186	115
	Total.....	2989	1592	1397	53	30	11034	50	25	5	1	19.93	17.00	33.00	1528.00	3.5	7	603.00	1986	1550	962	1815.13	2020	1259	392

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.— Continued.

NO. 52. MIAMI COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.			No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.		Average compensation per month.		Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.				Tax Payers.					
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Com'n.		High.		Common.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Value.	Number.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Pay on \$500 and less.	Pay on \$500 to \$1000	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Pay on \$500 and less.	Pay on \$500 to \$1000		
								Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																				
Butler	470	246	222	6	8	8	319	6	6	6	18.60	12.33	26.83	6	160	111	356	143	143	89	9.02	291	177	56	177	56	177	56	177	56	177	56	
Clay	276	141	135	6	6	6	184	6	6	6	23.40	13.33	307.19	2	114	114	350	116.15	116.15	50	257.57	330	220	54	220	54	220	54	220	54	220	54	
Deer Creek	226	129	107	6	6	6	165	6	6	6	25.59	13.33	307.19	2	114	114	350	116.15	116.15	50	257.57	330	220	54	220	54	220	54	220	54	220	54	
Erie	185	108	77	6	6	6	165	6	6	6	25.59	13.33	307.19	2	114	114	350	116.15	116.15	50	257.57	330	220	54	220	54	220	54	220	54	220	54	
Harrison	242	130	112	6	6	6	180	6	6	6	21.00	13.33	334.04	2	108	108	140	75.20	75.20	25	256.93	225	135	52	135	52	135	52	135	52	135	52	
Jackson	383	212	171	7	7	7	231	7	7	7	23.86	13.33	334.04	2	112	112	140	75.20	75.20	25	256.93	225	135	52	135	52	135	52	135	52	135	52	
Jefferson	525	283	242	10	10	10	450	10	10	10	26.00	13.33	554.20	3	236	236	257	133	133	50	590.70	397	202	65	202	65	202	65	202	65	202	65	
Perry	508	294	214	12	10	10	468	10	10	10	18.47	13.33	554.20	3	236	236	257	133	133	50	590.70	397	202	65	202	65	202	65	202	65	202	65	
Pipe Creek	361	173	188	6	6	6	134	6	6	6	21.66	13.33	300.00	3	100	100	22	329	329	25	454.65	268	161	35	161	35	161	35	161	35	161	35	
Richland	345	183	162	8	7	7	134	8	7	7	22.32	13.33	300.00	3	103	103	22	329	329	25	454.65	268	161	35	161	35	161	35	161	35	161	35	
Union	625	318	307	14	11	11	377	13	10	10	25.00	13.33	700.00	3	423	423	22	329	329	25	454.65	268	161	35	161	35	161	35	161	35	161	35	
Washington	515	273	242	9	11	11	444	10	1	1	22.50	13.33	700.00	3	162	162	345	156	156	25	539.14	664	351	195	82	195	82	195	82	195	82	195	82
Town of Peru	492	226	266	10	10	10	444	10	10	10	24.51	13.33	700.00	3	162	162	345	156	156	25	539.14	664	351	195	82	195	82	195	82	195	82		
Total	5790	3336	2754	110	92	92	3407	181	10	10	32.73	16.68	5014.82	24.4	1	90.16	2048	1113	1233	2452.15	4563	2780	887	2780	887	2780	887	2780	887	2780	887		

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 55. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.		
	Whole Number	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Com'on.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Value.	Number.	On \$100.	Polls.	Whole amount	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1,000						
Brown.....	678	379	299	13	11	399	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 71	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1915 00	315	.....	.....	.....	206 25	50	1707 00	487	226	74
Clark.....	531	273	258	7	5	259	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307	193	70
Coal Creek.....	606	326	280	7	7	337	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 80 18 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402	222	79
Franklin.....	653	331	322	11	9	350	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 33 16 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	186	85
Madison.....	296	160	136	7	2	85	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00 15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	124	31
Ripley.....	512	266	246	8	6	349	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 25 10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	159	51
Scott.....	407	219	188	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 33 18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	132	45
Sugar Creek.....	280	135	145	5	5	181	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00 16 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	108	43
Union.....	1705	901	804	24	11	424	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00 18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	983	274
Walnut.....	414	201	213	9	9	140	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	151	83
Wayne.....	560	285	275	10	9	424	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	169	81
Crawfordsville.....	493	248	245	1	5	230	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	7135	3724	3411	109	87	3198	64	18	24 82 16 70	5414	2653	906

NO. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.

1	Allen.....	627	345	282	10	18	510	.....	6	12	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	366 00	.....	326	1369	176	.....	390	320	40
2	Elkhart.....	352	174	178	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	300	220	56
3	Greene.....	2-3	134	139	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	250	200	26
4	Jefferson.....	403	194	209	9	8	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	8 00	.....	200 00	1 1	539	107	143	.....	304	181	73
5	Noble.....	298	164	134	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	301	2-0	8
6	Orange.....	418	224	194	8	14	217	.....	2	12	.....	17 50	9 60	.....	278 00	3	.....	110	.....	953	250	25	
7	Perry.....	625	300	325	9	1	98	.....	.....	1	.....	8 66	.....	.....	296 00	3	500	324	159	.....	718	640	60
8	Swan.....	407	214	193	8	7	302	.....	5	2	.....	15 80	11 00	.....	275 50	24	.....	.....	123	.....	210	1-0	20
9	Sparta.....	352	196	196	8	7	315	.....	6	1	.....	16 20	7 33	.....	315 14	3	.....	124	109	.....	324	250	50
10	Wayne.....	477	260	217	8	8	295	.....	1	7	.....	20 00	15 00	.....	525 00	6	6 5	107	129	.....	340	2-0	26
11	Washington.....	316	151	165	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	310	290	14
12	York.....	249	125	124	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	340	275	16
5	Town of Albion.....	109	59	50	1	1	75	.....	1	1	.....	20 00	12 00	.....	32 57	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	114	40
TOTAL.....		4896	2540	2336	100	64	2096	.....	21	36	.....	17 50	10 07	.....	2318 21	359 6	1704	00	1210	1369	4435	4220	454

NO. 57. OHIO COUNTY.

1	Cass.....	211	140	71	5	5	229	.....	3	2	.....	20 00	18 60	.....	393 50	3	.....	490	.....	89	.....	235	125	56	
2	Pike.....	221	133	88	3	3	78	.....	3	.....	.....	21 32	.....	.....	158 21	24	.....	411	.....	75 25	50	255 00	187	134	28
3	Randolph.....	542	288	254	12	12	450	11	1	22 50	12 50	624 00	3	350	00	1215	496	20	25	725 00	348	162	48
4	Union.....	265	136	129	4	4	188	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	84 25	50	338 00	154	85	19	
3	City of Rising Sun..	753	370	353	1	1	490	.....	3	6	.....	2 35	00	16 57	1137	69 7	9200	00	.....	.....	25 25	755 00	457	316	56
TOTAL.....		1992	1067	925	25	25	1435	40	24	9	.....	2 24	72	15 91	2313 40	3 6 2	2550	00	2116	744	2073	00	1381	822	207

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 58. ORANGE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		Number of Townships.		Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.		Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Vols. in Library.		Vols. taken out of the Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.		
Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Com'n.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Value.	Vols. in Library.	Vols. taken out of the Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Polls.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.					
1	French Lick.....	477	228	249	9	6	291	...	6	...	20.63	...	...	...	...	413.50	3	...	...	116	...	143.25	50	573.43	296	178	42		
2	Greenfield.....	357	188	179	6	5	248	...	5	...	18.66	...	...	...	...	186.64	2	...	...	110	...	109.15	30	227.34	258	157	45		
3	Jackson.....	405	216	187	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	123.25	50	720.27	284	141	40
4	North East.....	38	192	190	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	101.25	50	270.51	204	138	33
5	North West.....	357	192	165	6	1	26	...	1	...	32.61	...	...	...	...	37.69	13	...	...	350.00	...	95.25	50	440.11	201	111	32		
6	Orangeville.....	301	165	136	6	5	300	...	5	...	32.86	...	...	...	...	345.00	3	1	300.00	216	...	183.12	15	627.03	473	247	48				
7	Orleans.....	640	340	506	8	8	432	...	8	...	25.41	...	...	...	...	610.00	3	...	...	327	...	26.25	50	1846.82	612	275	89		
8	Pach.....	699	365	374	13	9	465	...	8	...	30.73	13.33	...	...	...	617.50	3	...	...	214	...	89.15	50	374.03	194	81	39			
9	Stamps Creek.....	279	152	127	6	6	228	...	6	...	22.36	...	...	...	...	402.50	3	...	...	217	...	183.10	20	302.57	304	137	67		
10	South East.....	613	329	284	11	3	108	...	3	...	30.33	...	...	...	...	185.00	3	8	675.00	215	...	1368	...	5391.11	3125	1576	473				
	Total.....	4724	2267	2315	69	43	2998	...	42	3	21.70	13.33	...	...	...	2795.83	27.76	1364	4218.00	1864	...	1368	...	5391.11	3125	1576	473					

1	Clay.....	447	244	203	9	6	142	6	20.00	271.00 ²¹ / ₂	218	199	121	25	205.82	310	124	41
2	Franklin.....	461	227	234	9	9	252	8	1	21.66	10.00	552.00 3	325	153	18	50	518.01	277	95	45
3	Harrison.....	150	68	62	2	2	60	.....	1	.....	27.00	60	103.00 3	.....	111	200	49	.....	.....	134	58	11
4	Jackson.....	227	178	140	6	1	63	.....	1	.....	20.00	65	60.00 3	.....	107	37	109	55	50	169	47	34
5	Jefferson.....	663	376	317	11	11	255	.....	11	.....	20.00	65	60.00 3	.....	328	.....	201	8	.....	378	127	65
6	Jennings.....	228	130	98	5	4	240	.....	4	.....	25.16	.....	200.00 3	.....	107	97	175	50	207.01	.....	.....	.....
7	Lafayette.....	459	227	222	9	9	333	.....	3	1	18.58	17.50	347.00 ²⁴ / ₂	.....	107	97	148	50	297.88	254	43	25
8	Marion.....	574	298	286	10	4	206	.....	5	1	20.00	.....	280.00 3	.....	218	348	175	30	352.52	284	97	60
9	Montgomery.....	340	167	173	6	4	194	.....	2	1	21.66	15.00	980.00 3	.....	325	199	166	55	561.87	372	146	63
10	Morgan.....	429	227	202	6	6	313	.....	6	.....	20.00	.....	236.00 3	.....	107	93	109	55	521.55	232	95	41
11	Taylor.....	226	114	112	4	3	138	.....	3	.....	18.68	.....	380.00 3	.....	107	93	129	53	498.70	280	113	28
12	Wayne.....	402	212	198	4	4	255	.....	4	2	20.00	25.00	165.00 3	.....	107	66	61	20	287.66	161	58	16
13	Washington.....	602	315	287	11	11	251	.....	11	1	21.66	21.66	500.00 2	.....	325	701	176	10	400.39	410	133	61
Total		5347	2803	2543	92	74	2701	.....	71	7	21.87	17.83	4163.00 2.8 15	.....	3150.00	2600	1741	1028	3743.90	3505	1277	545

NO. 60. PARK COUNTY.

[illegible]

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 61. PIKE COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.										No. of Teachers.										Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		Con'n.		High.		Common.		High.		Average compensation per month.		Amount expended for education.		Length of schools in months.		Number.		Value.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Whole Number.		Paying on \$500 and less.		Paying on \$500 to \$1000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	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Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

NO. 62. PERRY COUNTY.

1	Anderson.....	375	204	171	9	9	9	233	7	1	.....	21.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	535.00	3	4	500.00	274	.....	133	25	50	342.00	324	260	31
2	Clark.....	352	173	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	983	190	45	983	190	45
3	Leopold.....	314	169	145	7	7	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	165	85	25	207.00	258	161	49	
4	Oil.....	305	156	149	7	7	7	.....	3	1	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	235.00	3	.....	.....	111	125	84	.....	.....	315	200	40	
5	Tobin.....	792	409	383	12	12	12	479	12	1	.....	26.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....	910.00	3	.....	.....	274	.....	257	16	15	854.00	379	324	230
6	Troy.....	611	307	304	6	6	6	500	6	2	.....	25.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	410.00	3	.....	.....	102	.....	485	10	20	1667.00	970	695	120
7	Union.....	342	196	146	6	6	6	210	3	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	346.00	3	.....	.....	274	.....	105	.....	.....	989	185	60	
8	Town of Cannelton.....	681	326	355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3772	1940	1832	40	40	40	1402	31	5	.....	22.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....	2566.00	3	4	500.00	1203	290	1254	.....	.....	3070.00	3018	2015	566	

NO. 63. PORTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

1	Black.....	1514	708	716	16	1	1000	9	9	1	1	30.00	20.00	75.00	1152.00	3	1	1000.00	432	375	1018
2	Bethel.....	155	80	75	49	154
3	Harmony.....	532	263	239	8	3	112	3	3	35.00	106.00	2	402	2962	257	521
4	Lynn.....	500	263	237	9	1	38	1	21.66	65.00	3	1	88.00	326	176	353
5	Marrs.....	511	294	217	9	6	210	4	2	25.00	15.00	444.00	4	330	166	402
6	Point.....	172	99	73	4	3	79	3	23.00	205.00	4	67	291
7	Robb.....	596	310	266	190	209
8	Robinson.....	702	379	323	190	375
9	Smith.....	294	158	136	6	5	169	233	192
10	Town of N. Harmony.	293	150	143	167	24.00	316.00	4	160	95	543
11																				166	224
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TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 65. PULASKI COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.			Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.			Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.	Number.	School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.	Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Com'n.	High.		Common.		Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.	On \$100.		Polls.	Whole amount.		Whole Number.	Pay on \$500 and less.	Pay on \$500 to \$1000.	177	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153	158	153

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 68. RIPLEY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Children be- tween the ages of 5 and 21 years.			Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in atten- dance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensa- tion per month.				Amount expended for edu- cation.		Length of schools in mths.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Li- brary during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Com'n.		High.		Common.		High.		Value.	Number.	Volumes in Library.	Volumes taken out of Li- brary during the year.	On \$100.	Polls.	Whole Amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Adams.....	750	396	354	5	5	243	1	24.00	20.00	214	462	233</

TABULAR EXHIBIT No. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.	Children be- tween the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in atten- dance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensa- tion per month.				Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Li- brary during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Value.	Number.	Poll.

NO. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

1	Cartier.....	377	197	180	4	2	97	2	.....	23.00	.....	140.00	3	.....	164	.....	116	15	30	972.75	168	115	40
2	Clay.....	366	208	158	6	1	30	1	.....	30.00	.....	38.00	2	.....	160	.....	116	25	50	493.97	173	100	43
3	Grass.....	503	256	247	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	143	15	10	368.97	200	130	65
4	Hammond.....	354	213	261	9	6	307	6	.....	25.00	.....	425.00	3	.....	214	.....	166	20	.....	561.15	237	95	47
5	Harrison.....	559	310	249	8	8	205	6	.....	19.00	.....	332.00	3	.....	111	105	136	74	.....	146.04	256	160	64
6	Huff.....	426	230	196	7	7	239	7	.....	21.00	.....	439.00	3	.....	216	125	129	15	.....	308.94	232	112	55
7	Jackson.....	317	175	142	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75.00	130	101	.....	.....	137	69	34	
8	Luce.....	408	226	182	10	1	25	1	.....	22.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	321	129	25	50	878.71	357	103	51	
9	Ohio.....	781	394	327	14	3	195	.....	.....	23.00	.....	210.00	3	.....	325	1040	400	15	.....	1429.16	668	274	120
9	Town of Rockport.....	397	212	185	2	3	140	70	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	4658	2471	2187	74	31	41338	70	24	2	1	1032.00	2.48	.....	675.00	1776	1270	1456	.....	4359.69	2378	1158	519

NO. 73. STARKE COUNTY.

1	California.....	49	32	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	15	95	.....	.....	111	102	9
2	Center.....	107	61	46	1	1	50	1	1	.....	.....	85.00	4	1	150.00	173	28	95	.....	137.84	141	108	33
3	North Bend.....	132	76	56	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	257	.....	41	25	.....	98.45	169	148	21
4	Oregon.....	95	48	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	35	95	.....	159.66	136	118	18
5	Railroad.....	51	26	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	22	25	.....	141.94	102	70	32
6	Washington.....	112	61	51	4	.....	14	.....	.....	20.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	166	144	22
7	Wayne.....	113	69	44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	.....	41	25	.....	136.82	180	156	24
	Total.....	639	373	286	11	1	64	1	1	22.33	11.00	85.00	4	1	150.00	1633	217	.....	.....	664.71	1005	846	159

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 74. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.				No. of Teachers.		Average compensation per month.		Amount expended for Education.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.		
	Twelve the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		Com'n.		Average compensation per month.		Amount expended for Education.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.		Volumes taken out of Library during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.			
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Value.	Volumes in Library.	Volumes taken out of Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1000	
1 Center.....	241	135	106	6	4	152	4	1	20.00	.....	.....	.....	252.00	3	168	985	84	6	81.30	176	92	39
2 Clay.....	297	145	152	5	7	232	5	2	22.00	10.00	.....	.....	378.50	3	160	1200	101	.....	.....	168	75	35
3 German.....	353	200	153	6	6	209	6	6	26.37	.....	.....	.....	317.50	3	165	700	84	25.50	583.10	162	57	32
4 Greene.....	329	160	169	5	4	172	6	6	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	195.73	3	168	970	89	15	252.33	213	102	48
5 Harris.....	181	89	92	3	3	77	5	5	27.50	12.00	.....	.....	142.50	3	155	985	61	25.50	371.92	137	65	32
6 Liberty.....	524	263	261	9	7	260	5	5	30.00	12.00	.....	.....	976.00	.....	907	1470	156	25.50	684.90	404	296	78
7 Madison.....	330	168	162	7	7	206	3	3	18.33	10.41	.....	.....	338.12	3	175	750	89	25.50	345.51	346	285	43
8 Olive.....	409	227	182	7	6	242	4	2	27.50	17.50	.....	.....	684.00	3	308	3000	129	.....	.....	308	193	51
9 Penn.....	688	382	306	13	12	303	10	2	20.00	14.00	.....	.....	261.90	3	327	4600	400	55.50	3257.39	964	626	162
10 Portage.....	305	159	146	5	5	176	4	2	27.40	20.00	.....	.....	374.00	3	526	2989	415	20	1590.47	1002	608	168
11 Union.....	441	233	208	8	8	319	7	1	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	452.00	21	202	1800	137	20.50	289.69	303	261	57
12 Warren.....	236	108	128	5	5	220	4	4	23.00	13.00	.....	.....	320.00	3	161	1610	89	10	147.41	192	99	33
13 Town of Mishawaka.....	525	260	265	
14 Town of South Bend.....	817	390	427	1	6	1	40.00	22.00	704.00	3	
Total.....	5676	2919	2757	79	79	3038	57	24	1	1	25.16	15.99	4702.25	2.9	1	150.00	2599	20659	1934	7714.02	4555	2789	778	

NO. 75. STEUBEN COUNTY.

1	Clear Lake.....	75	37	38	3	2	50	.....	2	.....	7.00	.....	42.00	3	.....	80	.....	28	55.50	74.48	86	76	10
2	Freemont.....	257	140	117	.....	.....	40	.....	2	.....	12.00	.....	52.00	3	1	325.00	154	75	55.50	289.48	219	145	74
3	Jamestown.....	204	114	90	6	2	40	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	52.00	3	.....	.....	.....	75	55.50	572.36	207	158	48
4	Jackson.....	323	174	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	15.25	194.76	252	157	65
5	Millgrove.....	231	131	100	4	3	175	200	3	4	20.00	8.00	203.00	3	.....	164	.....	67	.....	.....	252	165	87
6	Oscego.....	421	211	210	.....	.....	240	.....	4	8	15.00	9.00	483.00	.....	9	500.00	162	123	30.50	281.68	325	206	59
7	Pleasant.....	251	163	168	6	8	300	.....	3	5	30.00	7.00	320.00	6	2	400.00	165	101	55.50	512.06	304	233	71
8	Richland.....	221	120	101	3	4	130	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	206.58	3	1	300.00	157	75	55.50	179.16	193	158	35
9	Salem.....	409	227	182	8	8	200	.....	6	2	15.87	.....	355.96	3	1	250.00	107	116	25	212.97	315	266	49
10	Scott.....	287	150	137	6	12	200	.....	1	11	18.00	6.00	318.00	3	1	300.00	151	89	25.50	302.76	263	238	30
11	Steuben.....	409	204	205	12	8	234	.....	5	3	16.00	6.00	371.15	3	1	50.00	156	123	10.50	169.04	291	238	53
12	York.....	279	125	154	5	8	348	.....	2	6	16.00	10.65	288.00	3	.....	300	500	95	25	164.98	243	201	42
TOTAL.....		3467	1836	1651	53	63	12107	900	98	43	18.32	8.20	3009.69	3	3	9125.00	1596	730	1076	2953.73	2950	2326	923

NO. 76. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

1	Cass.....	283	153	130	8	2	28	1	1	16.66	13.00	50.00	3	213	109	25.50	378.09	202	121	62	
2	Curry.....	383	194	189	7	4	226	.....	4	.....	23.33	.....	280.00	3	.....	197	116	.....	.....	264	190	90
3	Fairbanks.....	420	245	175	9	6	231	.....	4	2	21.90	16.66	354.57	3	.....	315	129	.....	.....	271	146	76
4	Gill.....	543	305	238	9	9	282	7	2	1	19.52	14.17	405.40	3	398	168	384	162	122	
5	Hamilton.....	490	298	192	9	9	.....	.....	4	.....	30.00	.....	144.00	3	.....	323	360	257	.....	568	295	122
6	Hadden.....	838	464	374	11	13	585	.....	9	4	23.75	16.00	807.75	3	.....	325	323	15.25	946.66	538	178	143
7	Jackson.....	490	256	234	8	6	206	.....	6	.....	21.00	.....	379.00	3	.....	318	148	15.30	270.62	298	143	86
8	Jefferson.....	464	259	235	8	2	97	2	1	63.00	3	438.00	216	137	25.50	465.94	206	154	97	
9	Turnam.....	570	304	266	9	6	272	.....	4	2	21.66	16.50	266.50	3	.....	330	176	25.50	898.65	387	193	136
5	Town of Sullivan.....	149	99	50	1	1	86	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		4590	2477	2083	79	58	12011	42	12	2	1	10.80	15.26	9830.82	3	438.00	2565	360	1561	9880.06	3216	1512	934

NO. 78. TIPECANOE COUNTY.

1	Fairfield*	750	309	300	11	10	347	...	4	6	...	804.00	...	4	1880.00	...	802.25	...	1902.00	3000	1460	192
2	Jackson	423	217	206	5	4	205	...	3	1	...	335.00	...	...	...	...	129 12	50	385.00	298	107	68
3	Lauremie	617	336	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195 25	50	1205.00	465	338	76
4	Perry	418	211	207	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 25	50	1	150.00	300	143 25	50	720.00	316	166	62
5	Randolph	431	241	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	490	...	...	...	148	...	...	328	151	36
6	Shelby	535	310	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1756	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	378	178	67
7	Shelby	337	191	146	8	5	166	...	4	1	...	365.00	...	1	347.00	...	123 25	...	759.00	329	188	51
8	Tippecanoe	511	272	239	9	9	371	...	4	3	...	763.00	...	1	672.00	...	153 25	50	727.00	308	212	77
9	Wabash	554	307	247	10	9	421	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 25	...	1161.00	393	502	63
10	Washington	372	183	189	6	...	265	...	3	4	...	143	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	325	197	32
11	Waynet	550	246	294	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	441	212	67
1	City of Lafayette†	2125	1065	1080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7692	4012	3680	68	37	1775	...	29	17	...	2367.00	...	7	3049.00	1314	2246	237.7	7059.00	5761	3311	811

*Not yet entirely supplied with books for library.

†Not reported, but taken from reports of last year.

NO. 79.—TIPTON COUNTY.

1	Cleora	511	282	239	9	7	237	...	7	...	...	360.00	21	1	...	...	183 25	25	944.08	608	485	113
2	Jefferson	435	203	232	9	6	236	...	5	1	...	296.00	21	...	...	...	156 25	50	685.97	330	164	61
3	Liberty	392	187	205	7	5	133	...	5	...	...	400.00	3	...	...	...	137	...	...	365	238	78
4	Madison	436	221	215	8	6	230	...	6	...	...	369.00	3	...	...	...	129 5	...	105.61	360	925	33
5	Prairie	375	203	172	7	3	118	...	3	...	...	173.00	3	2	360.00	328	123 15	50	368.02	331	171	100
6	Wild Cat	232	122	110	4	4	148	...	4	...	...	223.00	21	...	...	...	75 20	50	282.31	273	120	68
1	Town of Tipton	126	71	55	1	1	94	...	1	...	...	90.00	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2567	1280	1218	45	32	1316	...	31	1	...	1911.00	2.6	3	301.00	1659	863	...	2385.99	2967	1413	453

NO. 80. UNION COUNTY.

1	Brownsville	356	187	169	7	...	126	...	4	...	...	350.00	...	...	...	...	335	75	153.25	50	1067.00	400	920	47
2	Centre	404	216	188	7	7	386	...	6	1	...	617.00	3	...	...	...	333	250	201.20	50	1177.00	465	308	68
3	Harmony	350	178	172	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1185.00	...	333	482	101.18	50	757.00	236	100	21
4	Harrison	334	173	155	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	125	109.25	50	1168.00	233	84	29
5	Liberty	306	139	147	4	4	175	120	4	...	423.00	3	1	536.00	323	260	323	123.15	50	630.00	289	120	29	
6	Union	430	225	205	7	7	276	...	6	1	...	468.00	3	1	1000.00	325	...	137	...	...	341	133	53	
1	Town Brownsville	153	77	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Town of Liberty	116	58	58	1	1	70	...	2	...	...	126.00	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2445	1273	1172	39	32	1033	120	22	2	1	27.86	24.38	45.00	25.00	1984.00	1992	1192	824	4799.00	1964	865	247	

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 85. WARREN COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	Children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.				No. and Grade of schools.		Pupils in attendance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Amount expended for education.		Lengths of schools in miles.		Number of school houses erected within the year.	Vols. in Library.	Vols. taken out of the Library during the year.	Volumes added this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.				
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	On \$100.	Polls.					Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$1000.				
1	J. Q. Adams.....	278	140	138	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
2	Jordan.....	228	121	107	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
3	Liberty.....	399	208	191	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
4	Medina.....	252	145	107	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
5	Mound.....	308	163	145	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
6	Pine.....	547	310	237	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
7	Pike.....	284	155	133	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
8	Steuben.....	439	248	191	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
9	Warren.....	433	223	210	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
10	Washington.....	220	106	114	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
10	Town of Williamsport	179	89	90	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	TOTAL.....	3571	1906	1663	55	51	174	38	8	26	70	21	80	3411	00	3	4	1718	00	1803	56	1116	6662	00	9286	1280	80	212	212	100	100	100

NO. 86. WARRICK COUNTY.

1	Anderson.....	164	90	74	3	5	3	2	25	00	13	00
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NO. 87. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1	Brown.....	455	231	221	8	8	455	8	24	58	333	143	25	50	324	23	335	198	53
2	Franklin.....	623	287	338	10	10	473	.....	10	.....	21	66	.....	323	.....	195	25	50	.....	513	11	.....	417	.....	266	67
3	Gibson.....	639	412	280	8	8	500	.....	8	.....	16	66	.....	323	.....	156	10	25	.....	308	43	.....	346	.....	179	42
4	Howard.....	414	238	187	8	8	298	.....	7	.....	26	57	.....	344	.....	129	10	30	.....	340	74	.....	267	.....	119	40
5	Jackson.....	296	153	143	3	3	213	.....	7	.....	23	89	.....	928	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	302	67	.....	217	.....	85	42
6	Jefferson.....	430	225	224	9	7	323	.....	7	.....	23	89	.....	930	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	353	94	.....	342	.....	192	50
7	Johnson.....	246	118	98	4	4	116	.....	2	.....	30	60	.....	930	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	275	92	.....	141	.....	64	21
8	Monroe.....	400	201	199	7	6	236	.....	6	.....	22	23	.....	923	.....	137	3	25	.....	262	67	.....	258	.....	150	50
9	Pierce.....	405	210	195	6	5	321	.....	6	.....	16	66	.....	926	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	420	30	.....	255	.....	98	49
10	Polk.....	417	220	197	5	5	275	.....	5	.....	20	66	.....	926	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	420	30	.....	255	.....	98	49
11	Posey.....	382	196	186	7	7	.....	.....	6	.....	16	16	.....	926	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	420	30	.....	255	.....	98	49
12	Vernon.....	402	197	205	9	9	180	.....	.....	.....	32	60	.....	926	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	387	27	.....	292	.....	136	48
13	Washington.....	1227	690	637	14	14	935	.....	13	.....	25	00	.....	926	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	370	51	.....	264	.....	130	40
14	Ta of Hardinsburgh.....	84	43	41	1	1	1	30	00	926	148	370	51	264	130	40
15	Town of Linton.....	86	49	37	1	1	1	30	00	926	148	370	51	264	130	40
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TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—(Continued.)

NO. 88.—WAYNE COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	Children be- tween the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Number of Districts.		No. and grade of schools.		Pupils in atten- dance during the year.		No. of Teachers.				Average compensa- tion per month.				Amount expended for Education.		Length of schools in months.		School houses erected within the year.		Volumes taken out of Li- brary during the year.		Volumes added this year.		Tax assessed for building school houses.		Tax Payers.	
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	On \$100.	Poll.	Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on $1000.
1 Abington.....	262	106	136	6	4	337	2	2	27	50	23	75	285	00	201	00	104	116	35	50	790	32	243	126	90	25	227	90	25	
2 Boston.....	344	166	178	10	10	345	8	6	30	00	30	00	660	00	660	00	113	221	101	25	50	1062	14	227	90	25	694	338	115	
3 Centre.....	529	280	249	5	5	345	8	2	22	00	22	00	25	00	25	00	333	1438	334	25	25	1802	55	261	147	27	694	338	115	
4 Clay.....	227	107	120	4	4	240	4	4	31	00	31	00	344	00	344	00	331	913	123	25	50	872	18	261	147	27	261	147	27	
5 Dalton.....	576	336	240	10	7	512	4	4	25	00	25	00	402	50	402	50	332	621	73	10	207	45	197	90	92	197	90	92		
6 Franklin.....	512	259	253	10	7	512	7	3	32	50	32	50	711	00	711	00	332	621	156	35	50	1105	78	350	136	69	350	136	69	
7 Greene.....	614	317	297	8	8	377	7	1	33	50	32	50	402	50	402	50	332	621	156	35	50	1105	78	350	136	69	350	136	69	
8 Harrison.....	323	135	188	4	4	325	4	4	34	30	34	30	402	50	402	50	332	621	156	35	50	1105	78	350	136	69	350	136	69	
9 Jackson.....	348	187	161	7	5	298	5	5	34	30	29	16	30	00	415	00	330	1960	502	25	50	1090	25	1270	735	263	503	115	25	
10 Jefferson.....	437	244	193	7	7	306	6	1	29	16	29	16	30	00	615	00	335	2313	242	25	50	1058	41	519	268	55	519	268	55	
11 New Garden.....	355	183	172	7	4	142	3	1	25	33	20	00	237	00	237	00	347	947	156	25	50	1054	31	349	182	60	349	182	60	
12 Perry.....	290	147	143	4	4	193	3	1	26	33	30	00	997	00	997	00	325	175	73	25	550	75	197	80	41	197	80	41		
13 Washington.....	416	216	200	10	12	325	9	3	32	00	17	00	900	00	900	00	330	1301	233	25	25	1731	35	536	233	80	536	233	80	
14 Wayne *.....	1296	677	589	15	15	325	9	3	32	00	17	00	900	00	900	00	327	4542	802	20	50	2501	98	1960	1050	259	1960	1050	259	
15 Town of Cambridge.....	429	221	208	1	1	161	2	2	35	33	28	33	340	00	340	00	4	.....	25	25	540	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Town of Centerville.....	327	169	158	1	1	162	2	1	30	00	16	00	260	00	260	00	4	.....	124	25	340	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Town of Dublin.....	365	180	185	1	1	162	58	1	30	00	16	00	100	00	100	00	3	.....	25	50	350	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Town of Germantown.....	158	71	87	1	1	197	1	2	33	33	33	33	300	00	300	00	4	.....	25	50	350	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Town of Hagerstown.....	235	114	121	1	1	197	1	1	37	50	37	50	170	00	170	00	5	.....	25	50	350	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Town of Newport.....	113	57	56	1	1	100	1	1	37	50	37	50	95	00	95	00	3	.....	25	50	350	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Town of Milton.....	276	131	145	1	1	100	1	1	31	66	31	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	50	350	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Town of Washington.....	105	53	52	1	1	87	1	1	31	66	31	66	95	00	95	00	3	.....	25	50	350	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Town of Richmond.....	1082	585	497	1	1	87	1	1	31	66	31	66	95	00	95	00	3	.....	25	50	350	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9899	5131	4768	111	97	3	4994	245	76	26	4	1	30	84	22	1	51	94	33	00	31938	0	3964	15385	3236	16594	67	7390	3724	1067

* Not yet entirely supplied with books for Library.

NO. 89. WELLS COUNTY.

1	Chester.....	369	193	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	101	25	...	307.10	296	201	63
2	Harrison.....	574	303	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	...	307	25	25	753.00	434	257	96
3	Jackson.....	330	181	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	256	177	44
4	Jefferson.....	529	299	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	25	25	491.64	373	239	94
5	Laucaster.....	433	232	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	148	25	50	681.98	389	234	77
6	Liberty.....	201	132	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	67	18	...	132.82	210	143	41
7	Nottingham.....	420	207	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	183	25	...	328.15	306	220	66
8	Rock Creek.....	333	206	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	267	146	60
9	Union.....	380	198	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	25	50	408.26	281	189	68
9	Town of Bluffton....	270	137	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	404.59	276	214	27
9	Total.....	3929	2068	1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	273	1351	...	...	3576.84	3078	2014	636

NO. 90. WHITE COUNTY.

1	Big Creek.....	200	108	92	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cass.....	134	77	57	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Honey Creek*.....	399	56	43	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jackson.....	358	176	182	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Liberty.....	269	161	108	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Monon.....	303	164	139	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Prairie.....	457	234	223	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Prairie.....	190	121	69	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Princeton.....	465	251	244	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	West Point.....	136	72	64	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total.....	2641	1420	1221	52	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This Township has been formed since the distribution of Library Funds.

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 1.—Abstract of Township School Reports.—Continued.

NO. 91. WHITLEY COUNTY.

Number of Townships.	TOWNSHIPS.										No. of Teachers.				Average compensa- tion per month.				Amount expended for edu- cation.		Length of schools in months.	School houses erected within the year.		Volumes in Library.	Volumes taken out of Li- brary during the year.	Volumes added this year.	Tax assessed for building school houses.			Tax Payers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Common.	High.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Common.	High.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Value.	Number.		On \$100.	Polis.				Whole amount.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on 500 to \$1000.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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APPENDIX II.

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 2.—Summary of the Abstract of Township School Reports.

No. Townships in each Co.	COUNTIES.	Apportionment of School Funds for 1856.			Children reported in 1856, between the ages of 5 and 21 years.			Number of Districts.		Number of Common Schools.		Pupils attending Common Schools.		Number of Teachers.		Average com- pensation per month.		Length of schools in months.		School houses built in 1856.		Township Libraries.				Amount of Tax assessed for building school houses.		TAX PAYERS.		
		Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Number of Common Schools.	Pupils attending Common Schools.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number taken out in twelve months.	Number added to each library this year.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1,000										
12	Adams.....	3,297	1,724	1,513	72	55	5	2,966	45	12	16.52	13.75	3	10	1,298	1,429	2,708	1,550	546	9,871.40	1,055	2,942	2,942	10,267.84	3,998	546				
13	Allen.....	9,342	4,767	4,475	143	130	4	4,944	93	48	19.97	10.13	3.45	7	4,122	3,494	6,539	3,998	805	5,820.56	1,982	2,121	2,121	5,820.56	4,460	805				
14	Bartholomew.....	4,585.50	3,596	3,051	87	74	3	3,887	70	6	25.24	15.08	2.60	2	2,130	2,402	4,460	2,584	805	1,667.49	233	989	989	1,667.49	989	106				
3	Benton.....	558.75	816	438	13	10	.....	1,000	8	2	19.25	.....	3	3	950	1,285	989	342	106	702.04	491	1,621	1,621	702.04	1,067	454		
4	Blackford.....	1,201.50	1,703	860	843	37	34	1,125	33	8	19.25	.....	3	3	1,000	1,603	1,621	1,067	454	4,071.69	1,853	1,805	1,805	4,071.69	4,354	854			
12	Boone.....	4,341.75	5,815	3,028	2,765	93	49	1,380	44	4	45.43	15.05	2.89	3	1,965	2,536	4,354	2,414	854	1,152.00	1,764	2,109	2,109	1,152.00	1,661	448				
5	Brown.....	1,883.25	2,520	1,403	1,117	45	5	186	4	1	30.46	20.10	1.50	2	495	1,417	2,109	1,661	448	7,105.91	1,497	1,434	1,434	7,105.91	4,102	737				
13	Carroll.....	3,462.75	4,793	2,486	2,307	77	64	2,932	63	14	36.46	20.34	3.81	10	4,730	2,665	4,102	1,654	518	3,654.09	1,874	2,321	2,321	3,654.09	5,167	683				
14	Cass.....	4,247.25	5,440	2,908	2,532	88	64	3,124	61	13	37.32	16.93	3.20	4	2,430	2,849	3,107	1,654	518	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
11	Clark.....	4,495.50	6,369	3,354	2,955	86	61	3,061	49	13	37.32	16.93	3.20	4	2,430	2,849	3,107	1,654	518	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
10	Clay.....	3,096.75	4,036	2,167	1,863	59	36	1,157	31	5	30.07	19.11	3	3	1,505	1,505	3,321	1,904	553	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
12	Clinton.....	4,159.50	5,482	2,853	2,629	91	82	3,011	77	6	39.67	18.21	2.67	5	1,434	2,546	3,321	1,904	553	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
8	Crawford.....	2,264.25	3,194	1,728	1,466	50	43	1,810	41	3	30.33	15.00	2.76	9	1,269	1,965	2,940	1,521	336	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
10	Daviess.....	3,419.25	4,265	2,309	2,056	58	51	2,426	43	6	21.20	16.74	2.80	3	1,382	2,272	3,153	1,904	553	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
14	Dearborn.....	6,380.25	8,790	4,634	4,356	61	63	3,258	56	23	33.68	16.93	3.66	3	1,382	2,272	3,153	1,904	553	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
9	Decatur.....	4,623.75	6,532	3,319	3,213	66	53	3,258	56	23	33.68	16.93	3.66	3	1,382	2,272	3,153	1,904	553	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
12	DeKalb.....	3,689.00	4,915	2,623	2,292	90	91	3,146	48	10	34.69	12.22	3	3	1,382	2,272	3,153	1,904	553	4,982.00	1,276	3,321	3,321	4,982.00	4,035	719				
12	Delaware.....	4,410.75	5,846	3,056	2,790	85	61	3,116	70	25	18.38	9.93	2.95	4	1,350	1,547	4,718	2,305	2413	3,886.38	1,331	2,061	2,061	3,886.38	4,165	810				
6	Dubuque.....	2,508.75	3,584	1,851	1,729	45	31	2,743	59	6	32.10	14.33	3	22	568	2,614	4,165	2,298	810	6,692.75	1,815	2,614	2,614	6,692.75	4,506	1,713				
16	Elkhart.....	4,496.00	6,759	3,494	3,265	97	86	4,849	79	38	25.76	14.27	2.96	9	4,463	1,958	4,506	1,713	491	7,990.00	1,077	1,566	1,566	7,990.00	4,876	1,187				
9	Fayette.....	2,748.75	3,568	1,798	1,770	99	19	833	18	1	39.16	16.66	3.36	16	25,485	1,857	2,700	1,187	383	9,492.00	1,212	2,121	2,121	9,492.00	2,700	1,187				
5	Floyd.....	4,936.00	6,826	3,467	3,419	40	40	3,501	35	22	28.27	21.52	4.50	4	1,045	1,930	4,964	2,195	1085	10,427.12	1,509	3,400	3,400	10,427.12	4,964	2,195				
11	Franklin.....	4,130.00	5,290	2,880	2,410	85	66	2,747	55	13	35.19	21.19	2.39	12	4,492	2,397	4,503	2,635	738	9,025.27	1,773	3,430	3,430	9,025.27	4,503	2,635				
13	Franklin.....	5,295.75	7,136	3,637	3,429	92	60	1,910	41	7	31.08	18.17	3.75	3	2,150	2,397	4,503	2,635	738	4,877.57	2,248	2,074	2,074	4,877.57	5,353	2,758				
8	Fulton.....	3,441.25	4,364	1,705	1,570	50	46	1,370	20	18	22.84	13.14	3	3	1,370	948	1,567	972	333	8,897.50	1,049	1,632	1,632	8,897.50	1,567	972				
8	Gibson.....	3,445.50	2,379	2,215	46	39	39	279	17	9	33.66	20.83	3	3	200	2,235	3,588	1,337	125	2,897.50	1,632	3,247	3,247	2,897.50	1,337	125				

TABULAR EXHIBIT NO. 2.—Summary of the Abstracts of Township School Reports.—Continued.

No. Townships in each Co.	COUNTIES.	Apportionment of School Funds for 1856.				Children reported in 1856, between the ages of 5 and 21 years.				Number of Districts.				Pupils attending Common Schools.				Number of Teachers.				Average compensation per month.				Length of schools in months.				School houses built in 1856.				Township Libraries.				Amount of Tax assessed for building school houses.				TAX PAYERS.		
		Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Number of Districts.	Number of Common Schools.	Pupils attending Common Schools.	Males.	Females.	Number of Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Average compensation per month.	Length of schools in months.	Number.	Value.	Number of volumes in each Library.	Number taken out in twelve months.	Number added to each Library this year.	Whole Number.	Paying on \$500 and less.	Paying on \$500 to \$1,000.																						
14	Grant.....	4,473.00	5,808	3,113	2,755	103	76	108	74	4	22	04	16.08	2.92	9	1,275	1,890	2,225	1,874	3,554.51	3,928	2,823	793																					
15	Greene.....	4,443.00	6,004	3,149	2,855	52	50	1,921	42	10	20	36	12.83	3.07	24	3,640	2,521	1,707	1,838	3,402.00	4,337	2,843	871																					
9	Hamilton.....	4,242.75	6,008	3,148	2,850	55	68	3,332	52	17	25	04	20.95	2.76	6	1,476	1,524	1,633	1,920	8,636.90	4,337	2,843	871																					
9	Hancock.....	3,661.50	4,481	2,262	2,219	75	36	1,748	21	17	29	18	20.36	2.25	7	2,101	1,731	2,477	1,507	3,610.61	3,150	2,897	911																					
13	Harrison.....	5,044.50	7,054	3,654	3,400	103	98	4,076	96	2	21	11	16.75	3.15	11	2,105	1,981	4,482	1,265	6,001.00	4,602	2,897	911																					
11	Hendricks.....	4,504.50	6,823	3,088	2,725	87	49	4,607	81	14	28	45	19.40	3.39	33	15,119	2,642	4,857	1,875	13,550.76	4,196	1,966	710																					
11	Henry.....	5,730.25	7,416	3,281	3,593	105	90	4,607	81	15	29	53	20.83	2.66	23	11,620	3,276	8,278	2,428	13,074.94	5,360	2,884	744																					
13	Howard.....	3,722.25	3,661	1,954	1,710	66	39	1,343	36	9	20	32	14.25	2.64	5	1,165	1,993	1,26	1,133	3,025.53	2,835	984	590																					
12	Huntington.....	3,882.00	4,359	2,255	2,104	80	50	2,786	63	9	22	34	14.25	2.64	3	1,160	2,403	87	1,422	4,204.00	4,477	2,831	629																					
11	Jackson.....	3,586.25	2,316	1,209	1,023	41	29	1,023	17	12	26	65	12.30	3.40	2	1,161	1,161	9,399	1,400	2,465.00	2,606	1,740	619																					
13	Jasper.....	3,309.75	4,187	2,180	2,007	85	69	2,180	56	11	21	33	13.30	2.95	2	1,000	1,848	1,042	2,346	2,513.00	3,320	2,341	619																					
12	Jefferson.....	6,937.75	9,086	4,674	4,412	99	99	4,066	54	29	22	33	14.86	3.12	12	5,325	3,259	1,042	2,346	6,731.91	3,179	2,314	953																					
9	Jennings.....	3,915.75	5,141	2,914	2,592	92	78	2,933	80	5	19	82	15.19	...	5	1,171	2,692	746	1,738	9,507.78	3,947	2,086	637																					
10	Johnson.....	3,508.50	4,489	2,565	2,423	59	21	941	16	6	22	91	17.66	3.34	5	1,045	2,171	861	1,557	3,775.38	3,975	1,742	653																					
8	Knox.....	3,417.00	4,746	2,565	2,296	55	33	1,566	33	13	27	92	17.66	3.24	9	2,130	2,654	858	1,841	3,294.55	4,564	3,038	804																					
15	Kosciusko.....	4,350.00	5,890	3,081	2,799	120	103	4,234	87	23	31	51	14.86	3.24	9	2,130	2,654	858	1,841	2,996.00	3,185	2,230	493																					
15	Lagrange.....	2,973.00	3,707	1,875	1,832	68	68	1,518	28	23	30	11	10.25	3.57	5	1,620	1,488	3,654	2,011	2,513.00	3,183	2,230	407																					
11	Lake.....	1,782.00	2,574	1,449	1,125	48	35	949	19	17	22	26	15.20	3.31	5	6,650	2,085	3,654	2,011	14,395.04	3,741	1,913	401																					
15	Laporte.....	4,371.75	6,374	3,318	3,056	74	65	2,532	40	41	26	83	15.20	3.35	5	536	2,581	4,539	1,562	4,121.00	2,955	1,653	905																					
9	Lawrence.....	3,483.75	4,628	2,453	2,175	76	56	2,745	63	6	21	62	15.41	2.93	7	1,730	2,518	4,539	1,942	4,195.00	4,500	2,463	808																					
14	Madison.....	4,483.50	5,966	3,199	2,767	87	87	3,839	86	6	25	27	19.73	2.92	6	17,901	2,701	3,990	2,066	16,785.00	4,064	3,905	1030																					
9	Marion.....	8,025.25	11,234	5,809	5,425	77	69	2,145	55	31	27	47	25.18	3.93	26	17,901	2,701	3,990	2,066	16,785.00	4,064	3,905	1030																					
9	Marshall.....	2,823.00	3,896	1,919	1,767	77	69	2,145	55	13	18	45	12.85	2.94	5	958	1,899	3,332	962	1,815.13	2,029	1,259	392																					
9	Martin.....	4,233.00	5,790	3,036	2,754	110	92	3,407	81	5	19	43	17.00	3.34	7	603	1,986	1,550	962	1,815.13	2,029	1,259	392																					
13	Miami.....	4,151.25	5,363	2,908	2,673	92	64	2,908	47	11	25	47	16.08	2.78	1	90	2,048	1,113	1,833	2,452.15	4,563	2,740	887																					
13	Morgan.....	3,809.25	4,811	2,543	2,268	77	51	2,700	39	10	22	47	16.08	2.78	1	90	2,048	1,113	1,833	2,452.15	4,563	2,740	887																					
12	Monroe.....	5,157.00	7,135	3,724	3,411	103	87	3,198	64	16	21	31	17.10	3.07	2	1,490	2,496	3,158	1,581	3,041.63	3,217	1,683	572																					
11	Montgomery.....	3,429.75	4,896	2,540	2,356	100	64	2,026	21	36	17	50	10.07	3.39	6	1,704	1,210	1,369	1,435	11,997.00	4,220	3,480	454																					

Ohio.....	1,538.50	1,067	1,062	1,992	3,373	1,792	1,581	52	31	1,416	22	4	26.25	28.75	3.75	6	530	2,040	.....	1,015	2,250.21	2,200	1,400	600
Porter.....	2,181.75	2,992	1,374	1,418	42	45	1,353	20	21	21.36	11.43	3.33	3	2	6-0	642	94	922	1,804	922	4,160.00	2,830	1,956	488
Posey.....	4,104.00	2,824	2,824	3,445	36	34	1,775	24	12	26.44	17.33	3.33	3	2	1,088	1,906	2,962	.....	1,021	.....	.....	3,859	2,167	866
Pulaski.....	1,453.50	1,010	1,024	886	37	6	416	9	1	22.00	25.00	2.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
Putnam.....	5,608.50	3,799	3,879	3,020	96	62	2,100	47	10	24.68	22.05	2.87	8	8	1,630	2,755	3,600	616	.....	.....	.....	3,933	1,943	663
Randolph.....	4,950.75	3,505	3,505	3,103	123	91	2,941	78	12	26.12	24.10	2.66	4	4	1,280	2,635	673	2,144	.....	.....	.....	4,834	2,758	1033
Ripley.....	4,754.25	3,461	3,400	3,061	90	77	2,999	72	9	21.26	14.00	2.64	13	13	2,210	2,603	3,962	2,078	.....	.....	.....	4,468	2,740	807
Rush.....	4,471.50	3,121	2,741	1,841	83	51	1,841	30	5	26.14	23.13	3	26	26	12,713	2,619	4,684	1,896	.....	.....	.....	1,864	2,750	575
Scott.....	1,958.25	2,637	1,424	1,213	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	957	.....	.....	.....	1,090	336	.....
Shelby.....	5,111.25	3,683	3,083	3,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,214	.....	.....	.....	1,443	.....	.....
Spencer.....	3,444.75	2,471	2,187	2,187	74	31	1,238	24	1	22.33	11.00	4	1	1	675	1,776	1,270	1,456	.....	.....	.....	1,581	519	.....
Starke.....	659	373	986	11	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....
St. Joseph.....	4,692.00	2,919	2,757	2,757	79	79	3,038	57	24	25.16	15.99	2.93	1	1	1,500	1,633	.....	1,834	.....	.....	.....	778	.....	.....
Steuben.....	2,316.25	1,816	1,651	1,651	53	63	2,107	28	43	18.32	8.20	3.33	3	3	2,125	1,596	730	1,076	.....	.....	.....	2,950	2,826	623
Sullivan.....	3,329.00	2,477	2,083	2,083	79	58	2,011	42	12	20.89	15.26	3	3	3	438	2,565	360	1,561	.....	.....	.....	1,512	934	.....
Switzerland.....	3,340.00	2,539	2,386	2,386	57	14	1,488	46	4	22.75	19.16	3	2	2	550	832	750	1,635	.....	.....	.....	1,684	496	.....
Tippacanoe.....	5,883.75	4,012	3,680	3,680	68	37	1,775	29	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,377	.....	.....	.....	811	.....	.....
Tipton.....	1,951.50	2,507	1,289	1,218	45	32	1,316	31	1	25.21	13.33	2.62	3	3	300	1,659	.....	803	.....	.....	.....	453	.....	.....
Union.....	1,914.75	2,445	1,273	1,172	39	32	1,033	22	2	27.86	24.58	3	4	4	2,731	1,992	1,192	1,824	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....
Vanderburgh.....	4,623.75	3,483	3,483	3,282	44	43	1,998	23	22	28.87	18.62	3.29	2	2	2,290	2,891	7,600	1,760	.....	.....	.....	1136	.....	.....
Vermillion.....	2,493.25	1,816	1,653	1,653	57	38	1,772	33	6	27.94	16.90	2.90	6	6	2,825	1,655	2,248	1,119	.....	.....	.....	504	.....	.....
Vigo.....	4,782.00	3,292	3,146	3,146	61	41	1,554	35	8	23.12	16.28	3	6	6	1,302	1,453	2,073	2,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash.....	4,325.00	3,226	3,054	3,054	107	99	4,176	83	17	23.20	17.21	2.56	8	8	1,844	2,014	3,706	2,104	.....	.....	.....	815	.....	.....
Warren.....	2,618.25	1,908	1,663	1,663	55	51	1,748	38	8	26.70	21.80	3	4	4	1,718	1,803	56	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warrick.....	3,063.75	2,581	2,280	2,280	40	23	642	14	8	27.01	14.75	3.40	5	5	465	1,820	2,669	1,334	.....	.....	.....	1153	.....	.....
Washington.....	4,850.25	3,474	3,188	3,188	100	99	4,337	82	9	23.54	23.00	3.07	7	7	2,130	3,366	1,930	2,054	.....	.....	.....	705	.....	.....
Wayne.....	7,363.50	5,131	4,768	4,768	111	97	4,994	76	29	30.84	22.00	3.53	35	35	31,938	3,364	15,365	3,236	.....	.....	.....	1067	.....	.....
Wells.....	3,135.25	2,068	1,861	1,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	636	.....	.....
White.....	1,962.75	1,420	1,221	1,221	52	33	1,066	28	9	23.19	11.16	3.28	5	5	1,874	1,743	1,797	1,821	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....
Whitley.....	2,623.50	1,832	1,632	1,632	81	35	1,345	35	1	21.00	20.00	1	1	1	200	1,357	.....	1,692	.....	.....	.....	483	.....	.....
Total.....	339,881.25	458,355	218,266	6463	4876	195,976	3973	1070	23.76	16.84	3.03	650	270,883	189,499	175,840	144,880	481,832.55	323,552	179,093	56515	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX NO. III.

TABULAR EXHIBIT of School Funds, Special and Common.

Number of Counties.	SPECIAL FUND.				COMMON FUND.				Total amount of School Funds.	Total amount of Interest Collected.	Value of unsold School Sections.	No. of School Sections sold
	Am't of Congressional Township Fund.	Amount Refunded during the year.	Amount unsold or Lost.	Amount of Interest Collected.	Amount of Common School Fund.	Amount Refunded during the year.	Amount Unsold or Lost.	Amount of Interest Collected.				
1 Adams.....	19,551 97	4,273 42		1,370 02	3,997 69	873 77	59 78	280 13	64,979 33	4,436 00	6,000 00	194
2 Allen.....	44,027 78	4,108 79	160 00	2,908 47	20,351 55	3,553 20	1,749 36	1,517 53	26,454 39	1,515 84	22,400 00	11
3 Bartholomew.....	14,826 92	1,849 62	138 69	698 99	11,027 47	1,330 00	300 00	816 85	25,838 80	1,954 00	3,500 00	13
4 Benton.....	25,232 80	219 00		1,921 60	606 00			33 00				
5 Blackford.....	6,903 47	1,135 04		318 80	896 76	1,082 50		318 80	7,800 23	637 60		4
6 Boone.....	18,080 59	1,447 64	133 04	1,900 25	8,556 62	609 63		849 59	26,617 21	982 63		10
7 Brown.....	8,440 53	593 41		350 28	3,604 82	542 57	70 00	340 26	12,085 35	620 28		9
8 Carroll.....	30,751 50	3,472 99		1,668 38	6,241 53	960 00	351 68	416 26	36,992 73	2,084 62	5,880 00	11
9 Cass.....	32,260 14	2,537 38	800 00	1,850 93	8,414 85			389 52	40,694 99	2,240 45		13
10 Clark.....	6,526 80	828 00		420 86	14,845 76	369 52	2,007 76	717 88	21,372 56	1,138 74		
11 Clay.....	15,557 36	800 00		1,089 60	5,075 35	414 84		353 27	30,632 65	1,442 97		11
12 Clinton.....	21,781 55	2,170 30		1,476 85	8,928 35	1,105 83	16 66	521 32	20,009 90	1,998 17	1,000 00	84
13 Crawford.....	9,876 00	800 88		680 75	4,572 84	534 75		304 15	14,448 58	984 90		
14 Daviess.....	16,808 30	1,244 41		1,204 26	6,248 84	1,372 82	451 64	380 91	23,057 14	1,585 17	2,480 00	12
15 Dearborn.....	28,223 62	2,000 00		1,715 05	15,620 46	1,000 00		949 19	43,844 08	2,664 24		
16 Decatur.....	19,506 30	608 50	100 00	1,072 82	14,096 90	857 81	30 00	836 02	33,603 20	1,908 84		11
17 DeKalb.....	17,684 00			1,126 27	3,755 34			115 87	21,439 34	1,242 14		
18 Delaware.....	22,891 26	4,317 37		1,516 45	8,930 42	902 52		558 32	31,821 68	2,074 77		12
19 Dubois.....	7,925 80	913 96	90 00	360 00	4,731 39	610 64	60 00	481 04	12,657 19	841 04	1,280 00	11
20 Elkhart.....	40,158 13	2,941 77		2,868 38	11,509 79	1,081 21	420 91	712 52	51,667 92	3,580 90		12
21 Fayette.....	15,210 63	769 50		1,073 56	11,207 60	928 59		788 63	26,418 23	1,862 19		5
22 Floyd.....	13,936 55			983 37	14,164 20	1,481 00		1,091 94	28,100 75	2,075 31		3
23 Fountain.....	24,703 57	2,513 04		1,572 37	12,973 40	1,820 00	800 00	848 20	37,676 97	2,420 57	640 00	11
24 Franklin.....	44,692 45	3,000 00	451 92	2,950 91	17,196 90	1,194 37	658 294	1,053 86	61,889 35	4,004 77		
25 Fulton.....	16,011 88	2,842 32		1,394 02	4,469 79	1,194 37	93 34	390 13	20,811 674	1,784 15		
26 Gibson.....	23,632 71	6,210 75		1,493 65	15,469 36	1,430 00		1,011 45	49,101 97	2,505 10		

27	Grant.....	3,254 20	199 35	2,782 02	4,149 68	766 50	449 32	34,238 22	3,171 34	12
28	Greene.....	17,680 74	2,361 66	1,392 40	7,716 51	1,274 33	445 10	95,407 35	1,777 59	15
29	Hamilton.....	22,072 47	1,792 42	2,034 71	35,996 28	829 00	.....	58,408 75	9,024 71	.....
30	Hancock.....	12,070 50	137 50	508 39	7,318 45	975 82	169 84	19,388 954	768 23	9
31	Harrison.....	20,194 76	3,888 30	1,374 33	14,192 25	2,768 95	957 81	34,367 01	2,332 14	6,000 00
32	Hendricks.....	26,628 58	2,215 91	2,040 52	12,450 44	480 40	852 48	39,079 02	2,893 00	14
33	Henry.....	17,356 10	1,576 21	1,141 91	17,398 67	3,584 20	1,005 43	34,754 77	2,147 34	.....
34	Howard.....	18,420 60	.....	1,217 64	3,050 67	.....	198 95	21,451 27	1,416 59	.....
35	Huntington.....	29,045 85	3,124 23	2,033 30	5,318 93	.....	216 40	34,250 00	2,500 00	11
36	Jackson.....	16,419 55	1,337 03	908 37	9,872 34	807 00	396 63	26,201 89	1,577 82	800 00
37	Jasper.....	19,617 00	.....	1,305 52	1,918 21	603 25	134 27	21,585 21	1,399 79	15
38	Jay.....	23,176 34	1,532 00	1,492 00	2,281 07	6,000 00	1,064 04	25,457 41	1,688 04	12
39	Jefferson.....	24,891 33	4,766 00	1,886 73	21,737 00	3,192 98	1,084 79	46,628 23	2,971 52	11
40	Jennings.....	17,706 87	.....	.....	9,231 46	1,037 49	825 01	19,169 57	825 01	9
41	Johnson.....	9,708 17	2,664 69	1,161 65	11,832 73	1,332 34	50 00	29,540 60	1,719 33	.....
42	Knox.....	16,266 19	750 45	1,498 75	15,765 49	1,920 32	859 93	32,031 68	2,775 47	23,000 00
43	Kosciusko.....	25,377 96	2,820 35	1,732 70	3,706 60	.....	396 78	31,084 56	2,149 48	21
44	Lagrange.....	17,256 80	2,615 34	1,108 38	6,052 92	37 68	400 00	23,309 72	1,568 86	12
45	Lake.....	12,070 56	406 66	503 87	2,112 03	95 37	111 58	14,182 59	615 45	16
46	Laporte.....	52,062 08	4,737 43	3,448 54	13,979 06	909 70	932 27	66,041 14	4,380 40	2,400 00
47	Lawrence.....	15,711 61	6,073 43	1,029 11	16,238 12	5,496 48	1,719 65	30,939 73	2,748 76	14
48	Madison.....	25,541 00	800 60	1,492 83	7,668 00	334 00	427 16	33,209 00	1,849 99	3,210 00
49	Marion.....	24,987 83	3,478 02	1,474 01	20,535 48	1,102 12	1,320 27	41,823 31	2,794 38	16
50	Marshall.....	17,430 40	1,800 00	720 00	3,956 62	300 00	335 37	21,387 02	1,053 37	1,500 00
51	Martin.....	3,784 48	350 00	275 00	7,063 91	693 92	782 81	10,848 39	1,057 81	10
52	Miami.....	29,381 90	3,333 57	1,946 52	6,139 08	1,104 96	799 97	30,486 95	2,746 49	.....
53	Morgan.....	14,101 77	2,964 09	1,191 37	14,642 34	2,813 16	1,043 33	28,744 11	2,234 70	11
54	Morroe.....	20,619 98	5,507 02	2,504 39	8,450 24	1,516 04	724 44	35,079 22	3,228 83	12
55	Montgomery.....	21,118 72	1,621 48	1,769 85	20,271 08	1,723 44	944 45	41,389 80	3,719 08	.....
56	Noble.....	17,556 25	2,087 45	1,057 40	3,294 18	446 05	226 40	21,550 43	1,293 00	.....
57	Ohio.....	14,928 09	1,993 84	806 10	4,382 25	.....	322 44	19,510 34	1,128 54	.....
58	Orange.....	8,890 84	936 00	555 72	11,113 46	1,697 03	797 20	20,004 33	1,352 94	9
59	Owen.....	15,960 00	600 00	1,065 52	8,305 86	661 14	395 00	24,265 89	1,735 39	1,050 00
60	Parke.....	23,580 58	8,903 00	2,471 87	12,187 31	3,199 53	888 00	45,767 89	3,559 87	100 00
61	Pike.....	7,849 09	.....	539 85	10,858 94	1,805 90	428 96	18,808 93	746 45	2,800 00
62	Perry.....	14,921 04	.....	939 16	6,840 05	.....	553 20	21,121 13	1,512 36	8,000 00
63	Porter.....	25,636 56	660 00	1,663 91	4,827 94	272 51	609 37	30,464 50	2,273 28	13
64	Posey.....	8,170 35	937 00	509 25	9,847 20	269 00	753 95	18,017 55	1,353 30	.....
65	Pulaski.....	11,697 40	.....	818 83	1,612 77	.....	111 61	13,310 17	930 44	13,520 00
66	Putnam.....	24,345 03	1,633 68	2,038 15	22,114 53	1,793 68	1,535 05	46,459 56	3,893 20	15
67	Randolph.....	30,162 42	4,668 87	2,100 00	11,204 71	1,168 38	730 00	41,367 13	2,830 00	960 00
68	Rush.....	18,276 44	1,489 65	1,344 34	8,556 80	750 00	614 00	26,833 24	1,844 34	.....
69	Ripley.....	28,640 91	4,123 50	2,131 26	19,672 49	2,711 61	1,438 81	48,333 40	3,570 07	12
70	Scott.....	9,731 87	1,500 00	785 50	5,044 28	807 92	506 02	14,476 15	2,967 98	.....
71	Shelby.....	20,298 15	4,639 71	1,967 94	12,401 51	400 00	1,000 00	32,689 66	2,967 98	12
72	Spencer.....	12,425 20	60 00	739 75	7,989 90	1,391 41	436 32	20,415 10	1,176 07	9
73	Starke.....	5,849 14	167 50	301 29	412 13	.....	296 94	6,961 99	328 93	6
74	St. Joseph.....	21,086 67	738 50	1,245 34	9,620 46	297 00	738 50	31,307 13	1,963 84	3 unsal'le
75	Steuben.....	16,278 74	981 51	153 62	16,278 74	1,134 53	12

TABULAR EXHIBIT of School Funds, Special and Common.—Continued.

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Number of Counties.	COUNTIES.	SPECIAL FUND.				COMMON FUND.				Total amount of School Funds.	Total amount of Interest Collected.	Value of unsold School Sections.	No. of School Sections sold and unsold.
		Amount of Congressional Township Fund.	Amount Refunded during the year.	Amount Unsold or Lost.	Amount of Interest Collected.	Amount of Common School Fund.	Amount Refunded during the year.	Amount Unsold or Lost.	Amount of Interest Collected.				
76	Sullivan.....	12,322 16	2,178 51	98 00	963 77	9,299 69	963 77	.....	963 77	21,621 85	1,927 54	5,000 00	16
77	Switzerland.....	16,966 86	3,350 38	.....	2,167 36	11,372 61	1,769 64	150 00	770 00	27,639 61	2,937 36	.....	.....
78	Tippecanoe.....	31,430 60	2,094 26	1,862 67	2,561 87	19,969 30	1,956 56	1,117 61	1,570 65	50,700 13	4,532 52	3,000 00	6
79	Tipton.....	8,642 48	1,277 47	.....	1,236 29	2,354 88	273 57	.....	142 35	10,897 36	1,368 64	.....	.....
80	Union.....	23,601 67	1,330 00	.....	1,780 27	11,258 40	1,190 00	.....	877 82	34,860 07	2,658 09	.....	4
81	Vanderburgh.....	18,497 35	100 13	.....	888 55	31,950 67	2,241 04	.....	1,931 79	50,447 42	2,820 34	9,000 00	7
82	Vermillion.....	31,047 50	3,460 00	2,901 64	2,173 32	16,777 43	3,200 00	50 00	614 76	47,824 93	2,788 02	3,550 00	13
83	Vigo.....	52,308 49	.....	.....	2,616 70	10,632 76	950 00	.....	467 95	63,001 25	3,684 65	.....	11
84	Wabash.....	15,057 31	2,328 11	.....	1,342 39	6,854 99	1,419 38	.....	555 43	21,912 30	1,897 82	.....	6
85	Warren.....	22,288 21	1,229 91	25 00	1,422 59	7,664 47	850 38	.....	315 39	29,952 68	1,937 98	12,800 00	12
86	Warrick.....	19,635 28	5,106 68	30 00	536 47	7,539 88	2,835 08	.....	223 00	27,185 16	749 47	3,840 00	14
87	Washington.....	27,500 73	2,854 53	1,200 71	1,166 54	16,007 26	3,725 14	.....	1,143 65	43,507 99	2,309 58	.....	15
88	Wayne.....	45,845 82	2,846 83	.....	3,456 89	27,885 40	2,846 83	1,399 80	2,103 25	73,731 22	5,487 14	.....	12
89	Wells.....	24,550 28	4,696 96	.....	1,718 52	2,998 18	645 07	.....	375 64	27,546 46	2,604 16	.....	10
90	White.....	26,444 00	990 00	.....	1,704 89	4,187 41	399 41	.....	291 03	30,631 41	1,905 92	1,280 00	12
91	Whitley.....	18,948 23	.....	.....	1,208 10	1,402 96	.....	.....	4 58	20,351 19	1,212 08	.....	.....
Total.....		1,874,430 04	190,122 94	11,018 16	128,651 06	910,928 83	98,653 84	50,642 88	61,378 54	2,789,358 87	188,835 60	151,590 00	.....

*No report having been received from Adams and Noble counties, their reports of 1854 are substituted.

APPENDIX IV.

TABULAR EXHIBIT of the Avals of School Sections sold.

Number of Counties.		NAMES OF COUNTIES.																	Number of Sections sold.	
		Number 1, Sold for.	Number 2, Sold for.	Number 3, Sold for.	Number 4, Sold for.	Number 5, Sold for.	Number 6, Sold for.	Number 7, Sold for.	Number 8, Sold for.	Number 9, Sold for.	Number 10, Sold for.	Number 11, Sold for.	Number 12, Sold for.	Number 13, Sold for.	Number 14, Sold for.	Number 15, Sold for.	Number 16, Sold for.	Number 17, Sold for.	Number 18, Sold for.	
1	Adams.....	920	1,200	1,284	1,340	1,348	\$1,720	\$1,727	\$1,839	\$2,037	\$2,153	\$3,471	\$3,520	\$3,160	\$3,194	\$3,401	\$3,520	\$3,520	4,407	
2	Allen.....	389	1,200	1,320	1,608	1,970	2,000	2,181	2,305	2,371	2,379	2,400	2,639	\$3,160	\$3,194	\$3,401	\$3,520	\$3,520		
3	Blackford.....	1,600	1,136	1,709	1,967	3,250	1,890	1,980	2,370	2,445	2,699	3,172								
4	Clark *.....	650	680	902	2,687	1,686	1,890	1,980	2,370	2,445	2,699	3,172								
5	Clinton.....	942	1,310	1,599	1,685	1,686	1,890	1,980	2,370	2,445	2,699	3,172								
6	Crawford.....	600	770	876	1,075	1,170	1,320	1,429	1,562	1,760	2,000	2,203								
7	Davies.....	858	960	1,000	1,060	1,240	1,359	1,429	1,562	1,760	2,000	2,203								
8	Decatur.....	11	837	1,004	1,035	1,479	1,548	1,695	1,985	2,002	2,000	2,203								
9	DeKalb.....	749	774	862	980	1,180	1,438	1,680	1,780	1,980	1,960	2,000	2,959							
10	Delaware.....	800	832	1,105	1,186	1,296	1,535	1,739	1,873	1,947	2,023	3,551	5,000							
11	Elkhart.....	1,076	1,800	2,160	2,320	2,360	2,433	2,600	3,140	3,445	4,005	5,006	9,790							
12	Fayette.....	2,527	2,694	2,697	2,847	4,288														
13	Floyd.....	3	2,107	4,192	7,636															
14	Franklin.....	11	534	672	1,280	1,446	1,980	2,824	4,732	6,394	7,423	14,376								
15	Fulton.....	9	1,032	1,067	1,223	1,261	1,208	1,800	2,076	2,147	2,682	3,634	4,149							
16	Grant.....	12	1,690	2,002	2,012	2,017	2,114	2,188	2,367	2,680	2,800	3,634	4,149							
17	Hamilton.....	9	1,365	1,600	1,910	2,246	2,400	2,909	3,962	4,431										
18	Howard.....	7	1,336	2,000	2,314	2,504	2,576	2,808	4,792											
19	Huntington.....	11	1,935	2,020	2,100	2,372	2,496	2,675	2,920	3,200	3,200	3,360								
20	Jefferson.....	10	844	1,019	1,476	1,914	3,140	3,283	3,333	3,371	4,618	7,164								
21	Johnson.....	9	800	880	985	999	1,000	1,130	1,426	1,552	1,970									
22	Kosciusko.....	14	735	931	1,200	1,430	1,440	1,560	1,721	1,785	1,980	2,462	2,538	2,638	2,872					
23	Lagrange.....	12	800	950	1,020	1,205	1,218	1,356	1,360	1,400	1,401	1,440	1,920							
24	Lake.....	10	440	673	840	912	1,000	1,135	1,147	1,567	1,638	2,716	2,305	2,650	2,996					
25	Madison.....	14	1,200	1,320	1,335	1,450	1,490	1,510	1,550	1,585	1,630	2,000	2,305	2,650	2,996					
26	Marion.....	10	755	800	890	972	1,085	1,105	1,166	1,240	1,353	1,360	1,394	1,460	1,550	1,974	4,211			

TABULAR EXHIBIT of the Avails of School Sections sold. Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.		No. of Counties.	No. of Sections sold.	Number 1, sold for.	Number 2, sold for.	Number 3, sold for.	Number 4, sold for.	Number 5, sold for.	Number 6, sold for.	Number 7, sold for.	Number 8, sold for.	Number 9, sold for.	Number 10, sold for.	Number 11, sold for.	Number 12, sold for.	Number 13, sold for.	Number 14, sold for.	Number 15, sold for.	Number 16, sold for.	Number 17, sold for.	Number 18, sold for.
27	Marshall.....	11	937	800	937	940	1,001	1,080	1,121	1,082	1,600	1,620	1,692	2,600	2,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Miami.....	10	1,320	2,056	2,740	2,758	2,870	2,870	3,192	3,400	3,431	3,531	4,100	4,600	4,638	5,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Monroe.....	11	820	830	858	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,182	1,215	1,302	1,400	1,480	1,580	1,580	2,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Montgomery.....	13	800	836	865	1,105	1,089	1,089	1,333	1,443	1,480	1,556	1,796	2,565	2,919	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Ohio.....	4	1,861	2,037	4,321	7,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Owen.....	9	862	864	909	933	985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Parke.....	12	1,384	1,909	1,963	1,994	2,044	2,044	2,144	2,363	2,494	3,044	3,622	4,638	5,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Porter.....	13	960	1,008	1,027	1,050	1,090	1,090	1,180	1,250	1,307	1,440	2,000	2,560	2,760	7,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Putnam.....	15	867	885	958	1,031	1,135	1,135	1,155	1,205	1,350	1,549	1,608	1,770	1,819	1,892	2,405	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Randolph.....	161	900	1,000	1,033	1,200	1,214	1,214	1,216	1,401	1,667	1,706	1,818	1,908	2,112	2,338	2,550	2,600	2,600	2,984	.....
37	Shelby.....	12	872	970	1,010	1,080	1,135	1,135	1,263	1,308	1,785	1,940	2,647	2,726	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Spencer.....	9	705	800	825	947	1,033	1,255	1,255	1,396	1,785	2,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Switzerland.....	6	400	858	1,270	1,575	1,630	2,027	2,096	2,096	2,178	2,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Tipton.....	9	1,950	3,040	3,610	3,942	4,436	.....	5,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Union.....	4	3,492	4,298	5,779	8,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Vanderburgh.....	7	1,293	2,152	2,718	3,063	4,381	5,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Vermilion.....	12	780	888	975	1,097	1,362	2,260	2,543	3,483	3,976	4,142	4,350	4,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Vigo.....	114	788	963	970	1,177	1,576	1,985	3,114	4,253	6,004	17,025	17,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Warrick.....	13	818	830	1,000	1,040	1,048	1,061	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,569	1,690	2,532	2,560	3,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Washington.....	1	1,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Wayne.....	12	1,391	1,712	2,013	2,259	2,425	2,497	2,734	2,734	2,736	3,460	3,849	3,890	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Wells.....	1	3,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Clark's Grant school fund, 4160 acres, \$14,670 64.

APPENDIX NO. V.

TABULAR VIEW OF COLLEGE STATISTICS,

Exhibiting the date of organization, number of students that have been connected with them to 1857, number of classes graduated, number of graduates, amount paid for instruction to the current year, amount of permanent funds, cost of sites and buildings, number of volumes in the College and students' libraries, and the number of students in attendance during the last College year.

NAMES OF COLLEGES.										
	Date of Commencing Operations.	Number of Students connected with the Institution up to 1857.	Classes Graduated.	Number of Graduates.	Amount paid for Instruction up to 1857.	Permanent Endowments.	Cost of Sites and Buildings.	Volumes in College Library.	Volumes in Society Libraries.	Aggregate number of Volumes.
Hanover College.....	1827	2,127	23	203	\$83,300	\$102,000	\$46,000	2,500	2,600	5,100
State University.....	1828	2,700	27	170	108,000	77,746	37,500	1,040	615	1,655
Wabash College.....	1833	1,525	18	111	82,000	36,000	55,530	5,000	3,300	8,300
Asbury University.....	1837	2,830	17	138	56,000	100,000	20,000	6,434	2,500	8,934
Franklin College.....	1837	1,200	5	11	23,000	30,000	20,000	1,000	400	1,400
North Western Christian University.....	1855	220	1	3	3,000	66,000	25,000	500	150	650
Total.....		10,622	91	636	306,800	411,746	\$221,630	16,174	9,565	25,739
										1,455

Number of Students in attendance during the last College year.

NOTE.—The College and Society Libraries of the State University and Wabash College were destroyed by fire; the former in 1854, and the latter in 1838. Their present Libraries have been collected since those dates.

APPENDIX NO. VI.

Circular to Township Boards.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Indianapolis, Dec. 15, 1856. }

To the Township Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—Having had the pleasure of a personal interview with many of you during the period of my official life, in addition to divers *circular* conferences, I cannot consent to close my educational relations with you, without one more expression of sympathy with you in your arduous duties, one more effort to aid you in meeting your official responsibilities, one more word of cheer to quicken your flagging spirits. To me these interchanges of thought, these comparisons of views and experience, these free expressions of opinion on the workings of our educational system have been both pleasant and profitable. I trust, also, that they have not been altogether devoid of interest or advantage even to you, though in some instances they were necessarily brief. This pleasure would have been materially heightened, and the satisfaction essentially increased, had no obstacle intervened to prevent a full attendance of your respective boards at the time and place designated for the aforesaid conference. Notwithstanding the infelicity of the time, in some instances, being in the midst of pressing agricultural labor, and in others, the failure of the notice of the meeting to reach the auditors, or their announcement of the conference not being received by all the members of the township boards in due season, yet I have met almost six hundred trustees, representing near one-third of the civil corporations of the commonwealth. The number would doubtless have been greatly increased had not the aforesaid adverse circumstances and kindred obstacles, prevented.

To magnify one's office and discharge faithfully its incumbent duties, it is necessary to be impressed with a clear, vivid, and abiding conviction of the magnitude of the interests in charge. You sustain a relation to the cause of popular education, that makes your office the most important of all in the whole catalogue of educational functionaries. Each of the others may do their duty, and yet the enterprise may prove a failure; but if *you* are true and faithful to your trust, the educational interests of the commonwealth are safe. Hence, it is neither flattery nor exaggeration to say that the most important educational office created by the statute is the township trusteeship.

Let the township trustees of Indiana do their duty faithfully, fearlessly, and our rural corporations will be divided into *school localities* of the proper dimensions. One of the prominent objects of the township feature of control, was to remedy an evil which we had begun to feel, and of which others have had sad experience enough. An evil that curtails present blessings and leaves no hope of their expansion in future, and entails on the coming generation the perpetuity of the curse of small and weak districts. This is the first step, the preliminary movement, that will herald the introduction of concomitant measures of kindred character. Let our districts be large, the school sites at a proper remove from each other, and the people will soon see the wisdom and economy of the policy that concentrates effort, funds and fixtures. Fewer schools, more comfortable structures, and superior teachers, are the natural and legitimate results. If trustees act wisely and firmly in the premises, irrespective of this man's whims or that neighbor's caprice, they will carry with them the sober second thought of a majority of their fellow citizens.

Let them take the next step, in a like intelligent and decided manner, and there will rise, on these sites, *spacious, tasteful and convenient structures*, the glory of the commonwealth, the joy and delight of the teacher, a comfort and blessing to our children, both physically, mentally and morally. A good school house is an educational instrumentality of no mean potency, none the less real and substantial, though scores of teachers and hundreds of parents have had no experience of its power to bless. There is most emphatically money, as well as mental culture, in such structures. Did not the nine brick school houses, 25 by 38 feet in length and breadth, with windows suspended and ample means for ventilation, erected this year in one of our old counties, at the cost of *one thousand dollars each*, add nothing to the value of the real estate of that township? Erect these educational lightning rods at proper distances in a corporation and they will soon relieve its moral atmosphere of the surplus electricity of crime and pollution, with which it may be surcharged. Locate these literary lighthouses on every suitable site, and the barks of ignorance will be able to reach the haven of knowledge, and the expense will be reimbursed, a hundred fold, by the moral and intellectual wealth thus introduced into the corporation.

To make these structures what they ought to be, it will be necessary for those, charged with the responsibility of their erection, to study the science of ventilation and understand its vital importance, in order to appreciate the wisdom and economy of being governed by its principles and heeding its suggestions. Let no school house go up hereafter in Indiana, without being an embodiment of taste, experience and science. No township board in the State can plead a want of suitable information. There are in every township library of Indiana, or ought to be, (for they have been purchased and forwarded to the same,) the two standard and

popular works in this department, Barnard's and the Pennsylvania School Architecture. Let the school houses be all that could be desired in external dimensions, length, breadth and height. In the latter respect, let none be less than *twelve* feet in the clear. We have a pre-emption right to as much of the space above, as we can appropriate, and it is most emphatically a vital article in the business of education. Let the furniture, internal arrangement and fixtures correspond to the external form and finish. Remember that *penny* wisdom generally results in *pound* folly, entailing no praise on its advocates, and securing no comfort to its objects.

The next step, in the ascending series of improvement, is the employment of *competent teachers*. The old saying, "poor pay poor preach," is not without its significancy and pertinence to educational interests and policy. *Saw* as it may be, it will nevertheless cut both ways, as many, who have used it, have found to their sorrow. Cheap teachers are generally costly instructors, and the economy of employing such, frequently proves the perfection of extravagance. Aim to get the genuine article, and be willing to pay the market price. Remember that in matters of mental culture, time is emphatically knowledge. Why feed our children with the husks of ignorance rather than the bread of wisdom? Why deprive them of the benefits of real training, for the mere pittance to be gained by the employment of a dunce, at a reduced compensation? Adopt a wiser and more economical policy. Employ good teachers, adapted to the varied character of your several districts, and make them still better by frequent visitation. No man should assume the responsibilities of school trustee whose soul is not in sympathy with the cause, and whose zeal has not power enough to secure his presence at least once in every school taught in the corporation. Some boards have committed the mistake of supposing that the appointment of district directors exonerated them from the obligation or duty of visiting the schools. That provision of the statute was not designed to make the director a substitute for, but a subsidiary of the trustee. There is room enough, in the educational sphere, for both of these luminaries to revolve and shine without any danger of collision or eclipse. Do not be guilty of the preposterous attempt to reduce all your teachers to the same uniform compensation. There may be, in many townships, a degree of similarity in a portion of the districts, but as great a dissimilarity may exist between another portion, forbidding the idea of securing appropriate teachers on any uniform scale of compensation. No such equality ever existed under the old district regime, and there is no propriety in attempting it under the township policy. It would create far more dissatisfaction than an independent course, guided by wisdom and directed by circumstances.

Some trustees have likewise misapprehended the spirit and intent of the statute, giving the people of a district the privilege of

expressing and enjoying their preference for a particular teacher, if they chose to exercise it. Such boards have converted said privilege into an incumbent duty, and therefore devolved the entire responsibility of procuring a teacher, on the people of their respective districts, instead of promptly meeting it themselves. It is to be hoped no board will hereafter adopt that course. It will prove a fatal perversion, and result in an entire destruction of that feature of the statute. The township principle of control rests its claims of superiority on the assumption that the board of trustees will be an embodiment of the educational wisdom, zeal, and discretion of the corporation, and therefore the most competent to meet the aforesaid responsibilities. If the action of the people does not correspond with the theory of the statute, the fault is not in the law.

There is another important duty devolving on the trustees, which is but imperfectly understood and correspondingly carried out by some boards, and which requires attention and prompt correction. It is the *use and preservation of the township library*. By most, the responsibility has been properly met and faithfully and wisely discharged, as their reports show; while others have grossly and shamefully neglected their duty. Some libraries have been located in places very unsuitable for access and consultation, so repulsive and forbidding to many who wish to use the books, that it amounted to a practical exclusion of them from the privilege. There is but little affinity, to say the least, between a library and a grocery, between the fumes of whiskey and the flowers and fragrance of literature. Select an appropriate place for its location, and make it as attractive as possible, so that our youth and all, wishing to use the books, can have an easy and pleasant access to them.

The period for which the books may be retained, if desired, should not be less than four nor more than six weeks. The term last named would frequently be but a reasonable time for the perusal of large volumes, and accord with the circumstances of the citizens in the rural districts. I would also suggest that the fines, for not returning the books at the proper time, be so graduated as not to seem exorbitant in the outset. A careful record of the books taken by individuals, should be kept, both for safety and an annual report of the use of the library. You will find the library an efficient educational auxiliary, and you would do an important service to the cause, by calling the attention of the youth of your corporations to its rich treasures of instruction and entertainment, and counseling them to form the habit of resorting to that source of amusement and valuable knowledge. A weekly access to it should be enjoyed by all who wish to explore its treasures, and it is doubtful whether it should be more frequent.

The wisdom of prompt action and systematic effort, in procuring suitable teachers, and visiting schools, cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the township boards. This is a fundamental point. It is, in fact, the hinge on which the door must

turn that admits us to the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing the system in harmonious and successful operation. Fidelity at this point will ensure success. Labor and personal sacrifice will be requisite to meet these responsibilities, but the acceptance of the office implied a pledge on your part, that these elements of success should not be wanting. A Board that is familiar with each district, its number of pupils, their character and progress, will find but little difficulty, by prompt action in the premises, in procuring a corps of teachers suited to the varied character and circumstances of said districts. When you have made the contract with all your teachers, in respect to compensation, you have the means of determining the length of your schools for the year. This result will be reached by dividing the amount of the school funds on hand, by the aggregate cost of all your teachers for one day. If there be a district, for which you cannot get a teacher, or which prefers their school in the summer, from your acquaintance with the character and progress of the pupils, you will be at no loss to determine the probable cost of a teacher for said district, and with this estimate as an element in your calculation, you need not be embarrassed in your action, even by such occurrences.

In utter disregard of this plain and obvious method of procedure, some Boards have divided the tuition funds among the districts equally, and then applying the procrustian process to the teachers, have reduced everything to the dead level of uniformity. Others have divided the school funds on the per capita basis, in defiance of the requisition of the 27th Section of the Revised School Law, requiring schools to be of uniform length in all the districts of the same township. The latter is clearly forbidden by the statute, and the former is neither required nor contemplated by the law. The adoption of the cash system, commended to your favorable regard in a former communication, will relieve you from much perplexity, the teachers from no small amount of vexation, and the corporation from the infelicity of being in the market with nothing more reliable than promises, which are always subject to discount. Do a cash business, and you can command the services of competent men, provided you do not place intellectual capital below mere physical force, on the scale of pecuniary remuneration. A Board, that would propose to pay a less per diem compensation for teaching their children, than they would give for digging a ditch, ought to be appointed swamp land commissioners rather than chosen school Trustees.

While you aim to give each district a school house suited to its reasonable wants, both present and prospective, which will necessarily involve a variety not inconsistent with uniformity, cases will occasionally occur, in which the people of some localities may wish improvements and appendages not embraced in your programme of building. You can gratify their preference, on the basis of their furnishing the means for these extras without any

claim for receipts therefor. One wants a bell, another windows suspended. Consistency would require you, either to supply all with these conveniences, important and desirable as they may be, or none, at the general expense. No school house should be erected without an ample provision of black-boards, and a teacher who has no appreciation of their value and no sympathy with their use, may well be deemed unqualified for his calling. All school structures in the rural sections should be provided with shutters, with proper fastenings, to protect the windows from damage and the house from unauthorized or surreptitious entrance.

There is another matter of prime importance that should neither be underrated, overlooked, nor neglected even in the rural districts. It is a modification of the graded system, which you are authorized by the 8th section of the law to establish, if you deem it wise and necessary. There will often be, in more or less of the districts in older townships, a number of advanced scholars, whose attainments require a teacher of superior experience and qualifications. Let provision be made for these, by the establishment of such a school at some central point. While it would be but a simple act of justice to this class of pupils, it would prove an admirable investment of a portion of your school funds and enable hundreds of our sons and daughters to get an education of superior character while under the paternal roof and the daily guardianship of the parental eye. The elevating influence of such a school at the centre would be felt to the very extremities of the corporation. It would awaken educational aspirations of no mean power, stimulate efforts and rouse mental energies that would otherwise be dormant, and develop capacities in unexpected localities. Its benefit to the schools of an inferior grade would be an ample remuneration for all the expense. These suggestions have been made from a conviction that, on careful examination, they will be found not unworthy of your consideration, and with the hope also, that some of you may find yourselves in circumstances that will justify their adoption.

In admitting pupils from other districts to any of your schools, be very cautious and not crowd the school, and thereby impair the value of the educational privileges of the citizens of said district. Serious injury has been done, and just cause of dissatisfaction has been given by trustees, by not acting discreetly in this matter. Make the district your own and fancy your children members of said school, and you will not be liable to go far astray in the admission of foreign pupils. The tuition, paid by such pupils, belongs to the school fund of the township and should be used as such.

There is also another point claiming the attention of the Township Board, which should not be overlooked,—uniformity of textbooks. The purpose of the statute, in requiring the State Board to recommend a series of school books, was wise, and, if faithfully carried out by Trustees, would effectually eradicate an evil of a

very formidable character to the progress of the pupils and the prosperity of our schools. A rigid adherence to that list of books would relieve you from no slight vexation, arising from the impotency of teachers, the whims, caprice and selfishness of parents, and from various outside influences and pressure, productive of change and instability. Nothing could be more adverse and disastrous than the toleration of a policy that recognizes such fickleness. It is no presumption to say that the text books, thus recommended, are at least as good, if no better than others in the same department, and the instructor, who understands the branches he professes to teach, will not be dependent on a particular text-book for ability to introduce his pupils to a thorough knowledge of the principles of any given branch of the course. Uniformity of text-books in the same township is not unworthy of adoption and enforcement, even in a pecuniary point of view. The economical character of the policy is too obvious to escape the notice of either parents or Trustees, and its educational wisdom too manifest to be ignored or neglected by Township Boards.

Inclination would prompt me to prolong this communication by the introduction of new topics, as well as amplification of some already slightly touched in passing, but I am reminded of the propriety of a close, and will therefore only add, so meet the responsibilities associated with your office, so discharge its incumbent duties, that neither the results of time nor the disclosures of eternity shall occasion you any feelings of regret, or mar the satisfaction of a review of your official mission.

Yours truly,

CALEB MILLS,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX NO. VII.

Decision of the Supreme Court, on the Constitutionality of the Legislative power to equalize the inequalities of the Special Funds, by the township apportionment of the Common Funds.

QUICK and Others vs. SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The school law of 1855 is not in contravention of the constitution.

It was competent for the people, in the exercise of sovereign power, in providing by the constitution for a general system of common schools, so to discriminate between that portion of the people who were already provided with a school fund and that portion who were not, as to place them upon an equality.

The eighth article of the constitution requires that such discrimination shall be made.

The school law does not conflict with the act of Congress granting the sixteenth section in the several congressional townships in this State, to the inhabitants of such townships respectively for the use of schools.

Monday, June 16th, 1856.

APPEAL from the *Franklin* Circuit Court.

GOOKINS, J.—Springfield Township, in Franklin county, being also a congressional township, upon complaint against *Quick*, the auditor, and *Robeson*, the treasurer of said county, obtained an injunction to prevent said auditor and treasurer from distributing the common school funds in said county, as required by the act of March 5, 1855. From the order making said injunction perpetual, they appeal to this Court.

The complaint shows that said township has a considerable fund, derived from the sixteenth section therein, and the plaintiff claims that the annual income arising from that fund shall not be taken into account, as said act requires, in making distribution of the revenues of the State derived from other trust funds and from taxation.

The ground upon which this claim is made, is, that the act in question is unconstitutional, and also that it violates the act of Congress making the grant.

The eighth article of the Constitution is as follows:

"SEC. 1. Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; it shall be the duty of the general assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all.

"SEC. 2. The common school fund shall consist of the congressional township fund, and the lands belonging thereto;

"The surplus revenue fund;

"The saline fund, and the lands belonging thereto;

"The bank tax fund, and the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana,

"The fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State; and from all forfeitures which may accrue;

"All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance;

"All lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof; including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands, granted to the state of Indiana by the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same;

"Taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed by the general assembly for common school purposes.

"SEC. 3. The principal of the common school fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools, and to no other purpose whatever.

"SEC. 4. The general assembly shall invest, in some safe and profitable manner, all such portions of the common school fund as have not heretofore been intrusted to the several counties; and shall make provision, by law, for the distribution, among the several counties, of the interest thereof.

"SEC. 5. If any county shall fail to demand its proportion of such interest, for common school purposes, the same shall be re-invested for the benefit of such county.

"SEC. 6. The several counties shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of the said fund as may be intrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon.

"SEC. 7. All trust funds, held by the State, shall remain inviolate, and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes for which the trust was created.

"SEC. 8. The general assembly shall provide for the election, by the voters of the State, of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall hold his office for two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law."

The following are the two sections of the act referred to, which prescribe the mode of distributing the funds:

"SEC. 97. The State Superintendent shall annually, by the fourth Monday in April in each year, make out a statement showing the number of scholars in each county of the State, the amount of the income of the common school fund in each county for distribution, and the amount of taxes collected for school purposes, and shall apportion the same to the several counties of the

State, according to the enumeration of scholars therein, without taking into consideration the congressional township fund in such distribution."

"SEC. 101. The treasurer of the several counties shall annually, on the third Monday of May, make distribution of the income of the common school fund to which his county is entitled, (upon the warrant of the county auditor), to the several townships, and incorporated cities and towns of the county, which payment shall be made to the treasurer of each township, and in making the said distribution, the auditor shall ascertain the amount of the congressional township fund belonging to each city, town, and township, and shall so apportion the income of the common school fund, as to equalize the amount of available funds in each city, town, and township, as near as may be, according to the number of scholars therein: *Provided*, however, that in no case shall the congressional township fund," &c., "be diminished by such distribution and diverted to any other township." Acts of 1855, p. 175.

We are at a loss to see upon what ground it can be insisted that the act in question violates any provision of the constitution. That that instrument makes the common school fund to consist in part of the congressional township fund and the lands belonging thereto, is too plain for argument. Language could not be more explicit. The only question that can arise at this point, is, is this part of the constitution valid?

It has been several times decided by this Court that the sixteenth section belongs to the inhabitants of the congressional township in which it is situated. *The State v. Newton*, 5 Blackf. 455.—*The State v. Springfield Township*, 6 Ind. R. 83. And in the case last referred to, it was held, that the act of 1852, which sought to take that fund from the township, and to consolidate it with the other funds of the State, was void. To these decisions we adhere; but the question yet remains, had the people of the State, while seeking by a constitution to devise a system which should convey the means of instruction equally to every child in the State, the power, by virtue of her sovereignty, so to discriminate between those already provided with a fund, and those who had no such provision, as to place them upon an equality? In other words, had she any power to take notice or cognizance of the congressional township fund in any manner whatever? We think she had such power, and that by the eighth article of the constitution she exercised it, by declaring that the congressional township fund should constitute a part of the common school fund; and that, by the first section of that article, she expressly, and in terms, enjoined it upon the general assembly to provide by law that the system, with that fund included, should be made uniform; which injunction could not have been obeyed, without making the discrimination here provided for.

The argument for the appellee, is, that the act of 1855 does, indirectly, what that of 1852 attempted to do directly; that it, in

effect, takes away from the congressional townships their sixteenth section fund, and this is complained of as injustice. The argument likens it to the case of discriminating between the wealthy and the poor in bestowing the favors of the State for the purposes of education, by withholding from the wealthy and industrious, and conferring upon the poor and indolent.

We do not perceive either the logic of this argument, or its conflict with the constitution, if well put, so far as the act professes to go. There is certainly a material difference between taking away what one has, and the refusal to give him more. So far as the constitution affects the question, the power to discriminate exists, unless it is prohibited, and the prohibition is neither pointed out, nor have we been able to find it in that instrument. It does not conflict with the 23rd section of the 4th article, which requires all laws to be of uniform operation throughout the State; for the act is not only uniform in itself, but it produces uniformity in the subjects upon which it operates.

The example which the appellee has chosen, forcibly illustrates the position assumed; but to our minds the operation of the law seems much like that provision of the law of descents which distributes nothing to the heir who has received an advancement, until the others are made equal,—a provision highly favored by the Courts on account of its obvious justice. It is to be remembered that it was not the townships which paid the price of these lands, but the State, by exempting the lands of the general government from taxation for five years after their sale. Still, they are invested with the title, and the act does not propose to divest it; but it proposes to distribute to the other children of the State, until the advancements are made equal.

What has been said disposes of the other point. The act does not conflict with the act of congress making the grant, nor in any manner attempt to interfere with it.

Stuart, J., dissented.

Per Curiam.—The judgment is reversed with costs. Cause remanded with instructions to the Circuit Court to dismiss the suit.

J. Morrison, for the appellants.

G. Holland and *J. D. Howland*, for the appellee.

APPENDIX NO. VIII.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered by the Superintendent, in his tour of County visitation.

 PREFATORY REMARK.

The motive, that prompted the preparation and delivery of the following Address, is fully set forth in the introduction, and the reasons for its appearance in this report will be explained by the annexed communication from the members of the Board of Education.

 INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5th, 1857.

HON. C. MILLS,
Sup. Pub. Instruction :

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the State Board of Education, take this method to express our desire that you would append, to your forthcoming Report, the Address to Youth, delivered in various counties during your circuit labors the past year, believing it to be an appropriate addendum to the aforesaid document, apprising our fellow-citizens, on the one hand, of the character of the counsels given our Youth, and on the other, affording many of the class for whom it was designed, the opportunity of perusing what, we would fondly hope, might be of lasting service to them in after life.

In common with many others, who have listened to its delivery, we will venture to suggest both the duty and propriety of giving it to the public, through the medium already named, and thereby reaching the eyes of many whose ears were not greeted with the sound of its delivery.

Yours Truly,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, *Governor.*
 ERASMUS B. COLLINS, *Sec. of State.*
 H. E. TALBOTT, *Auditor of State.*
 W. R. NOFFSINGER, *Treas. of State.*

SUGGESTIONS TO YOUTH

ON THE

RIGHT FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS,

I have sought this interview for the purpose of giving expression to my cordial interest and sympathy with you in the great and momentous enterprise in which you are all engaged. I say great, for surely nothing can be of such interest and importance to each of my audience, as that result, which determines his destiny for both worlds; and nothing so permanent and enduring, as that, on which the cycles of eternity can impress no mark of change. Surely that, which knows no change beyond the confines of time, and whose true worth is, at the best, but partially known and appreciated on this side of "that bourne whence no traveler returns," may well challenge not merely the attention of a passing moment, but claim the earnest consideration of the most favored hours.

I retain a lively recollection of my own early years, and the impressions of that period of life are still fresh and vivid. Its hopes and fears, its aspirations and disappointments, its endeavors and failures have lost but little of their original vividness on memory's faithful tablet. Prized indeed would have been the counsels of age and experience, had they come from hearts glowing in deep and lively sympathy with youthful inexperience and aspirations. Such, however, was not the character of the times, nor such the type of the age in which my youthful days were spent. A deep and cherished remembrance of the sad experience of that period, its lack of counsel, its want of sympathy with the yearnings and struggles of youth, has awakened in my heart the desire to contribute something, however humble and unpretending, to make the experience of the rising generation a happy contrast to the one above indicated. You will, therefore, give me the credit, at least, of an honest purpose and good intentions in my present endeavor, however I may fail in the attempt to execute the good devised, realize your expectations and meet your wants and wishes in the premises.

The youth of a country is either its glory and strength, or its shame and ruin. Nothing is more certain and inevitable than this result. It is reached by the silent operation of that great fundamental law, which controls and shapes the development of the mental and moral powers. Wise and timely culture, and thorough discipline will as certainly secure their appropriate results, as the

husbandman's seasonable labor will be followed by the waving harvest and abundant crop. The sequence in the moral and intellectual world is as natural, uniform and reliable as in the kingdom of nature. "The child is the father of the man," is but an aphoristic embodiment of an every day's experience and observation, an experience of joy or sorrow, hopes or fears, realized, to a greater or less extent, in every family of our land. Earth's history is but little else than a living illustration of its verity, and an unbroken confirmation of the declaration, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it;" and its equally significant converse, a child trained up in the way he should *not* go, when old, will be equally disinclined to break away from the thralldom of evil habits and vicious associates.

It is this well known truth, this great fundamental and acknowledged principle, underlying the structure of human character, which invests the period of youth with so much interest, and awakens so much solicitude on the part of those, who have traveled life's rugged path and navigated her boisterous seas, in behalf of those just leaving the quiet harbor of youth for the restless ocean of mature life. It is no marvel, therefore, that such inexperienced voyagers should be objects of intense regard to those who have encountered storms, witnessed shipwrecks, escaped from lea shores, grazed the sunken rocks, touched the deceitful shoal and cut the outer circle of the engulfing whirlpool.

It is a melancholy fact, which cannot be ignored, that many, reckless of the pilot's charge, regardless of the chart's direction, unmindful of the buoys and beacon lights, have been stranded and irretrievably lost, even in the outer harbor of youth; and that not a few, in spite of all these wrecks, now stripped, forsaken and imbedded in the sands of ruin, on either side of the true channel, may still be seen, like some graceless craft, under the impulsive power of steam and sail, of tide and current, steering directly across the fatal shoal of filial *disobedience*, dashing recklessly athwart the sunken ledge of *intemperance*, skirting heedlessly along the waveless surface of *indolence*, unmindful of the rocks, from which the Sirens of pleasure send forth their bewitching strains of voluptuous song. Such scenes and such results, are not of rare occurrence. Would to God they were. They may be seen in the daguerrean gallery of almost every village, town and city in the land. Thus frequent, and forced on the notice of even the casual observer, they should be pondered and their admonitory lessons be regarded by both youth and age, to the former an impressive warning, to the latter an exhaustless store-house of illustration for the enforcement of their counsels.

The youth of our country are justly regarded as the hope of the church, the future support of the State, the stay and comfort of the family institution. The varied interests of this triple basis of all human society and social progress, demand that these youth should be wisely taught, thoroughly trained to obedience, industry

and self reliance. Such a discipline will not fail to secure the desired result, and in the reproduction of itself, perpetuate the blessings of like culture to the future representatives of the race. Such a domestic training is the grand desideratum of the age, the only reliable source of rational hope for the future. The utter destitution of such an education is the true secret of most of the failures that have saddened declining years and brought the grey hairs of parents with sorrow to the grave.

If sons are not educated to obedience and industry at home, they will be trained to indolence and disobedience in the streets. If purity of thought and language are not cultivated around the parental fireside, their opposites will be acquired with wonderful facility at the fashionable saloon and oyster shop, the circus and the theatre. Youth will be educated, either in the school of mental and moral culture, or the university of vice and mental indolence. The tuition charges of the latter will be far more exorbitant and the payment more inevitable than those of the former. If school houses are not erected, jails and penitentiaries must be built. If teachers are not employed, judges, jurors and sheriff's will be.

It is vain to expect indolent, indulged and disobedient children to become enterprising, energetic, law-abiding, dutiful and God-fearing men and women. Let not those, who, in the government of their families, sow the wind, be surprised, if they should reap the whirlwind of filial ingratitude, obliquity and shame. These are but the appropriate results, the legitimate fruits of their own reckless disregard of the divine injunction to "bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Let not such transgressors suppose for a moment, that the great fundamental laws of the moral world will be suspended to save them from the consequences of a practical contempt of God's authority and wisdom. Their solemn verdict will be pronounced and their righteous sentence be executed, whoever may be the culprits, and whatever may be the hopes that will be crushed and annihilated by their mandate.

While it may be a matter of joyous congratulation that increasing interest is taken and more liberal provision is made for the education of the masses, it is not to be concealed that there is a sad deficiency in the family culture, in not a few particulars, of both sons and daughters. While youth are apprised of some of the various methods, by which their ruin is effected, it may not be amiss, nor indeed foreign from our general purpose, to indicate a few parental derelictions, fraught with most disastrous results to their offspring.

The father toiling with concentrated purpose and effort to accumulate a fortune, that will more likely prove a curse than a blessing to his children, often neglects many of the duties he owes to them, leaving them to the tuition of circumstances and the training of those, who, like evil spirits, take a malignant satisfaction in leading them astray. Thus bereft of paternal guardianship and

care, they soon learn to disregard maternal¹ restraint, and enter the *university* of vice, well prepared for a thorough course in the dialects of perdition and the mathematics of crime and ruin. Is it any marvel, that those, thus deeply versed in Satan's ethical code and early trained to a thorough comprehension of the principles and practices of street morality, should attain to high distinction in infamy? While sons are thus prematurely graduated, and, by their habits of indolence and extravagance, recklessness and rascality, evince their fitness for the higher degrees of crime and villainy, the daughters are, not unfrequently, taught to regard domestic labor as menial, household employments as degrading. Their ambition contemplates nothing short of a profound ignorance of all the mysteries of the culinary art, and an utter want of sympathy with a mother's kitchen toils and laundry labors.—Trained to shine in the parlor, and shudder at the very name of "Biddy's" realm, to ignore duty, self-sacrifice and the luxury of doing good, to cultivate the pedal powers to the neglect of the head and the heart, and thus grace the paradise of fools, how can they become either a comfort to their parents, an honor to their sex, or fit companions of men of sense? While such specimens of perverted culture may be found with melancholy frequency, and the original materials have been spoiled, irretrievably ruined, in the manufacture, still they are not altogether without their use as beacon lights to those who have not yet reached the outer circle of the maelstrom of ruin, and may be profitably employed, at least by way of contrast, as illustrations of a more excellent way, and the superiority of a character of more enduring fame and furniture.

The remedy of such evils must be sought in a thorough revision of the code of family government under which they have occurred. Let past errors be corrected and former mistakes not overlooked. Let *fathers* remember that correct habits, sound principles and a sterling character are products of slow growth, but inestimable worth. They are of more permanent value than thousands of gold, for millions cannot purchase them. They are in fact themselves the arbiters of fortune, the real, substantial founders of permanent fame and moral excellence. Their price is above rubies and therefore no cost of time, no subordination of business to their attainment, should be deemed too costly to secure them.—Your sons will bless your memories for their possession. Such a capital at their outset in life, will prove a more reliable assurance of success than all the wealth of "Wall Street." With such life-preservers, they cannot be long submerged by the billows of misfortune. The elastic power of such habits will carry them triumphantly through every reverse, and the shield of such a character will quench all the fiery darts of temptation.

Let *mothers* also remember that the loveliest trait in a daughter's character is sympathy with a mother's toils, and her highest accomplishment, a modest, cheerful spirit that finds its purest enjoyment in the alleviation of that mother's cares and domestic labors.—

What can be more unfilial and unlovely, than the pride and indolence that ignore all such sympathy and withhold the needed aid? What trait in a daughter's character could be more ominous of evil, more significant of the meagerness of her mental endowments and the poverty of her moral culture? Nothing could be more out of place, inappropriate and in bad taste, than some female accomplishments, attained at the expense of others more essential, and studiously made prominent to divert attention from manifest deficiencies of a fundamental character. Such decoys deceive no one, whose capture would not be a misfortune, and whose affinity would not more likely prove a burden than a blessing. Valuable as such accomplishments may be in their appropriate place, and I would not underate their worth nor depreciate their value, yet the substitution of them for the more real and substantial attainments of mental and moral culture, only betrays the folly of the preference and the poverty of the exchange. A tune skillfully played on the piano would be a poor substitute for a *sad* loaf of bread. The harp may sound well in the parlor, but its harmony would be no atonement for the manifest deficiencies of the table arrangements. A cup of coffee, indicative of a scientific knowledge of its manufacture, the light rolls, golden butter, rich cream and snowy table-cloth, are no equivocal signs of a domestic training, which will do more to gladden the countenance and cheer the heart of the care worn husband, than all the music, painting, embroidering and nameless et ceteras that ever graced the programme of the most renowned Female College in the land.—French may be an apology for sense, but it will never be accepted as a substitute for prompt, efficient and neat housewifery. The poetry of life must not encroach on the real, every day *prose* of our earthly being. Splendid jewelry, whether galvanized or genuine, is rather significant, and not unfrequently sustains a similar relation to the mental caliber and culture of its proprietor, that fancy stocks do to the real responsibility of the kiting banker. Let no one suppose that auricular appendages will be regarded as legal evidence of a surplus of brains, by any one whose stock is sufficient to enable him to distinguish the difference between the internal and external endowments. Hang out no such signals of distress, exhibit no such signs of cerebral wealth, for they will rather repel than lure any responsible craft to the capture. The *Indian's* simplicity and ignorance lead him to admire ear rings and bracelets. The daughters of *Ham* take peculiar delight in such physical decorations. Let these untutored minds revel and delight themselves with such gewgaw ornaments, so admirably suited to enhance the charms of ebony belles and quadroon beauties. Hoops may impart a seeming importance and responsibility to the corporation, and display the beauty and amplitude of silk dresses, but like many other devices of fashion, they rather burlesque than beautify the workmanship divine. A collapse in these flues of vanity would probably result in nothing more serious than the

explosion of a folly and fashion, which were driven from civilized life a century ago by the shafts of ridicule. Eschew all such vain pretence. Repudiate all such deceptive show. Seek the more enduring and permanent embellishments of mental discipline and moral culture, and you will need no such auxiliaries, require no such adventitious appendages to demonstrate the superiority of intellectual attainment over mere physical decorations.

Let the home training be what its mission demands. Let it aim to fit its subjects for the sturdy realities of life, by a thorough provision for mental and moral culture, making utility prominent and fundamental, accomplishments subordinate and secondary. Let such attainments be reached in connection with the proper cultivation of the social affections. Home should possess attractions of a social nature unrivalled by any other locality. Let no pains be spared to gather around this palladium of domestic happiness all that experience can suggest, affection prompt and wisdom commend to entertain, interest and cultivate the home sympathies of youth. As the impressions of early years are the most permanent, so they should be the most pure and pleasant. When home is the happy place it should be, foreign scenes and associates will not acquire an undue influence and power. When the father's company is regarded by the children as the richest entertainment of the evening, there will be no occasion for the mother to feel that the burden of rendering the home influence what it ought to be, devolves on her alone. Wealth accumulated at the expense of the culture of these affections, will prove neither a comfort to parents nor a blessing to their offspring. Thousands have made this fatal mistake, exchanged domestic happiness for gold, bartered their children's peace and welfare for honors, saddened their own declining years and entailed on their memories a legacy of Medean curses. Let parental example create the impression that the culture of the intellectual, social and moral powers, is paramount to all other attainments, and progress in the family training, of a permanent and reliable character, will be reached and in the right direction. Such a domestic education will correct many existing evils, rescue thousands from disappointment and ruin, and make sons and daughters an honor and comfort to parents, a blessing to society and pillars in the church of God. It will also prove an admirable preparation for the public education of the school and the college. A character moulded and shaped under such home influences and trained to an experimental acquaintance with the uncompromising realities of labor, is the best material for the development and discipline of the public institution. It is from such home circles that our best scholars come; taught obedience prompt and cheerful, to parental authority, they are prepared for like compliance with the rules and regulations of the public school, and trained to industrious habits at home, they are disposed to improve their time with like diligence in the acquisition of knowledge. It is not from such hearth-stones that come the dandy boy

and the pert miss, the coxcomb youth and the conceited madam-oiselle, the mustached, perfumed, supercilious and gasy apology of a man and his exquisite counterpart. Would that we could class such specimens among the extinct species and contemplate the genera only as the fossil remains of some antediluvian period.

Our age is characterized as an era of progress. But let it not be forgotten that progress is not always synonymous with improvement. There is the up-grade of wisdom, intellectual culture, scientific attainment and moral development; and there is also the down-grade of folly, mental indolence, intellectual dissipation and moral deterioration. The one demands the constant pressure of steam, the other needs only a slight application of the brakes. On this double track of life these opposite trains are constantly passing, under their appropriate conductors, freighted with passengers of corresponding character and destination. It is a problem yet unsolved, on which of these trains the majority of our youth will ultimately be found, whether the out-train of pleasure, poverty and perdition, or the in-train of health, wealth and heaven. Let all now in the depot of youthful hopes and buoyancy, look well to their tickets, and see that they are not only through tickets and properly endorsed, but also for the up-train. Beware of cheats, pickpockets and runners for the down-train, should be posted in every depot, for the admonition of the inexperienced and unwary. Be sure and buy the W tickets, headed work, worth and wisdom, but beware of purchasing the F tickets even though offered at half price. Their very motto, fun, fashion and folly, sufficiently indicates the buyers destiny and the result of his earthly trip.—Beware of the fast train on the broad gauge, for passengers with tickets for this line are soon put through health, wealth and character, bankrupts for this world and with no bill of credit for the next.

One of the marked features of our times is the wonderful increase of the means for intellectual and moral culture. No one can contemplate these facilities without a feeling of deep solicitude, that our youth should thoroughly appreciate their privileges and fully avail themselves of the proffered aid, and that our sons and daughters should prove themselves, by their intellectual and moral attainments, to be no degenerate offspring of noble ancestry, but worthy heirs of the richest patrimony earth affords. What title of nobility can compare with the sovereignty of an American citizen? Stars and garters, coronets and crowns, thrones and scepters are but the merest baubles in comparison with the noble independence of an honest, frank, outspoken and fearless man, who, in the conscious dignity of an intelligent mind and cultivated heart, replies to the arrogant assumptions of royalty, in the pregnant and talismanic phrase, "I am an American Citizen!" A sentence more potent, significant, soul-inspiring, never fell from uninspired lips. Do our youth appreciate the import of that declaration, fraught, not only with interesting historical associa-

tion, but pre-eminently suggestive of the responsibilities of the possessor of such a birth right? Let them remember that to be worthy of such an inheritance, they should not only be deeply versed in the history of their country, the character of its founders and the genius of its government, but they should be in profound sympathy with the master spirits that have shaped its course, moulded its character and directed its development. How else can they rightly understand their mission, or execute its high behest? How most effectually to accomplish the work assigned him and meet the responsibilities of his birth, is an interrogatory of no ordinary significance, even to the one on whom these responsibilities have rested for years; but to the young and inexperienced adventurer, it becomes a question paramount to all others.

There is a high and sacred duty, which every youth, whatever may be his station or circumstances in life, owes his country, second only to that allegiance, which his Creator claims of him as the subject of his moral government. Let it not be forgotten by any of our youth, that such a duty can be met and its claims be satisfied only by a faithful, earnest and assiduous cultivation of his intellectual and moral powers. The noble eminence to which he may and ought to aspire, can be reached and maintained only by such culture. Anything short of this will end in disappointment. Wealth has no stability, no potency, no assurance, and its arrogant claims justly merit the withering rebuke, implied in the sarcastic enquiry, "is it gold that makes the man?" Work, *work* is the watchword of progress, the talisman of success, the title deed to real dignity, permanent greatness and vital godliness. The materials of these fabrics must be wrought into their befitting form and fineness by a process analogous to the silk-worms toil. Mental indolence and moral apathy must be shaken off as a fatal incubus, would you win the prize and gain the crown. You will carry with you into another world nothing, absolutely nothing but your *character*. You may accumulate wealth, enjoy pleasure and attain earthly honors, but they are not permanent possessions.—Death will cancel all your claim on such property, issue a writ of ejectment that you will not be at liberty to ignore or resist, and administer on your estate in a manner that will disclose the real worthlessness of all such assets.

To youth character is everything, emphatically everything, both for this world and the next. As the stately son of the forest maintains a proud position among his sylvan peers and draws from his mother's bosom, through massive roots and their thousand ramifications, that nourishment, which gives verdure to his foliage and amplitude to his trunk; so the youth, who would withstand the seductions of prosperity, resist the blandishments of pleasure, overcome the temptations of gain, repel the suggestions of ambition and conquer the hydra-headed monsters of his own corrupt heart, must have a character, based on the eternal principles of truth and competent to stand the severest tests, to which it may be subjected

by the combined powers of the world, the flesh and the devil.— Nothing, but the massive strength and the vital energy of sterling principles, will be sufficient to sustain him in the conflicts of life. Standing like a sapling oak, exposed to the storms of adversity, assailed by the tempests of passion and beset by the seductions of vice, in all her Protean forms and with all her Circean arts, he gains strength by a firm and steady resistance, and acquires force and vigor from these varied assaults and subtile tests. A character thus evolved carries with it a pre-emption right to success, contains the germ of wealth, and is itself the true source of pleasure and the fountain of all real, permanent honor. Let the work of constructing such a character be undertaken with a proper appreciation of its nature.

Remember, that “a good name is better than great riches,” is not only an embodiment of daily experience, established, directly or indirectly, by constant observation, but it is also clothed with the authority of an inspired aphorism. Remember, also, that the structure of such a character is a work for life, no less than life’s great work, and well accomplished is worth life’s utmost toil. It is by slow and imperceptible accretions that the vegetable world reaches its maturity, and only by a subtile chemistry that floral beauty and loveliness are evolved. If the oak is the growth of years, and the cedar is the exponent of centuries, shall not sufficient time be allotted to the *mind* to elaborate its powers, develop its energies and mature its capacities? If fragile beauty is the result of a protracted and inexplicable formation of the tissue through which it sheds its radiance, shall not time and appropriate effort be awarded to the developement, culture and maturity of the inner man of the heart? How proposterous the thought, how absurd and vain the expectation, that the mind and heart, God’s noblest workmanship on earth, can be properly educated in a few terms at one of those literary hot-beds, called “Boarding Schools!”

The intellectual and moral railway must be carried over the ravines of selfishness and ignorance, across the streams of indolence and apathy, through the hills and ledges of prejudice and pride. The cuts and fills on this route will be neither few, nor small, nor far between. Dividends in such a corporation must be appropriated, for years, to the general item of construction, repairs and rolling stock. Understand well the work, its true character and results, and then address yourselves manfully to its accomplishment, and you will have no occasion to regret the investment.

Let our youth cultivate a spirit of *filial obedience*, the real foundation of all that is lovely and praiseworthy in character, to the exercise of which is attached the pledge of God’s richest blessing, and on the disregard of which He has entailed his direst curse. Let them do their utmost to counteract the promptings of indolence, and eradicate from our national character one of its foulest blots and most serious defects, that miserable compound of self conceit, recklessness and ignorance, dignified with the title

of "Young America," the raw material from which demagogues and fourth-rate politicians are manufactured. This is a sad misnomer, a gross perversion of a name, for there is no term in the language, which should be more significant for good, more truly synonymous with all that is valuable in mental and moral culture, noble in aspiration and lovely in spirit. In its true and legitimate import, it indicates a revised and enlarged edition of all the moral worth and literary attainment that have preceded, a nobility to which all may aspire and attain, whose decorations will be more enduring and valuable than all the stars and garters of royalty, whose noble and significant motto, "Excelsior," will be more inspiring and potent to move the masses, than all the insignia that ever bedecked cod-fish aristocracy, and whose aim and purpose will be the universal diffusion of knowledge, the universal prevalence of virtue. Let it be rescued from its present degradation, reclaimed from its past perversion and dissociated from disobedience and dissipation, recklessness and an utter disregard of all authority, both human and divine, from ignorance, self-conceit and presumption. Thus redeemed from its illegitimate associations, and restored to its true position and import, it would be no longer a term of reproach, but become an appropriate title, and a significant symbol of the noble and associated efforts of our youth to become, in literary progress, business enterprise and moral attainment, all that they can and ought to be.

Let them also beware of that miserable delusion, that popular fallacy, "*Vox populi vox dei*," the voice of the people the voice of God, which is nothing else than the very quintessence of the religion of Atheistic France during the reign of terror. This *sham divinity* has committed the grossest outrages earth ever witnessed. It has martyred thousands, banished the purest patriots, and crucified the Lord of glory. The great principles of right are as immutable as the throne of God, and as unchangeable as the cycles of eternity. Make them the basis of your actions, the rule of your conduct, the guide of your opinions, and you will not be misled by that specious, yet shallow and deceptive saying, "Our country right or wrong," which is nothing more nor less than another edition of the *vox populi* fallacy, under another name. The individual, who has no higher standard of moral action than this, will find himself the sport of every breeze of popular change. Like the Jews of old, one day "shouting Hosanna," and the next equally vociferous in the cry, "crucify him," he will be little else than an embodiment of fickleness, the mere echo of party supremacy. Nothing could be more delusive than a maxim which would justify any outrage, committed by a majority, however shameful and lawless, that would sustain the grossest abuse of power, that would tolerate, nay, defend and justify the vilest villainy, and tamely submit to the iron heel of that despotism which would leave no trace of either mental, moral or political independence. A man with such a creed has no occasion for a conscience,

and the possessor of an enlightened conscience will have no use for such a creed. Adopt no such motto, endorse no such principle, if you would not partake of the crimes, enormities and murders that have been perpetrated under its sanction and at its suggestion. Suffer yourselves, young friends, to be led by no such ignis fatuus, either in morals, politics or religion. The demon of party and sect would bind you to his car and bid you do his will and blindly obey his behest. Submit to no such domination. Remember that there is neither true piety nor genuine patriotism in any such blind adhesion to political platforms or sectarian creeds.

Never seek political office. If your country needs your services they will be appreciated and sought without any effort on your part to herald their worth. Make yourself worthy of her notice and employment, but never court notoriety and the emoluments of official station. Have an honest calling of your own and you will have no occasion to descend to the low grovelling level of the poor, miserable office seeker. I say poor, for the man who has not industry and enterprise enough to secure an honest livelihood in private life, may well question his competency for the public service. He surely must be wretched enough, whose means of subsistence depend on the limited and precarious tenure of official life and compensation. A more miserable and pitiable existence can hardly be conceived than his, who, to secure the coveted position, must sacrifice his time, peace, present employment, self-respect, if not his conscience, humor this man's prejudices and that man's ignorance, be temperance and anti-temperance the same day, pious in one neighborhood and profane in another, flatter this man's self-conceit and ignore that man's want of wisdom, gamble with one man and go to church with another, compliment the ministry in one locality and denounce them in another, become all things to all men, in the widest and worst sense of the term. Who does not turn away with utter disgust and loathing from such a picture, a true, though faint sketch of the genuine office seeker, on the rack of expectation and doubt till the election, and then in the tortures of uncertainty about a re-election.

Many young men, who might otherwise have been ornaments to their profession, valuable members of society and a comfort to their friends, have thrown themselves away, turned political somersets, and committed moral suicide in their eager chase of the phantom of official power and place. Beware of such hallucination, lest you grasp a shadow, and find even the substance but a mockery of your hopes. Cherish no such aspirations for office. Seek no such responsibilities. Never be guilty of the vanity of supposing that your talents and attainments are indispensable to the public welfare, lest you subject yourself to the mortification of being told, directly or indirectly, that the commonwealth will probably suffer no detriment, should you not be called from the retirement of private life. To such youthful aspirants, as flatter themselves that their country would suffer irreparable loss, should

they not be called to her counsels, the advice would be neither inapt nor amiss, "tarry at Jericho till your beards are grown." To such as base their hopes of political preferment on the fact of their connection with a dominant party and a popular sect, it might not be inappropriately intimated that abundance of moss and mistletoe are often found attached to the stately oak.

Let the office seek the man, and if you should be the individual on whom its responsibilities devolve, discharge its duties faithfully, promptly and fearlessly. Merit your own respect and you will not be unworthy of the respect and confidence of others. Abhor that Jesuitical maxim, "The end sanctifies the means," and that other equivalent phrase, "All is fair in politics," remembering that the moral stamina of their advocates is of the very lowest grade. Adopt no such ethical code in business, politics or religion. Such a standard will lead only to ruin, such models conduct only to shame, and such leaders will prove "as rottenness in the bones," to both persons and parties, that submit to their guidance.

Beware of self-constituted political engineers, whose impudence and intrusion are equalled only by their self-conceit and presumption. They arrogantly claim the post of conductors without the competency or experience of even respectable brakemen, and not unfrequently aspire to run the engine of public opinion without the qualification of decent firemen. No wonder there are frequent collisions, trains off the track, behind time and unexpectedly switched up Salt River to the utter amazement of the passengers. Shun both the example and intimacy of such pretenders to political sagacity. Bow at no such shrine. Offer incense at no such altar. Teach such gods that they are but men, and throw no impediment in the way of their speedy return to the real obscurity, from which they fancy they have risen.

Should official responsibilities devolve on you, be cautious that you do not fall into the mistake of supposing that the office was created for your special emolument, and that your first and great duty is to calculate its pecuniary resources, ascertain its probable income, direct or indirect, legitimate or illegitimate, estimate the market value of the office and its worthy incumbent; but ever act on the principle that duty, not personal gain, is the chief end and purpose of official life and labor. Never aspire to the immaculate purity, the peerless glory and the matchless attainment of the man who boasts that his partisan fealty cannot be questioned, for he has never failed to vote an unscratched ticket. Seek no such inglorious honor, nor place yourself in any such equivocal position, for it would require, on even the most favorable terms, at least *five* such partisans to make *three* free men. Whether such party hacks, such pitiful apologies of men, such mere voting machines, merit the pity, or contempt, of cotemporaries is a question of doubtful solution. What else is such blind subserviency to party, than a virtual surrender of one's own independence, personal conviction and right of private judgement, a virtual reflection on his

own competency to form an intelligent opinion of public men and measures, a practical illustration of doughfacedness of the most unquestioned stamp?

Beware of men of *one* idea, either in politics or morals. The former, with a wise reference to the well known seven principles, goes with his party, right or wrong; and the latter, too often becomes a bitter, intolerant and fanatical reformer, of the most uncompromising character. Never prostitute the noble powers God has given you to so vile and reckless a use. Deplore the evils you cannot remedy, but never seek their correction by means, which can be justified only by the standard that receives no sanction either from the word of God, or the example of wise and good men. The most that such reformers can claim, is honesty of purpose and sincerity of conviction, but their wisdom and prudence are more than questionable. Moral evils imbedded in the very structure of society, inwrought into its very fabric, familiarized by long habit and tolerated by immemorial usage, cannot be eradicated by violent means, nor removed by rash and reckless measures. Time and patience, light and love, purpose and well directed effort, are the only reliable instrumentalities for their safe and permanent removal.

Never prefer policy to principle, nor let an unrebuked falsehood pass for truth for the sake of personal or party success. The consciousness of pure intention and noble and upright purpose will prove an ample compensation for any loss sustained by doing right. Nothing is more despicable than official life shaped and controlled by the mere mercenary consideration of self perpetuity. Endorse the sentiments of neither party nor persons without due examination, and let it be a cardinal maxim with you through life, both in religious and political faith, that you will do your own thinking and your own voting.

Success in the great enterprise of forming a sterling character, will depend in no slight degree on a thorough knowledge of its peculiar helps and hindrances. These must be known in order to a proper appreciation of their character, the right employment of the former and the most effective disposition of the latter. They will often be readily recognized by their family affinities of natural antagonism.

Industry and *indolence* are the true exponents of much of the success or failure, that has attended human endeavors. Of no class of individual effort is this remark more emphatically true than of the delicate and difficult work of a wise development of character. On this point, experience shows the necessity of line upon line, in order to counteract the latent power of native indolence, and to rouse to their highest activity, the recuperative energies of heaven-prompted industry. Let every youth have some legitimate pursuit, some congenial employment to occupy his time, enlist his energies, awaken his mental and moral sympathies, and impress his heart with the conviction of the realities of life

and the responsibilities of his earthly being. Industry is not only an element of success, but a perennial source of enjoyment. None are more happy than those engrossed in the prosecution of some laudable enterprise, and none are more wretched than those whose mental faculties and moral sympathies are left without any worthy object of concentration. The farmer's boy, the mechanic's son, the merchant's clerk, who are fully occupied from day to day and week to week, have sources of rational enjoyment, unknown to the heir of princely wealth, whose pride and indolence have taught him to regard labor as menial, industry and toil as plebeian pursuits. Who is the happiest, the cheerful youth who goes forth to his daily avocation with the consciousness of being in the line of his duty and the discharge of a worthy mission; or the pampered son of the millionaire, whose highest ambition is to sport a profusion of gold ornaments, cultivate a splendid mustache, consume the costly Havannas, raise a magnificent goatee, the envy and rival of his quadruped cousin, and assert his imaginary superiority to the plebeian sons of toil, by the exquisite flourish of the dandy ratan, the legitimate sign and symbol of the worthless loafer. Look at the two sketches, contemplate their real worth, their intrinsic value, and then judge, which is worthy of present imitation, and which will ultimately evolve the character of a man of intelligence and unquestioned integrity. With such results before you, the legitimate fruits of industry on the one hand, and indolence on the other, you can be at no loss to decide which to practice and which to shun.

Another group of antagonistic kindred is *independence* and *indecision* of character. Inability to utter the simple negative monosyllable to temptation has ruined thousands of our most promising youth, quenched the most brilliant hopes, blighted the fairest prospects, and carried to a premature and dishonored grave many a prop of declining years. Many have been led like the sheep to the slaughter, simply and solely for the want of this moral power, and thousands more are still crowding the same path to ruin, for the like reason. It was a noble sentiment uttered by one of our nation's worthies, recently passed away: "I would rather be right than be the President of the United States." Imitate that moral heroism, my young friends, and you will find it the brightest gem in your coronet of earthly fame, whose lustre will not be dimmed by the reverses of time, nor your subsequent transfer to eternity. Never be ashamed of the singularity of doing right, even if it does temporarily subject you to the displeasure of those who have not the moral principle either to imitate, appreciate, or approve. Ever show yourselves the cordial and consistent advocates of the true nobility of labor. Never be ashamed to work. Assiduously cultivate, and daily exhibit the noble intrepidity of doing your duty promptly, faithfully and cheerfully in all your relations, whether involving mental toil, or physical effort. This habit will be of invaluable service to you in subsequent life. It will disarm tempta-

tion of half its power, and vastly increase your capacity for resistance. It will also prove an impregnable rampart, behind which you will always be secure. Beware of being drawn from its protection. Lured from its shelter you may be, by the seductions of vice, but forced you never can be, while within the line of its legitimate defense. Carefully read and thoughtfully ponder that beautiful and felicitous illustration of this thought, furnished by Hannah Moore, in her allegory of "Parley the Porter." Cultivate a noble, manly independence of both thought and action. Dare to think for yourself. Surrender this inalienable right, this ancestral patrimony of freedom of thought and freedom of speech to no one. Tolerate no encroachment, submit to no dictation of either party or sect, and yield to no enticement luring you to the alienation of such a birthright. Let it be known by a uniform kindness of manner, benevolence of heart and firmness of purpose, that you have a mind of your own. It will always command the respect of others, be a shield to yourself in a thousand instances, and not unfrequently an important aid to associates of feebler purpose.

Let our youth be not only men of firmness and sterling worth, but let them add to these elements of character a lively sympathy with the spirit of genuine progress. Let them be open to conviction, accessible to light, earnest in the search and candid in the reception of truth. Let them also cultivate a spirit of noble, generous and christian liberty, and respond to the calls of benevolence, the dictates of patriotism, and the demands of philanthropy, in a style and manner that shall evince their superiority to the control of selfishness, or the promptings of avarice. In this, as in all other matters, let them act from principle, not impulse. Indiscriminate aid may be little else than selfish weakness, or childish pity, meriting neither the approbation of God, nor the commendation of good men. They should be controlled by higher considerations and more intelligent views in this department of duty, this sphere of usefulness and privilege. Read the life of Amos Lawrence, that prince of merchant princes, and also peruse two additional volumes, *The Successful Merchant*, and *Gold and the Gospel*. Let their characters possess amplitude and strength, symmetry and force, commanding the confidence and admiration of both compeers and country. Let them be prompt and generous in impulse, frank and undisguised in purpose, pure and refined in sympathy, firm and reliable in action, fearless and uncompromising in principle. Such a character is not the result of a few feeble desires, nor the product of any ephemeral effort. Like the gold of the mine, it does not receive the sterling stamp till it has endured the scrutiny of time, borne the test of age, and received the endorsement of experience. Coin, bearing the impress of such a mint, will not only pass current in the commerce of earth, but it will be received on deposit in a better world. With such deposits, you can honor, at sight, any draft that may be drawn on you.

The youth of no nation on earth have such abundant facilities, and so strong inducements for self improvement, as the youth of this land. Born to the inheritance of sovereigns and soon to ascend the throne of self-government, no ordinary dilligence should be employed by such heirs to meet their coming responsibilities. The youth of this commonwealth are peculiarly favored in respect to one means of self culture. No one need remain in ignorance of the treasured knowledge of the past, so far as books can aid him in the worth of mental discipline and literary acquisition. In the township libraries may be found interesting, instructive and valuable books, in the various departments of literature and science. These stores will soon receive large accessions of standard works, of both history, biography, travels, the practical arts and ethics of life.

It will be most emphatically his own fault, if any one of our youth reach mature life, ignorant of the history of his own country and the biography of her more prominent actors and distinguished worthies. Let our sons and daughters faithfully improve the means within their reach, and make themselves familiarly acquainted with the lives of those, who achieved our independence and laid the foundations of our government, with the history of the toils, sufferings and noble heroism of our revolutionary grandmothers, and they will soon be brought into sympathy with their noble deeds, and self-sacrificing patriotism. Let them sit at the feet of the Historic Muse, and listen to Bancroft, and Prescott, and Hildreth, and Holmes, and Botta, and Graham, and Winthrop. Let them hold frequent and earnest converse with Marshall, and Sparks, and Hale, and Ellett. Let them imbibe constitutional and political knowledge from the lips of Story, and Kent, and Webster, and Hamilton, and Clay, and Woodbury, and DeToqueville. Let them associate with Irving and Everett, Longfellow and Lowell, Simms and Sedgwick, Neal and Paulding, Tuthill and Arthur and Abbott.

They will find the poetical wit and humor of Saxe and Holmes and Whittier, more entertaining, refining and elevating than the gossip of the social circle, or the badinage of the convivial club. The converse and company of such literary worthies cannot fail to give character and tone to the intellectual pursuits of our youth, awaken a thirst for knowledge, refine their taste and give them a command of language, in power, scope and purity, which they would not otherwise attain. Such knowledge would not only be a valuable possession, but the very process of its attainment would prove an important element in the estimation of its practical worth. The moral influence, as well as the literary results of such a method of acquisition, would be exceedingly happy. The habit of gathering up the fragments of time and converting them into literary aliment, while under the parental roof, of filling up the interstices of labor with the materials for thought and reflection, of passing foreign coin through one's own intellectual mint,

leaving the impress and evidence of having been thoroughly fused and mingled with the bullion of his own, will not only withdraw the individual from the companionship and converse of vicious associates, which have ruined countless multitudes of our youth, but it will also furnish ample materials for literary exchange, and themes for social conference and discussion in place of the topics of scandal, so frequently composing the principle staple of neighborhood gossip.

Let such habits of literary economy be cultivated by our youth, and they cannot fail to become wiser, happier and more useful to themselves and others. It will strengthen them for many of the conflicts of subsequent life, and furnish them with materials for superior attainments in mental discipline, moral culture, social influence and political power. A disciplined mind and a cultivated heart are elements of power, as well as unfailing sources of enjoyment, recognized and felt in all the relations and pursuits of life. They are capital that is unaffected by the fluctuations of trade, the depressions of the market, or the vicissitudes of the stock board. Make large investments in these stocks, young friends, for they will always command a premium, and spare no pains necessary to secure such property, for it will both protect, enrich and bless its possessor.

Multiplied, ingenious and subtle are the devices of Satan to tempt youth from the path of rectitude, and seduce them into forbidden practices and destructive habits. The victims of his fiendish cunning are neither few nor far between. Let the uncensured beware of his toils. Let them heed the wailings of the lost, regard the counsels of experience, and not presume on their own unaided powers. Remember, my young friends, that thousands, as wise and wary as yourselves, have been snared in an evil hour and taken, and are now bewailing their folly.

Of the more common and fatal of his seductive devices, the *wine cup* claims a sad pre-eminence. It has slain its thousands, carried death, desolation and disgrace into myriads of otherwise happy family circles, and swept our earth with the besom of destruction, wailing and woe. It has prostrated the most towering intellects, debased and brutalized minds of the finest mold and tenderest sensibilities. It has crushed and annihilated the noblest sympathies of our nature. It has mocked a mother's tears, despised a father's prayers, turned a deaf ear to a wife's heart-bursting entreaties and worse than orphans' cries. What more deep and damning seduction ever beset mortal footsteps? Its pathway is strewn with wrecks, its history is written in blood, its memorials are lamentation and mourning over blighted hopes, blasted prospects and impoverished families. Let our youth be warned and heed the admonition that comes from the revelations of heaven, the disclosures of earth and the experience of perdition. Let them contemplate the glowing pictures, the graphic sketches of rum's conquests and ruin, portrayed in Sargent's Temperance

Tales, The Mysterious Parchment, Ten Nights in a Bar Room, Dick Wilson, Uncle Sam's Farm Fence, and other works of kindred character. Let them ask themselves in the light of such heart sketches and life pictures, are we safe, till we have inscribed on life's banner, "Touch not, taste not, handle not?"

The *theatre* and its *fiendish concomitants* have lured many to ruin, temporal and eternal. It has robbed many a thoughtless and inconsiderate youth of his peace, purse and principles, and left him to bewail his folly in sorrow, poverty and the penitentiary. Beware of them as you would the gates of death, for their end is ruin, their final result everlasting exclusion from the Paradise of God. Read, ponder and regard the counsels on this and kindred themes contained in the work entitled "The Three Great Temptations."

The *companionship of vicious associates* is also a fruitful source of ruin. Be cautious, circumspect and wary in opening the chambers of your heart to any one, till you have read and re-read the character of your contemplated guest, is wise counsel at all times, and cannot be disregarded with impunity. With vicious companions there must be neither compromise nor parley. Cut their acquaintance the moment their true character is discovered.—Withdraw from all intimacy and communion with such, for you are in peril every hour, till you are beyond the fascination of their converse and company. Many have thus been unsuspectingly led astray, seduced from the path of purity and peace, became familiar with the dialect of the profane, and ultimately the partners of their remediless retribution, just because they heeded not admonition, and foolishly thought themselves invulnerable against all the fiery darts of the adversary. Forgetful that human virtue, unaided by the grace and untaught by the word of God, can interpose but a feeble barrier to the temptations and seductions of satanic cunning, under the garb and disguise of an agreeable but corrupt and vicious associate, they have fallen victims to their own temerity.

Beware also of the *spotted serpent*, whose fangs have sent the fatal poison to the very citadel of life. Many a thoughtless one has gazed on its seemingly harmless folds, glistening crest and basilisk eye, till lured within the reach of the deadly stroke, he has learned too late his fatal mistake. No region is free from its ravages, no locality exempt from its intrusion. It creeps into the social circle, lies coiled in the cabin, is found on the hay-loft and in the grove, visits barns and unfrequented tenements. It is sometimes timid and retiring, ashamed to be seen and unwilling to be recognized; at other seasons, casting off all timidity and shame, it assumes a bold front and an impudent air, challenging attention and notoriety. Shun the deceptive coil lest you be crushed in its resistless folds. The dull monotonous color of its back is no indication of the significant spots on its under surface; the fiery red, symbolical of the flames that consume and annihilate the sympathies of the gambler's soul, and the black a significant emblem of

the blackness of darkness forever, that awaits him in another world. Shun the gambler's implements would you escape his perdition. Amusement is no apology, no shield against its seductions. The social entertainment is no protection against the fatal tendencies of a custom, whose proclivities are no equivocal index of its author. Touch not, handle not these symbols of satan.—Remain in profound and perpetual ignorance of this algebra of hell.

As you prize peace of mind, and value the hopes of heaven, regard these counsels. Remember that you will be secure, as long as the first game is unplayed, the first vicious book unread, the first intoxicating cup untouched, the first theatrical exhibition unwitnessed, and the first vicious companionship unformed.—Beware of the first mis-step, and decline the first and every invitation to scenes of doubtful issue. Let the flames purify the obscene volume before you attempt its perusal. As long as the first ticket is unbought, the first blank will remain undrawn, whether it be in stealthy, disguised gift prize distribution, or the open legalized lottery swindle.

In conclusion, my young friends, let me say by way of eminence and emphasis too, honor God in a *proper observance of the Sabbath*, would you be honored of him, who has said to the young, “remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth;” and to all, both youth and age, “them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.” The Sabbath was made for man, by One who thoroughly understood his physical wants and his moral necessities. Let no one presume to trample on that institution, which underlies all national stability, prosperity and moral progress, as well as individual welfare and happiness. Scan well the history of nations and the experience of individuals, before the desecration is either contemplated or attempted. Let our youth honor that institution, which has proved a shelter from a thousand evils and temptations, to all who have sought its protection and blessings, and which, trampled on and despised, will find One both competent and willing ultimately to vindicate its claims to national regard and personal reverence.

There is perhaps no fact in the history of individuals more striking, obvious and fully established, than the intimate connection of the violation of the fourth commandment with the ruin of character. The career of almost all, who have been inmates of our penitentiaries, or have made their exit from earth on the gallows, commenced with the desecration of the Sabbath. “The youth, who habitually spends that day in amusement and utter desertion of the house of God, deliberately places himself beyond those moral restraints which his creator has kindly connected with that institution, and graciously ordained to shield him against the seductions of Satan, as well as the promptings of his own corrupt nature. The legitimate consequences of such a habit is an impaired confidence reposed in him by others, a diminished power of

resistance of temptation, an increased exposure to solicitation to evil and a stronger probability of being overcome." Let no one, either in the confidence of his own strength, or the hardihood of his skepticism on this point, presume to disprove, by his own sad experiment, a point, which finds such ample and melancholy confirmation in the experience of thousands, whose warning voice comes to us from the jail, the penitentiary and the gallows.

"Day ever bless'd!
Thy light, thy rest,
I hail with glad emotion;
Ordained for man
When time began,
For solace and devotion.

* * * * *

Day ever bless'd!
Type of the rest,
That for the saints remaineth,
Happy is he
Who joys in thee,
And ne'er thy hours profaneth."

Cherish a spirit in sympathy with the sentiment of the above stanzas, and that, embodied in a corresponding practice, will insure you a welcome admission to that world, of which sabbath is but a type. Read Edwards' Sabbath Manual, and you will meet with abundant facts, well suited both to corroborate the views above expressed and dissipate any doubts entertained on this subject.

If character be the only permanent possession, the only earthly acquisition that admits of transfer to another world, let no one shrink from the enterprise of its right formation, because of the difficulties associated with the work. Nothing great, good, or permanently valuable, can be attained without effort, sacrifice and perseverance. Labor, toil, and present self-denial is the price God has placed on every blessing he bestows, whether temporal or eternal. Knowledge is not acquired without effort, both painful and protracted. Wealth is neither accumulated nor retained without like exertion. The christian life and attainments, precursors and pledges of the life to come, are very significantly set forth as a pilgrimage, a warfare, a race, a ceaseless struggle with obstacles and foes. Let not such a prize be lost for want of resolution to encounter and surmount the difficulties in the way of its attainment. Let not such a crown be forfeited for want of manliness to win it.

You are the artificers of your own characters, responsible for their right formation, and entitled to the praise or dispraise of a successful or unsuccessful result. Be not unmindful of the responsibility, nor reckless of the consequences. Have a noble aim,

and see that you reach it. Spare no pains to accomplish all that your earthly mission demands. Remember that

“Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.”

Cultivate its noble powers with unremitting assiduity, for their richest fruits will be gathered in a better world. Mental discipline and moral culture are products of the stern reality of protracted toil and effort. Nothing short of these will realize the desired result. There is but little virtue in the literary homeopathy of Lectures. They do not possess vital energy enough to break up the chills of ignorance, much less to give tone and elasticity to the intellectual system. They may amuse, but they cannot discipline. They may entertain, but they will not develop the mental powers or tax the intellectual energies. Without a good degree of previous literary culture on the part of the auditor, they will prove little else than a desert without a dinner. Aim to be something more substantial, than mere empty casks, to be filled to the brim by every vagrant lecturer on biology, phrenology, or any other of the countless ologies invented to grace impudence, conceal charlatanry and endorse infidelity. The structure of real literary greatness and permanent mental attainments must rest on a more reliable basis, a deeper and more substantial foundation.

Curiosity unrestrained by wisdom and prudence, has ever been a perilous guide, and its ignis fatuus has led many to destruction. The poetical adage, “Where ignorance is bliss, ’tis folly to be wise,” finds its most appropriate and emphatic application to the promptings and suggestions of this innate and potent principle of our nature. Remember that it is an unsafe Mentor, and beware of indiscriminately following its guidance. Why should you explore the mysteries of those dens of iniquity, where vice seeks to conceal its hideous forms? Why familiarize yourselves with those scenes, which only disclose the depths of degradation, to which they will inevitably sink, who disregard the counsels of God and despise the warnings of experience? Why should you add your name to the long roll of infamy and ruin, that stands recorded on the annals of the past, merely for the gratification of a prurient curiosity, or even to become a Solomon in sin? Why master every device of Satan, why ambitious to taste every cup of iniquity, why survey every quarter section of the forbidden territory, why explore the suburbs of perdition under such a guide, or even venture an excursion trip on the “broad gauge” of ruin under such a conductor? Knowledge may be bought, and it has often been purchased, at the expense of the perdition of the foolhardy purchaser. A good character is the product of life long labor. Its fair fame should be guarded with jealous care, since it may be utterly lost,

or seriously impaired, by a single mis-step, a thoughtless act, or an inconsiderate remark. It is capital too precious to be rashly periled, recklessly endangered, or thoughtlessly jeopardized by the indulgence of any habit or custom of doubtful issue.

Let these counsels be followed, these suggestions be regarded through life, and you will have no occasion to regret, at its close, the adoption of that earthly course, which, though it may require sacrifice, involve labor and demand unceasing effort, will ultimately entitle you to "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away," reserved in heaven for all "those, who, by patient continuance in well doing, seek for glory and honor and immortality." In all your gettings, get wisdom, remembering that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge," and that "godliness with contentment is great gain, profitable for all things, having the promise of the life that now is and that which is to come."

NOTE.—On page 160, in line ninth, the word *worth* should be work.

APPENDIX NO. IX.

Catalogue of the books embraced in the last purchase of the Township Libraries, and distributed to nine hundred and forty townships.

A brief sketch of the library feature of our educational system, whose mission has opened so auspiciously, and whose results have been so satisfactory, during the short period of its operation, as the facts, on pages 39 and 40 of this report, would indicate, may very appropriately precede said catalogue. Its peculiar and crowning excellence is, that it is a *township* in distinction from a *district* library. Libraries on this basis assume, at once, a character for permanence, importance and usefulness, that the lapse of years and the expenditure of tenfold the funds will hardly impart to the district collection. It also possesses another element, distinguishing it from the product of a mere township association, charged with the responsibility of selection and purchase, which may be denominated its *State* feature, and securing to each township its due proportion of books, under circumstances that promise a more judicious selection and a more economical purchase. These features are sufficient to recommend it to the favorable regard of the public, and justify the expectation that the principles, controlling the selection, will be sound and judicious, as well as the purchase will be wise and economical.

It will be seen, on a careful scrutiny of the following schedule of books, that the principle of placing in each hundred volumes of the list, in catalogical order, a due proportion of works suited to the various classes of readers, from the youth of ten or twelve years to the man of mature life, with its diversified tastes and pursuits, has controlled the action of the board. Thus every one, within the aforesaid limits, will find in each hundred of the first thousand volumes, something adapted to cultivate his taste, develop his mental and moral powers, and enlarge his store of useful knowledge. Strict adherence to the above rule of selection, beyond the first thousand volumes, was not practicable, for the reason that appropriate works in some departments were either exhausted, or the Boards' acquaintance in that line did not embrace them. Such omissions can be supplied by the experience and investigation of those charged with the subsequent purchases. The ephemeral issues of the press must be sought elsewhere, since they are entitled to no position nor countenance in the township library.

The funds have been raised hitherto by a tax of a *quarter* of a mill on the property, and twenty-five cents on the poll, and the pro-

ceeds distributed in books to the townships on the basis of the number of children reported between five and twenty-one years of age. Thus each township received its distributive portion of books, commencing with the catalogue and proceeding as far on the list as its share of the funds would extend. At the next purchase each will commence at the point on the catalogue where its former quota ceased, and thus all the townships of the commonwealth will possess a library of the like selection and worth, to the extent of their equality of numbers. It will be readily perceived that the plan admits of the introduction of new works, at any point desired, without any derangement or embarrassment. A valuable book appears, which it is desirable to place in one-half, or two-thirds of the townships the first year. It can be introduced into the catalogue at a point where the order of purchase will place it in the desired corporations the first season after its adoption, the number of copies for the townships, whose purchase has passed that point, being added to the number required by the regular progression of purchase for the year. A five year's uninterrupted appropriation of even the avails of a one-tenth of a mill levy and a poll assessment of a dime will place in all our townships a collection of books, whose impress and influence will long be felt for good, and illustrate the wisdom of this feature of the system.

The following six townships, viz: Centre township, Marion county; Wayne township, Wayne county; Pigeon township, Vanderburgh county; Fairfield township, Tippecanoe county; Madison township, Jefferson county; New Albany township, Floyd county; have each received only \$805 worth of books, the balance of their *pro rata* portion is pledged to be furnished in April, when the contract will be filled and the bills settled. The retail price in cloth binding is given in the following catalogue, because an isolated volume or work, in library binding, cannot be replaced, under ordinary circumstances, at less than the aforesaid figures.

In reference to the terms, on which the last purchase was made, it is sufficient to remark that the discount from said prices, including all the items of expense incident to a purchase at the eastern market, as exchange, insurance and transportation, will range from thirty-three to fifty per cent. and even greater.

Only three annual assessments, at the rate above named, have been levied for this purpose and two purchases made. The library levy ceased in 1856, and therefore the responsibility of the abandonment or restoration of this feature of our educational system, devolves on the present Legislature. As the first purchase was not made till the second assessment was collected, consequently the library has had less than two years, in which to demonstrate its capacity for good. The past year is the first in which it was possible to report the results of a twelve months operation of this part of the system, and this fact will also account for the meagerness of the detail of the number of volumes taken out of said libraries, since the statute did not enumerate this among the statistical items

to be furnished by the township boards. The information on this point, embodied in this report, was obtained through the special kindness of auditors and trustees.

By reference to the appropriate columns in the abstract of township reports, it will be seen how many volumes each corporation received of the second purchase, except the six townships above specified. It will be borne in mind that the apportionment of the aforesaid books was made on the basis of the number of children reported in October, 1855. The aggregate number of volumes already distributed of the recent purchase is one hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty, which will be increased some two or three thousand on the completion of the order.

As the full amount of the bills for the transportation of the books from Cincinnati to the counties will not be ascertained and audited, till the settlement of the county treasurers with the Treasury Department next April, therefore a complete detailed exhibit of the expenses connected with the second purchase, cannot be furnished in this report. The following expose contains all that can now be given. The contract calls for \$110,000 worth of books.

On this contract the Treasurer has paid.....	\$ 90,000 00
For 950 copies of the Pennsylvania School Architecture, and transportation charges on the same...	1,461 70
Superintendents traveling expenses in connection with the purchase and and distribution of the books.....	266 22

Amount of expenditure reported..... \$91,727 92

The following exhibit of the assessments, collections and expenditures for library purposes, during the three years provision has been made for this feature of our system, may be of some interest to the curious, both among its friends and foes:

	Assessed.	Collected.	Expended.	On hand.
1852.....	\$73,701	\$66,605	nothing	\$66,605
1853.....	112,626	104,713	151,786	19,532
1854,.....no assessment.		5,017	9,053	15,496
1855.....	121,854	90,262	91,494	14,262

To meet the entire indebtedness connected with the last purchase, consisting of the balance due when the contract is filled, and the expense of the distribution of the books to the counties, there will be the collections on the delinquency of \$32,598 on the last assessment, the present balance on hand of \$14,262, and an aggregate sum of \$4,601, composed of an item of \$1,960, erroneously paid and not yet replaced, and another of \$2,641, improperly charged to the library fund, which should be paid from the fund for public printing.

C A T A L O G U E

OF THE BOOKS ADDED TO THE
TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES,
IN 1856-7.

	Cost.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, 12 mo.....	\$1 25
Sargent's Temperance Tales, 12 mo.....	1 50
Elliott's Western Fruit Book, 12 mo.....	1 25
Colton's California, 12 mo.....	1 25
Cowdery's Moral Lessons, 12 mo.....	63
Todd's Young Man, 12 mo.....	63
The Successful Merchant, 12 mo.....	75
Moffatt's South Africa, 12 mo.....	1 00
Volumes 3 and 4 Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols. 12 mo.....	1 50
Hildreth's Japan, 12 mo.....	1 25
Ancient History, 4 vols., 12 mo.....	3 00
Chambers' Papers for the People, 12 vols. in 6, 12 mo...	7 50
Teacher and Parent, 12 mo.....	1 25
Dick's Solar System, 12 mo.....	45
Three Great Temptations, 12 mo.....	1 00
Headley's War of 1812, 2 vols., 12 mo.....	2 50
Cooper's Naval History, 8 vo.....	1 50
Story on the Constitution, 12 mo.....	75
Man of War Life, 16 mo.....	75
Taylor's Lands of the Saracen, 12 mo.....	1 25
Science of Government, 12 mo.....	75
Sight and Hearing, 12 mo.....	1 25
Knowledge is Power, 12 mo.....	1 25
Pilgrim's Progress, 12 mo.....	75
Locke Amsden, 12 mo.....	60
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Taylor's Central Africa, 12 mo.....	1 50
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The Bible in the Counting House, 12 mo.....	75
The Mysterious Parchment, 12 mo.....	75
Holmes' Poems, 16 mo.....	1 00

	Cost.
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